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KENTUCKY STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, BIENNIAL REPORT, 1904-5. & OFFICIAL REGISTER, LAWS, COURT DECISIONS. &

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BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

State Board of Health

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OF

KENTUCKY.

1904-1905.

LOUISVILLE.
GEO. G. FETTER COMPANY.
1906.

Office of the State Board of Health,

Bowling Green, Ky., October 1, 1905.

To Hon. J. C. W. Beckham, Governor of Kentucky:

Sir:—In compliance with the laws of this State, I have the honor to present to you the accompanying report of the board for the biennial period ending April 1, 1905.

J. N. McCORMACK, Secretary.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Dr. Joseph M. Mathews.....Louisville.
Dr. William Bailey.....Louisville.
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Dr. R. W. Burchell.....Manchester.

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CONTENTS.

General Report.

This volume will be found to contain a brief outline of the public health work done in the State from April 1, 1903, to October 1, 1905; reports from health officers of counties and municipalities; the health laws, and certain court decisions construing and defining them; and the rules and regulations, prepared under authority of law for the guidance of health officials and others.

On account of the still almost constant epidemic prevalence of smallpox in many counties, the time and attention of the health authorities have been taken up with nearly continuous warfare against this disease, but the report also seeks to furnish at least more trustworthy information than has heretofore been possible, which may be suggestive and helpful in the prevention and restriction of other preventable and communicable diseases, and especially of the dangerous domestic pestilences which are always present in Kentucky. Named in the order of their importance, as indicated by available sick and death rates, as well as by the consensus of medical opinion, these diseases are consumption, cholera infantum, typhoid fever, diphtheria, dysentery, and scarlet fever.

Feeling confident from the imperfect vital statistics heretofore collected, that any one of these diseases causes more deaths in Kentucky every year than smallpox, yellow fever and cholera have done in all the history of the State, the following letter and circular was sent to every doctor in the State, either directly in the larger counties, or through the health officers in the smaller ones:

"Dear Doctor:—We are very anxious to get up a fairly accurate report as to the morbidity and expense of preventable diseases in this State in the past two years. To get this we must have your hearty co-operation. We are convinced that with these figures we can do much to help the profession of the State.

"I am sending you a blank that I want to get filled out as accurately as possible. I am going to take the time to tabulate these reports,

and want to ask you to take the time to get them up. I am sending you two copies and want to ask you to fill out one of the blanks and return it to me within the next two days. This is an immense undertaking, and can only be successful if the board can have the co-operation of all the doctors in Kentucky.

"Sincerely,

"J. N. McCORMACK, Secretary.

"To the Health Officer of ———— County:

"I have carefully gone over my books for the two years beginning August 31, 1903, and ending August 31, 1905, and have the honor of reporting as follows:

"I have treated ——— cases of consumption, of which ——— have died.

"I have treated ——— cases of typhoid fever, of which ——— have died.

"I have treated ——— cases of diphtheria, of which ——— have died.

"I have treated ——— cases of scarlet fever, of which ——— have died.

"I have treated ——— cases of cholera infantum, of which ——— have died.

"I have treated ——— cases of dysentery, of which ——— have died.

"I estimate that there are ——— families in my practice, and that the above-named diseases have cost them, all told, $————. The average case of typhoid fever in my practice costs the patient, including doctor, nurse, drugs, extra food and loss of time, $————. From the inspection of my books, I estimate that ——— per cent. of my patrons have paid me nothing for my services in the past two years. This information is given with the understanding that it is strictly confidential, and that this blank will be destroyed as soon as the figures are taken from it.

"(Name)————————————

"(P. O. Address)————————————"

The response to these circulars was prompt and the interest manifested by the profession in the statistics has been well-nigh universal. About one-third of the best physicians in the State have taken the time to go carefully over their books, and from their statements we are able to place before our people the following deductions, which, though not absolutely accurate, are so nearly so as to be of incalculable value as pointing toward the possibilities before public health work.

We feel that we are not only not exaggerating, but in the light of recent scientific research are within the facts when we insist *wherever a case of consumption, typhoid fever, diphtheria, cholera infantum, dysentery or scarlet fever occurs that somebody is at fault.* These diseases are entirely preventable, and when Kentuckians realize what a burden they are, a long step will be already taken in Kentucky at least toward preventing them.

Taking, first, typhoid fever, one of the most easily prevented of these diseases, 1,132 of the 3,304 doctors in Kentucky have sent in the reports in this disease, and using these as a basis for our calculation, we are brought to the conclusion that within the past two years there have been 45,024 cases of typhoid fever in this State, with 3,366 deaths, or an annual sick rate of 22,512 from this disease alone, and an annual death rate of 1,683.

Considered purely as an economic problem, the feature of disease least thought of by most people, the importance of these figures can hardly be overestimated. Averaging the entirely too conservative estimates made by the doctors, including medicine, nursing, doctors' bills and loss of time at $94.18 as the entire cash expense of each case, the total cost of cases in the State reach the enormous sum of $4,240,340.32. Further, it is universally conceded that no State has a more valuable asset than that represented in its vigorous population. As this disease is practically confined to persons in the prime of life, who can contribute most to the public wealth and prosperity, those who die of it constitute a direct, tangible and irreparable loss to the Commonwealth. Adam Smith and other political economists place a commercial value of $1,000 on each healthy immigrant who arrives upon our shores to make this country his home. Placing this value upon each of the much higher class victims of typhoid fever in Kentucky, gives us a calculable and definite loss of $3,366,000. Adding this to the cost of caring for those sick of it, as above figured, we have a loss within the period named of $7,606,340.32. This is a germ disease which does not spread except where the seed are sown. The condition and laws under which these and other germs multiply and are scattered have been so carefully studied that they are now as well known to the scientific world as the methods of distributing the seeds of wheat, corn or weeds are to farmers, and the disease is as

impossible without the germs as a crop would be without the seed. It is not a pleasant thought, but it is an eminently practical one and one that our people should know and must face that the only way in which any person can get typhoid fever into his or her system is to get some of the bowel discharge or some of the urine from another person sick with typhoid fever in their mouth and thence into the digestive system. How this may be done and how the disease may be prevented is shown later under the head of the "Prevention of Typhoid Fever."

Possibly of even greater interest, because of the enormously greater number of deaths, is consumption, the "great white plague." Our reports show that within the past two years there have been 23,958 cases of consumption under treatment by the doctors of Kentucky and that 12,876 deaths have occurred from this dread disease, the death rate being 53 per cent. Of more serious import is it that the 47 per cent. surviving will furnish the death lists for the next biennial report, unless the present propaganda on the subject shall produce some results.

Next in its death-dealing importance is cholera infantum, which has caused 32,634 cases of illness and 3,870 deaths among our children in the past two years, a mortality rate of 12 per cent. In the same period there have been 10,362 cases of diphtheria and 2,136 deaths. These figures indicate that the physicians are not using antitoxin early enough, or in large enough doses. In the present state of our knowledge it is almost criminal for a case of diphtheria to go for more than twenty-four hours after a doctor is called before at least 3,000 units of a standard antitoxin, such as Alexander's or Mulford's, has been used. The various health boards should arrange with their respective fiscal authorities that the health officer may purchase and administer antitoxin to paupers at public expense.

In the same period there were 44,766 cases of dysentery and 1,866 deaths, a mortality of only ½ of 1 per cent.

Scarlet fever caused 2,721 cases of illness and its prevailing mild type is shown by the small number of deaths—119, a death rate of 4 per cent.

In all, from these six forms of preventable disease, there were 173,070 cases of illness and a grand total of 24,828 deaths. As our figures would indicate that there are now 2,711,450 persons in Kentucky it seems that from these figures that one person in each fifteen

of our population has passed through one of these forms of severe illness within the past two years, and that one in each 109 of the people of Kentucky has been needlessly sacrificed to these preventable diseases that are even now claiming their victims by the hundreds and barely a voice lifted to save them.

Our figures would indicate that $5,802,139.56 has been expended in Kentucky in cash in the past two years for the medicinal care, nursing and drugs for persons sick with these diseases, and that 24,828 of our citizens have died with them. Again, placing the conservative valuation of $1,000 upon each one of our people who have been thus needlessly taken from us we find that these preventable diseases in Kentucky in the past two years have cost the enormous total of $30,630,139.56. This means that five times as much money is wasted in this State each year as it costs to run the State government, or expressing it another way, that each and every man, woman and child in this State contributes over $5.60 per year toward the needless drain on our best resources, to say nothing of the sorrow and suffering and death caused thereby.

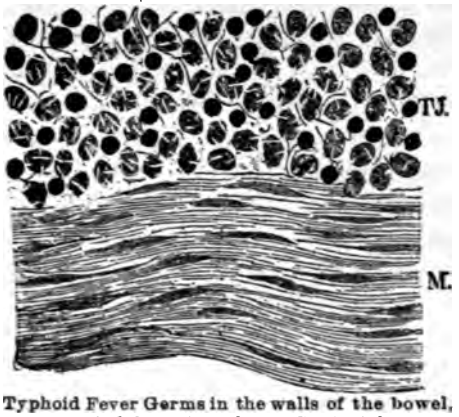
With the view of preventing or restricting the spread of these diseases, the following series of circulars have been carefully prepared for gratuitous distribution. They have been revised from time to time in order that they might voice the latest authentic information, as scientific knowledge has advanced. An attempt has been made to couch all of them in plain terms, adapted to popular use. Copies of these circulars are distributed in every available way as occasion requires. Upon notice, officially or through the newspapers, that any of these diseases exist in a locality, the circulars are sent to the physicians, the postmaster, and to the families, if the names are given. Copies are also sent to the county newspapers with a request for their publication with such editorial comment as may seem pertinent, and this board can not express enough gratitude to the public-spirited editors of our county papers for their prompt and effective circulation of these health matters when occasion arises in their respective localities:

"PREVENTION OF TYPHOID FEVER.

"Circular Issued by the State-Board of Health of Kentucky.

"To the Health Officials, Physicians and People of Kentucky:

"This board again feels it to be a duty to call the earnest attention of our health authorities and people to the increasing prevalence and mortality from typhoid fever and to the consequent growing importance of the constant use of the methods endorsed and confirmed by scientific research and observation for the prevention of the disease.



Typhoid Fever Germs in the walls of the bowel, magnified from Sternberg's Bacteriology.

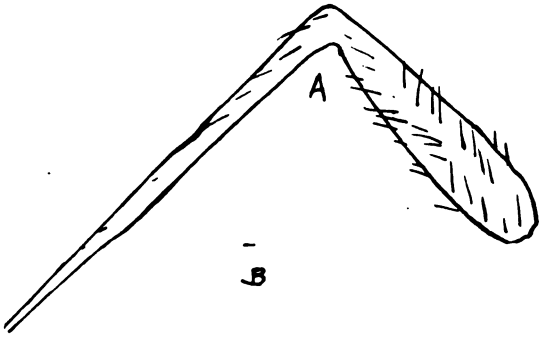
Twenty-two thousand one hundred and twelve cases of this disease and 1,633 deaths were reported in Kentucky last year, chiefly confined to people in the prime of life and usefulness. The cost of caring for those sick of it, to say nothing of the sorrow, suffering and loss of life, for the year, is reported as being $2,120,170.16.

"Typhoid fever is probably the most preventable of all diseases, not even excepting smallpox. It is now definitely known that, like cholera and dysentery, the germs of the disease are contained only in the discharges from the bowels and kidneys of those sick of it, and that it is necessary for a person to swallow some of such discharges, or things polluted by them, in some way, in order to contract the disease. It is not a very nice thing to say or think, but the only way that you, reader, can contract typhoid fever is by getting some of the bowel discharge or the urine of a person sick with typhoid fever in your mouth.

"They usually gain entrance to the system through infected water from wells or streams draining inhabited areas, and polluted by infected fecal matter, or such matter may be carried by flies and deposited on the food, utensils and hands in unscreened kitchens and dining rooms. The germs may also be carried on the hands of care-

less attendants, or on soiled clothing, or indirectly, by using milk or other articles of uncooked food or drink from cans and vessels washed in infected water. Ice from infected water is also dangerous, as it has been proven that freezing does not kill the germs. A large volume of water may be infected from one case, and, if already polluted with organic matter, become a ready culture fluid for the multiplication of the germs. In the now noted epidemic at Plymouth, Pennsylvania, involving the sickness of 1,104 persons, and the death of 114, the outbreak was traced to the use of water from a stream infected by the discharges from one imported case. The recent disastrous epidemic at Ithaca, New York, causing many deaths and requiring the suspension of Cornell University, was traced to the use of a public water supply similarly infected.

"On the other hand, in the distressing and fatal epidemic which clung to our military camps at Chickamauga, Camp Mead, Montauk Point and other places, during the Spanish-American war, flies were found to be the principal carriers of the disease by the United States Commission appointed to investigate the origin of the outbreak. By



The Typhoid Carrying Power of the House Fly.

If you will imagine that object A in the diagram to be 36 times larger than it is there represented, and object B is still the same in size, an approximate relation in size between the Typhoid Bacillus and the leg of a fly can be obtained.

By magnifying a twenty-four-hour old Bouillon culture of the Typhoid Bacillus, I find that an average of 3,980 typhoid bacilli would adhere to a leg of a house fly. Taking into consideration differences in the lengths of the six legs of the fly a rough approximate estimation is made that 18.000 bacilli could be carried about in this way by a single fly.

VERNON ROBIN, M. D.,
Louisville City Chemist and Bacteriologist.
Bacteriologist to the University of Louisville.

the use of white powder sprinkled over the discharges in the latrines, thousands of these pests were tracked direct from these and found covering the food, hands and utensils in the kitchens and mess rooms of the common soldiers. Cultures taken from the feet, legs, bills and intestines of these flies showed the germs of typhoid fever in countless

numbers. The kitchens and mess rooms of the officers were screened, and they almost uniformly escaped the disease. Other facts no less convincing as to both water and flies being carriers of this disease might be multiplied indefinitely, if space permitted. In a smaller way, they must be common in the experience of most physicians in active practice.

"Based upon the teachings of the foregoing facts, the following rules have been prepared with care for the guidance of all persons interested in their own and the public health:

"1. When it is known or suspected that a person has typhoid fever, he should be placed in a large, well ventilated room, with the windows and doors well screened, and such preparation should be made from the first day for the thorough and systematic disinfection of all discharges from the bowels and kidneys as will protect other members of the family, the attendants, and the community.

"2. A solution of chloride of lime, eight ounces to the gallon of water, should be provided in quantity, and a quart of this should be put in the bed-pan or vessel each time before it receives the discharges, and should be well stirred and allowed to stand in the vessel at least on hour before it is buried. An equivalent solution of creolin, or a thick white-wash made from fresh quicklime, may be used in the same way when the chloride of lime can not be obtained, but with these at least two hours will be required to complete the disinfection.

"3. Soiled bed or body linen should remain in the chloride of lime solution for an hour, and may then be safely put in the family wash. Soiled paper or clothes used about the patient should be immediately burned. Attendants should wash the hands and the lips frequently, and rinse the mouth always before eating. No one should partake of any food which has stood in the sick room. All of these precautions should be continued until the recovery is complete and until all diarrhea has ceased.

"4. Typhoid fever is not contagious in the sense commonly understood, and if the precautions above indicated are faithfully and intelligently carried out, a case may be treated in any family or community with perfect safety. If others have the disease, it will be because they were infected from the same source as the patient, or contracted it elsewhere. The same precautions should be observed in dysentery and all other diarrheal diseases, including summer complaint in children.

"5. All well water and unfiltered water from rivers draining inhabited areas, where typhoid fever and diarrheal diseases are likely to occur at any time, and milk stored in cans or vessels washed in such water, should be looked upon as suspicious, and should always be boiled before it is drunk by any one not immune from typhoid fever. In the

absence of a reliable, filtered, public water supply, carefully collected and properly stored, cistern water is safest.

"6. The windows and doors of all dwelling houses, and especially of the kitchen and dining room, should always be well screened, and the flies actually kept out. Unless this is done, a carelessly managed case of typhoid fever, or other diarrheal disease, even a mile or more away, may be a source of danger on account of flies. As mosquitoes are now known to be the carriers of malaria, the same precautions will protect from this poison also.

"The universal and effectual practice of these precautions would require intelligent care and some expense, but would result in the practical disappearance of one of our most common and fatal domestic pestilences, which is not only a disgrace to our civilization, but an annual scourge and tax upon the people of Kentucky, in comparison with which yellow fever and cholera, plague and other exotic diseases, so feared by our people, sink into insignificance.

"Copies of this circular, and of others in regard to the prevention of consumption, diphtheria and scarlet fever, may be had by any one for free distribution upon application to the board at Bowling Green.

"By order of the board:

"J. M. MATHEWS, M. D., President.

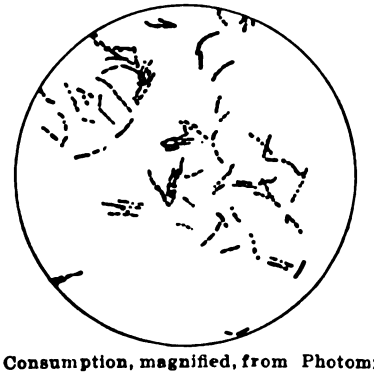
"J. N. McCORMACK, M. D., Secretary."

PREVENTION OF CONSUMPTION.

"Circular Issued by the State Board of Health of Kentucky.

"*To the Health Officials, Physicians and People of Kentucky:*

"Consumption is the most common and fatal disease with which the people of Kentucky are afflicted. It produces more than twice as many deaths as any other disease, causing one death out of every seven in this State.



Germs of Consumption, magnified, from Photomicrograph, from Sternberg's Bacteriology.

"As it is now definitely known to be a communicable germ disease, a large part of this sickness and mortality can and ought to be prevented. Careful and extended investigation and observation has demonstrated that the chief source of danger is from the sputum or expectorated matter of consumptives, which contains the germs or seed of the disease in countless numbers, and that such sputum is especially dangerous after it has dried. The germs may be constantly found in the air and dust from the carpets, walls and furnishings of rooms occupied by consumptives, where every precaution is not taken to collect and disinfect such sputum as fast as it is expectorated. Most patients constantly re-infect themselves by failing to destroy their own sputum, and other susceptible persons inhaling the air of such rooms are exposed to constant and serious danger. This is none the less true because the disease may not develop so that it can be recognized for months or even years. These dangers exist to a less extent also in public buildings and rooms frequented and infected by careless consumptives.

"Being confident that consumption could be practically exterminated if the medical profession and people could be made to realize the importance of destroying the sputum from every one afflicted with the disease, the following rules have been prepared with care, and should be disseminated, and, as occasion requires, observed by all afflicted persons and families, and all others interested in the public welfare.

"1. Every person who has an habitual cough and expectoration should have a microscopical examination of the sputum made to ascertain if it contains the germs of consumption. Until this can be done, or if the germs are found, all of the sputum should be carefully and systematically collected and destroyed or disinfected for his own protection, as well as that of others.

"2. Every particle of the sputum should be received upon soft paper and promptly burned, or into cuspidors containing a solution of chloride of lime, four ounces to a gallon of water, or of equivalent strength, and such cuspidors should be washed daily in boiling water. Cuspidors in hotels, cars and other public places, used by consumptives, should have similar care.

"3. The room occupied by the afflicted person should be large and well ventilated, with an open fireplace if possible, and no other person should remain or sleep in the room, unless all of the sputum is collected and destroyed with great care. However, if this is carefully and intelligently done, others may share the room in safety.

"4. It is important that consumptives should live in the open air and sunlight as much as possible, and that they should be taught to spit upon small pieces of cloth or paper, or use a pocket cuspidor, and destroy the sputum at the first opportunity. They should especially

be taught not to spit upon the floor of any public or private building.

"5. Weak and broken-down people are especially vulnerable to the germs of consumption. Much may be done to lessen the liability to it by attention to the general health, and by developing the lungs and chest, and keeping them strong and healthy. Exercise in the open air, fresh air in the bed-room, gymnastics, frequent sponge bathing and chest massage, proper clothing, everything, in short, which will promote physical and mental well-being, are important to all, and especially to those who have inherited or acquired weakness.

"6. Sanatoria for the isolation and humane care of consumptives who can not be properly and safely treated at home exist in several States, and are greatly to be desired. Contrary to the popular belief, a large per cent. of those attacked by the disease can and do recover under favorable circumstances. Until the disease can be eradicated, the means of proper treatment should be placed within the reach of all afflicted for their own benefit, as well as for the safety of the public.

"7. No person should take a room previously occupied by a consumptive until it has been thoroughly disinfected with formaldehyde or by burning sulphur, three pounds moistened with alcohol for each 1,000 cubic feet of space, with all the flues and other apertures securely closed. Afterwards the room should be re-papered and all woodwork re-painted, or washed in strong soap and rinsed in a disinfecting solution. No amount of disinfection of rooms can lessen the importance of cleanliness, fresh air and sunlight at all times.

"8. Milk and meat from animals afflicted with tuberculosis should not be used, or, at least, the former should be boiled and the latter well-cooked. This is especially important as to milk for children.

"9. With proper precaution, consumptives may safely mingle with their families and the public, but for the purposes of information and education in these matters, physicians and heads of families should report all cases suspected to have the disease to the local health authorities and obtain instruction and assistance in preventing its spread.

"Copies of this circular, and of similar ones in regard to the prevention of typhoid fever, diphtheria and scarlet fever, may be had for free distribution by any one upon application to the board at Bowling Green.

"By order of the board:

"J. M. MATHEWS, M. D., President.

"J. N. McCORMACK, M. D., Secretary."

"PREVENTION OF DIPHTHERIA.

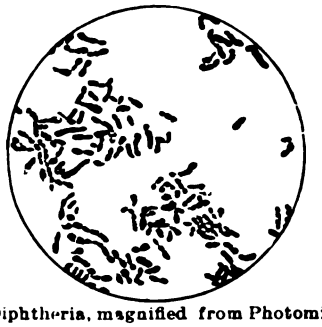
"Circular Issued by the State Board of Health of Kentucky.

"*To the Health Officials, Physicians and People of Kentucky:*

"The unusual prevalence of diphtheria in many sections of the State makes it the duty of this board to again call attention to the best known methods of preventing the occurrence and spread of this disease.

"1. Diphtheria is both contagious and infectious, and is distinctly a preventable disease, being easily limited to the first case or cases. When it gets away from the primary cases and makes its escape upon the community, somebody is to blame. The sooner we accept this as a sanitary maxim, the sooner we shall begin to do our duties as individuals and communities.

"2. On account of its frequency and fatality, this disease is of far more importance to the people of Kentucky than smallpox, yellow fever or cholera.



Germs of Diphtheria, magnified from Photomicrograph from Sternberg's Bacteriology.

"3. When a child has sore throat, and especially if diphtheria is in the neighborhood, it should be immediately separated from other children until a competent physician has seen it and decided whether or not it is affected with a contagious disease.

"4. If diphtheria, strictly isolate the case at once, in an up-stairs room if possible, and disconnected as far as practicable from the living and sleeping apartments of other children. No one except the physician and nurses should enter the room, and they should take every precaution not to carry the infection to others.

"5. The board urges the hypodermatic use of a standard antitoxin, such as Alexander's or Mulford's, in at least 3,000-unit doses, as soon as the disease is recognized or seriously suspected, and that this dose should be repeated within twelve hours unless marked improvement has taken place, and it recommends that immunizing doses of 500 units

be used for all children, and especially for all inexperienced relatives acting as nurses, who have been seriously exposed.

"6. Placard the house, and keep all other children, all having the care of children, and all who go where children are, away from it. Notify the health officer of the town or county within twenty-four hours, as the law requires, and he will co-operate with the physician and family to keep the disease from spreading; and if the family is not able to purchase the antitoxin, he will get the county judge to buy it and he will use it.

"7. The discharges from the mouth and nose, which especially contain the germs of the disease, should be received on soft cloths and burned, and other discharges should be disinfected, and all refuse from the sick room burned. All utensils used in feeding the sick should be washed separately from other dishes, and should remain some time in boiling water.

"8. Disinfect all bed and body clothing, and other like things, as soon as removed, by immersion for at least six hours in a solution of chloride of lime, four ounces to the gallon of water. They may then be wrung out and put in the wash. Remember, however, that no disinfectant in the occupied sick room can do away with the necessity for abundant fresh air and sunlight.

"9. The isolation of the patient should continue for ten days after all trace of the disease has disappeared, and until he has had a disinfecting bath and been clad in garments which have not been in the sick room. No person from a house where there is diphtheria should be permitted to go into public assemblies, and no child from a house where this disease has prevailed should be allowed to attend school without a certificate from the health officer that it is safe to do so.

"10. After complete recovery, or death, always thoroughly disinfect the room and its contents, preferably with nascent formaldehyde, or, where this is not available, by burning three pounds of sulphur, moistened with alcohol, for each 1,000 cubic feet of space, previously stopping all openings, and dampening the floor, bedding and clothing, and leaving the room tightly closed for twelve hours. The room should then be thoroughly ventilated, and all ledges, woodwork, etc., washed with strong soap and rinsed with a disinfecting solution.

"11. In case of death, the body should be wrapped in a sheet saturated in a disinfecting solution and buried without public service. In giving notices of death, newspapers should state that it was from diphtheria, and that children and those having the care of children, should not attend the funeral.

"12. To be effective, the precautions herein suggested should be rigidly observed. Imperfect isolation and disinfection are worse than useless, giving rise only to false and misleading sense of security.

"13. County and municipal boards of health have full authority under our laws to enforce these rules, and will fall short of their duty if they fail to do so.

"Copies of this circular, and of similar ones in regard to scarlet and typhoid fever and consumption, for free distribution, may be had upon application to the Board at Bowling Green.

"By order of the board:

"J. M. MATHEWS, M. D., President.

"J. N. McCORMACK, M. D., Secretary."

"PREVENTION OF SCARLET FEVER.

"Circular Issued by the State Board of Health of Kentucky.

"*To the Health Officials, Physicians and People of Kentucky:*

"Scarlet fever, scarlatina and scarlet rash are different names for one and the same disease. It is an infectious and dangerous disease, and the mildest case may spread the infection and cause the most malignant cases.

"Scarlet fever is essentially a disease of childhood, and always results from infection from a pre-existing case. Countries have been free from it for centuries till imported by commerce and trade. Owing to its frequency and fatality, it is of far more importance to the people of Kentucky than smallpox, cholera, or yellow fever. In view of these facts, the great importance of prompt isolation and thorough disinfection to prevent the spread of the disease is beyond question.

"The following rules have been prepared with care and should be disseminated and, as occasion requires, observed by all interested in the welfare of children:

"1. When a child has sore throat and fever, and especially when scarlet fever is in the neighborhood, it should be immediately separated from others until a competent physician has seen it and fully determined that it is not affected with a contagious disease.

"2. If scarlet fever, maintain strict isolation, in an up-stairs room, if possible, however mild the case may be, until the shedding of the skin is complete and all branny scales disappear, and, afterwards, until the patient has been thoroughly bathed and clad in garments which have not been in the sick room during the illness. As a rule, in Kentucky children are released from quarantine and permitted to return to school or mingle with other children before it is safe for them to do so. In giving the disinfecting bath, the hairy scalp should receive special attention.

"3. Placard the house, and keep all children, all having the care of children, and all going where children are, away from it. It should be borne in mind that the poison of scarlet fever surpasses that of

any other eruptive disease in its tenacious attachment to clothing and other objects, and in its portability to other houses, or even to distant localities.

"4. Burn all discharges from the mouth and nose, and disinfect all other discharges from the patient. Burn all refuse from the sick room. All spoons, cups, glasses, etc., used in the sick room should be washed separately from other dishes and should remain some time in boiling water.

"5. Disinfect all bed and body clothing and everything else used in the sick room before removing it therefrom, by immersion for six hours in a solution of chloride of lime, four ounces to the gallon of water. They may then be wrung out and put into the wash. Remember, however, that no disinfectant in the occupied sick room can do away with the necessity for abundant fresh air and sunlight.

"6. After complete recovery, or death, carefully and thoroughly disinfect the room and its contents. To do this, stop all apertures well, dampen the floor and bedding, and use nascent formaldehyde, or burn three pounds of sulphur, dampened with alcohol, for each 1,000 cubic feet of space, leaving the room closed for at least twelve hours. Afterwards the room should be thoroughly ventilated, and all ledges, woodwork and walls washed with strong soap, and rinsed with the disinfecting solution. This work should be done thoroughly, otherwise it will give only a false sense of security.

"7. In case of death the body should be wrapped in a sheet saturated in disinfecting solution and buried as soon as practicable, without public funeral service. Newspapers, in giving notice of death, should state that it was from scarlet fever, and that children and persons having the care of children, should not attend.

"8. Physicians attending scarlet fever should use a robe, overalls or other protection for his clothing and person; should wash his hands and face before leaving the house, and take every other precaution to prevent him from carrying the disease to others.

"9. The law requires that all cases of contagious disease shall be reported to the city or county board of health, by the head of the family or physician, within twenty-four hours. This law should be observed in every case.

"Copies of this circular, and of similar ones in regard to the prevention of diphtheria, typhoid fever and consumption, will be furnished, for free distribution, upon application to the board at Bowling Green.

"By order of the board;

"J. M. MATHEWS, M. D., President.

"J. N. McCORMACK, M. D., Secretary."

WHITELEGGE'S TABLE.

	Quarantine to be required after exposure to infection.	Earliest Date of Return to School After an Attack.
Small-pox	18 days	When all scabs have fallen off.
Chicken-pox	18 days	When all scabs have fallen off.
Scarlet Fever	14 days	Six weeks, and then only if no desquamation or sore throat.
Diphtheria	12 days	Three weeks, if convalescence is complete, and no bacilli remain.
Measles	16 days	Three weeks, if all desquamation and cough have ceased.
Whooping Cough	21 days	Six weeks from the commencement of the whooping, if the characteristic spasmodic cough and whooping have ceased. Earlier, if all cough is gone.
Rötheln, or Rubella	6 days	Two to three weeks, according to the nature of the case.
Mumps	24 days	Four weeks, if all swelling has subsided.

VACHER'S TABLE.

DISEASES.	Time from inception to beginning of eruption.	Time from first precursory symptom to beginning of eruption.	Time from beginning of eruption to cessation of pyrexia.	Time from beginning of eruption till patient ceases to be infective.
Small-pox	13 days (range, 7 to 21 days)	2 days (range, a few hours to 7 days.)	14 days	56 days.
Modified Small-pox	13 days (range, 7 to 21 days)	2 days (range, a few hours to 7 days.)	14 days	35 days.
Chicken pox	13 days (range, 4 to 17 days)	2 days (range, a few hours to 3 days,)	5 days (range, 3 to 7 days)	17 days.
Measles	14 days (range, 7 to 21 days)	4 days (range, 1 day to 9 days.)	6 days	27 days.
German Measles	14 days (range, 10 to 20 days)	1 day (range, *nil* to 3 days.)	7 days	14 days.
Scarlatina	4 days (range, a few hours to 14 days.)	1 day	7 days	49 days.
Diphtheria	5 days (range, 1 day to 14 days.)	2 days (range, a few hours to 4 days.)	14 days	28 days.
Idiopathic Erysipelas	5 days (range, 2 to 14 days.)	1 day	14 days	35 days.
Typhus Fever	10 days (range, a few hours to 28 days.)	7 days (range, 3 to 7 days.)	7 days (range, 7 to 14 days.)	21 days.
Typhoid Fever	21 days (range, 1 day to 28 days.)	7 days (range, 7 to 12 days.)	21 days (range, 14 to 23 days.)	28 days.
Mumps	18 days (range, 8 to 25 days.)	4 days	7 days	21 days.

THE DISINFECTION OF SCHOOL BOOKS.

By Dr. Walter D. Greene, Health Commissioner, Buffalo, N. Y.

Since the bacterial origin of many diseases has been established, and especially during the last fifteen or twenty years, the efforts of sanitarians throughout the world have been directed toward the prevention of such diseases by rigid enforcement of quarantine regulations.

In the city of Buffalo, N. Y., the placarding of houses for scarlet fever and diphtheria was commenced in 1889, since which time it has been continually practiced. If the disease occurs in the person of a child attending the public schools, the principal of the school is immediately notified, and all other children from the family where the disease exists excluded until recovery or death occurs. If any books from the public schools or libraries are found in the house where the patient resides, they are disinfected or destroyed after the disease has disappeared. No person from the home where the disease exists are allowed to appear in public places or upon the street or street-cars; no milk in bottles allowed to be left at the house, and no laundry taken from the home until all danger from contagion is past.

An expert visits the house and reports the condition of the plumbing and observes the general conditions—whether sanitary or otherwise.

After death or recovery, the house is disinfected by washing the walls with bi-chloride mercury solution, and liberating formaldehyde gas.

The effect of these precautions has been a marked tendency to decrease the number of cases of contagious diseases and especially scarlet fever. From 1881 to 1891, inclusive, the average population was 210,405, and the average number of deaths, yearly from scarlet fever was 114. During the latter year—1891—Buffalo acquired a new charter. The amount of money appropriated for the use of the health department under the new charter was approximately doubled, and great power was given to the board of health commissioner, and modern methods for the prevention of disease were adopted.

From 1892 to 1901, inclusive, the average population was 340,308, and the average number of deaths yearly from scarlet fever for that time was 48. Examination of the public school books early in 1902 revealed the fact that they were filthy to a degree, especially those used by the lower grades. These books are furnished gratis by the city, and consequently there existed a tendency to use them until they were literally in pieces—a period covering several years. It was thought that these filthy books, worn and handled by so many diminutive individuals, might be, and probably were, a possible source of contagion, and it was decided that they should be disinfected.

The books were placed on their edges with covers widely separated upon tables and shelves in tightly sealed rooms. By placing them in the described position, as large a surface of the leaves as possible was brought into contact with the atmosphere; formaldehyde gas was liberated in the room, six ounces of the comparatively fresh commercial formalin being used for every one thousand cubic feet of air space, the vaporization being induced by the use of wood alcohol being burned under the receptacle containing the formalin. Bacteriological examinations were made of the soiled leaves of the books, both before and after the disinfection, and it was found that about 85 per cent. of all organisms were killed.

For the three years immediately preceding this school-book disinfection—that is, 1899, 1900 and 1901—the average number of cases of scarlet fever reported to the health department by the physicians was 875 yearly, while the average yearly deaths for the same time was 36. For the three years following such disinfection—that is, 1902, 1903 and 1904—the average number of cases reported yearly was 528 and the number of deaths yearly for the same time was 18.

One thing was of some interest, and that was that investigation showed that disinfection was not as effective near the floor as it was nearer the ceiling. It might be argued that a greater percentage of the organisms should have been killed to make the experiment of value, but it should be remembered that pathogenic bacteria are much more easily killed than the non-pathogenic with the possible exception of anthrax.

If the common belief is proven to be true that scarlet fever is caused by protozoa and not by an organism of bacterial origin, then we can not explain why the result of these experiments tends to show that the organism of scarlet fever may live and thrive on the leaves of school books covered by organic matter, and that thorough disinfection will destroy it, while the same series of experiments failed to show any material diminution in the number of cases of diphtheria, unless it may be that the unknown organism of scarlet fever is more easily killed than the known organism of diphtheria.

If the result of these investigations shall serve to stimulate health boards and health officers to disinfect the school books of their respective municipalities, and above all should they obtain the same results, the object of this paper will have been fully accomplished.

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HOW TO COMBAT SMALLPOX.

Circular Issued by the State Board of Health of Kentucky.

To the Health Officials, Physicians and People of Kentucky:

Although smallpox has been stamped out over and over again in nearly every county in Kentucky within the last five years, this board has official information that the disease has again appeared in several widely-separated sections. It is also prevalent in adjoining States, and everywhere manifests a tendency to break over official control and assume an epidemic form.

Since January, 1898, smallpox has prevailed, more or less extensively, in every county in this State, with a total of 25,026 cases and 396 deaths, and costing in cash from our county and municipal treasuries as gathered from official reports, the immense sum of $596,714.69, and an estimated loss from interference with business and travel of $1,321,-395. Judiciously expended, this would be much more than enough to keep every person in Kentucky thoroughly vaccinated for a generation, so that the existence of anything but an imported case of smallpox would be an impossibility.

In spite of this, it is estimated that over 50 per cent. of our people, and in many counties and country districts over 90 per cent., have never been vaccinated. An imported case, and especially a mild and easily-overlooked one, who can go around freely all the time, or after the eruption appears and the fever subsides, and visit his friends and kin, is like a spark in tinder, and such a case usually means an epidemic, which spreads by a repetition of these conditions, often skipping to distant communities and counties. Usually the disease has been mild in form, but in Christian, Fulton, and some other counties and sections, it has been very severe, as it has in Indiana, Ohio and Massachusetts, where the death rate has been high. It is a loathsome disease at best, and at any time the mildest cases may communicate it in the severe form.

As we are likely to have disastrous and expensive epidemics until vaccination is systematically and thoroughly done, this board feels it to be a duty to again warn our officials and people that active steps should be taken at once, and in an intelligent and comprehensive way, to guard against the disease. Fortunately, the method of prevention is as safe and certain in its action as it is cheap and easy to obtain. Vaccination and re-vaccination, properly done with reliable virus, is a certain preventive, and is free from danger. This is the conclusion of the scientific world after large experience and full investigation, and may be confidently relied upon.

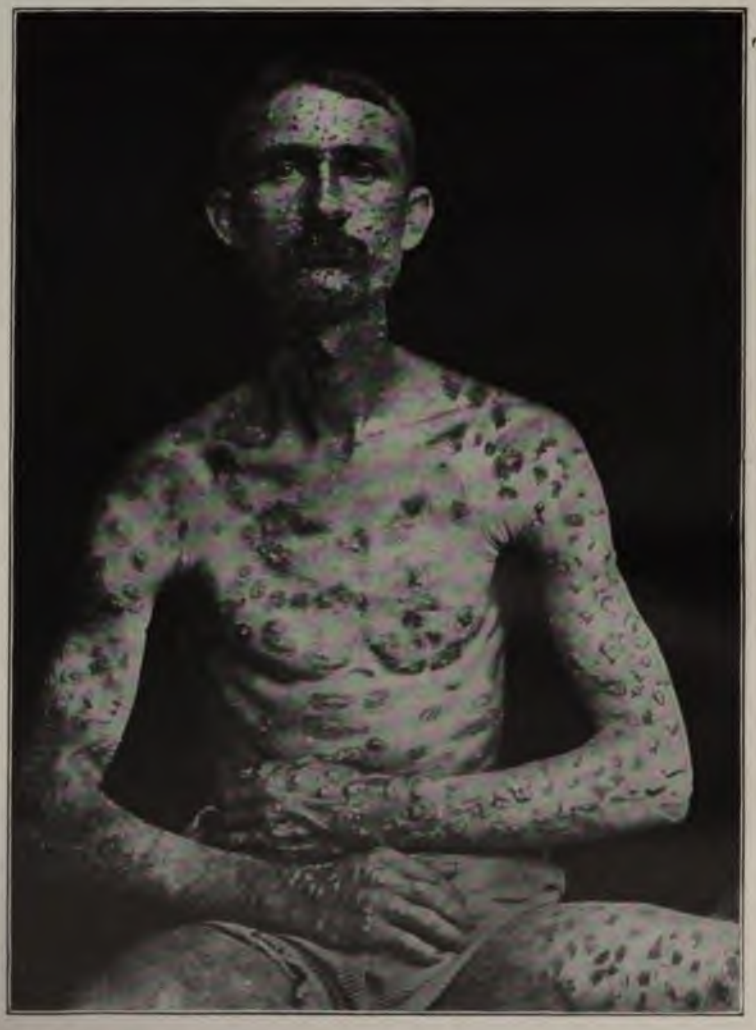

Figure 1—A very common form of mild Smallpox. A Clay County Case.

Figure 3—An Owen County Case. Mild.

Vaccination should always be done by a competent physician, at three points, an inch and a half apart, on a clean arm, thus:

And the person should be seen by him from time to time, that he may know that a perfect result has been secured. Though simple and painless, it is one of the most important operations that one can ever have done, as imperfect and spurious vaccination can only mislead and give rise to a false sense of security. Failure of the vaccination to take only means that the virus was inert, and is no evidence that the person will not take smallpox, as is commonly believed. Varioloid may occur in persons partially vaccinated, but it has been demonstrated by the experience of thousands of observers, under the most diverse and trying exposures and tests, that a thoroughly vaccinated person will not take smallpox, although living and sleeping in the room with it. It follows that this dreadful scourge would be immediately and permanently stamped out if vaccination should be promptly and universally practiced.

It is unlawful to remain unvaccinated at any time, but, in the face of existing conditions, intelligent people should not wait for the law to force them to an evident duty. Health and school boards, town trustees and fiscal courts, and corporations and business people everywhere, should co-operate systematically and earnestly in providing and requiring vaccination for all within their respective jurisdictions, or in their employ. The business men in many places, especially in the smaller cities and towns, where facilities for caring for cases of this disease are usually inadequate, have suffered, and are continually

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RULES OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH GOVERNING VACCINATION.

Rule 25. Every child shall be vaccinated before it becomes one year old, and this board recommends that all persons be re-vaccinated as often as once in five years.

Rule 26. All incorporated corporations or companies within the jurisdiction of this board shall cause each new employe to be vaccinated on entrance, unless proof is furnished of recent successful vaccination.

Rule 27. No person shall become a member of any public school within the jurisdiction of this board, as teacher or scholar, without furnishing a certificate from some reputable physician that he or she has been successfully vaccinated.

liable to suffer, incalculable loss from outbreaks which paralyze their trade and which can only be certainly prevented by general vaccination. The law is ample to secure this, and the time has come for its uniform enforcement, by persuasion, if possible, but by legal process where persuasion, kind explanations, and pleas for public welfare fail.

Every precaution should be taken to procure fresh, reliable virus, and to see that it is kept in a dry, cool place. All modern vaccine farms are well kept, and the virus on the markets may be relied upon when fresh, but much of it supplied to physicians has lost its value because it is not kept cool in transit, or in storing. It is not impure, but simply inert, or has at least lost much of its protective value. For these and other reasons which will be given, the board prefers and recommends the use of humanized virus, especially in the country districts where the family physician can select it himself from the arms of healthy children and young girls. It is certain to take, causes less local and constitutional disturbance, and is believed to give better and longer protection. If the scabs are wrapped in tissue paper, sealed up and put in a dry, cool place, they can be kept almost indefinitely. By its use physicians in the small towns and county districts can practice vaccination continuously, at little expense, as was done in former days all over this State when everybody was vaccinated, always having a stock of virus on hand. In many sections it is quite impracticable to do this where bovine virus is the sole dependence, under present methods of distribution. It is now believed that the cry against the use of humanized virus is almost entirely commercial. Certainly we had as good results and less opposition to vaccination under its use, and it appears necessary to return to it in order to bring protection within the reach of our people in the country districts.

Next to the difficulty in getting the people vaccinated, the failure of physicians to recognize and report and properly isolate first cases has caused most trouble in management. Ignorant and obstinate officials and communities usually get their first bias and inspiration from some equally ignorant or obstinate doctor. This can be accounted for readily when it is remembered that the country was so long free from smallpox that a generation of medical men were in practice, few of whom had ever seen a case, or had ever had any college training on the subject. Then, too, the disease has usually been attended by so little fatality as to subject those who made mistakes in diagnosis to little risk of criticism. For these or other reasons, often under the pressure of short-sighted merchants, many who had no training or experience on the subject were ready to dispute the diagnosis of experts as to typical, confluent cases, and even to encourage their credulous followers to conceal cases or otherwise embarrass and hinder the difficult and often thankless work of stamping out the disease.

Figure 13—A very common mild case. Able to go around throughout the disease.

Figure 2—A mild case from Nelson County.

Figure 6—Later Stage. A Jackson County Case.

There might be difficulty in making a diagnosis during the first days, under some circumstances, but when smallpox is epidemic all over the country, and all have reason and warning to be on the lookout for cases, or even for suspicious symptoms, there is no longer any excuse for physicians who fail to recognize the disease and to cordially co-operate with the authorities in preventing its spread. Excluding chickenpox, which is essentially a disease of childhood, it does not look like anything else, and the symptoms point to nothing else. The pain in the back; the hard, shot-like papules, appearing first in the edge of the hair on the forehead, and then on the wrists, and all the time more abundant on the face and other exposed portions of the body; the disappearance of the fever and the feeling of relief when the eruption appears, and the regularity of the successive stages of the eruption, taken all together, make a picture never to be forgotten by a careful observer. The fact should be emphasized, over and over again, too, that adults almost never have chickenpox. When unvaccinated, grown people have a contagious eruptive disease, under existing conditions, they should be isolated, and at least reported as suspicious until some some competent authority decides that it is not smallpox. It should be constantly borne in mind, also, that there are no such diseases as "elephant itch," "African itch," "army itch," "cedar itch," or "Cuban itch," but that these are "nigger" names for smallpox. In all of the hundreds of instances where the disease was reported under these and other misleading designations, our expert inspectors have found only genuine and unmistakable smallpox.

As an aid to the inexperienced, and as a means of education to the public, cuts are incorporated in this paper representing the various types and stages of the mild form of smallpox now prevailing so extensively. Frequently all of these types and stages are found in the same house or locality. All of these people were unvaccinated. But for the expense involved, these pictures might be multiplied indefinitely, from photographs sent in by our officials from all sections of the State. Bad as these pictures look, they represent little of the real horrors of the disease, and yet scores of cases like these, and as well marked, have occurred in almost every county in Kentucky and been misnamed and disputed by inexperienced physicians. These cases do not look mild to an inexperienced person, but except in the aged and intemperate, little fatality occurs as a rule, and little pitting or other trace of the disease is usually left after a few weeks.

The law plainly requires physicians and heads of families to report all cases of smallpox or other communicable diseases to their respective county or municipal boards of health within the first twenty-four hours, and that they shall obey the rules and regulations of such boards relating thereto, and ample penalties are provided for failure to

Figure 5—More Severe. Contracted from a very mild case.

Figure 7—Umbilicated Stage. Mild.

Reader, will you not have yourself and every one for whom you are responsible vaccinated at three places on the arm to-day?

Copies of this circular for free distribution may be obtained by writing to the board at Bowling Green.

By order of the board:

J. M. MATHEWS, M. D., President.

J. N. McCORMACK, M. D., Secretary.

Those especially interested in health work in Kentucky will find much of interest in the history of the present epidemic which has been imported and re-imported into the State time after time since 1898. In its war against the disease, the board found that its authority to place in quarantine counties and towns whose authorities failed or refused to adopt proper precautions against the disease an indispensable weapon. This authority was exercised sparingly, but the knowledge that it would be used when necessary, when this was fully understood, had a most salutary effect on that large class of county officials, especially, who constantly hampered the work of their health officials by refusing timely appropriations necessary for feeding, housing and nursing the indigent sick, and using this pretense of economy as a vote-making device for popularity and re-election to the then held or some higher office. This authority was resorted to at Lebanon Junction after every other remedy had failed, as will be shown by the following:

Early in March, 1899, a railroad employe, whose run was between Lebanon Junction and Corbin, contracted smallpox, probably in Louisville, where it had existed for months, and came down with it at his father's home in Williamsburg, his father being an undergraduate physician, practicing under the time limit and examination clause of the medical law. The disease was not recognized as smallpox, and, as soon as he was able to travel, after communicating the disease to his family, he returned to his brother's at Lebanon Junction, covered with scabs, bringing the disease to them, as well as to several of his fellow-employes.

As has been the case throughout the epidemic, most of the cases were mild, patients being quite ill usually until the eruption appeared, and then in a few days feeling well enough to walk about, having little if any secondary fever, many of the cases not even sending for a physician. Quite a number of cases occurred and the disease had been carried from this point to Horse Cave, Corbin and into Nelson county be-

fore this board received information that anything suspicious was there.

One of our most experienced inspectors was sent at once, but he was unable to induce either the town or the county authorities to take any interest in the matter, although he found a number of cases well marked, in the contagious stage, on the street and lounging about the depot platform. As Lebanon Junction is the end of the Knoxville Division of the L. & N. Railroad, where many of the employes get their lay-off, and as the principal boarding-houses were within 30 feet of the stopping place for many of the passenger trains, it is an important town from a smallpox standpoint. The executive officer went to the place in person, upon the failure of the inspector to interest the authorities or people, and he was equally unsuccessful, although he had learned in the meantime that the disease had already been carried from this point to Horse Cave, Corbin and into Nelson. He met one man on the street starting off with a fishing party, who was covered with scabs, and found that others had been going about in the same manner, and that a majority of the people and officials could not be induced to adopt any efficient measures either to stamp out the disease in the town or for the protection of the traveling public, which was more or less constantly exposed while trains stood at the depot for the transfer of passengers.

Believing that the conditions existing there so seriously endangered a large portion of the State as to demand immediate action, this officer took the first train for Louisville, calling a meeting by wire, and the following was at once issued:

"SMALLPOX AT LEBANON JUNCTION.

"Proclamation by the State Board of Health.

"Bowling Green, Ky., April 17, 1899.

"Whereas, It has come to the knowledge of this board that smallpox is epidemic at Lebanon Junction, Bullitt county, Kentucky, that practically all the inhabitants and railroad employes at that place have been exposed to said disease, and that very many of them are not only unprotected by vaccination, but appear not to appreciate the importance of this and the other recognized precautions to be used against this disease; and,

"Whereas, The conditions and railroad connections of this place are such as to endanger the health and business interests of a large portion of the State;

"Now, therefore, be it known, That the State Board of Health, in the exercise of the authority vested in it by law, hereby declares the town and suburbs of Lebanon Junction, and each of the inhabitants thereof, temporary and permanent, to be in quarantine, and, under the

Figure 10—A Case of moderate severity. Might have been contracted from a case like Figure 9.

Figure 4—A case from Robertson County. Mild.

Figure 8—Common variety from Lyon County.

pains and penalties of law, forbids any person to enter or leave said place, or to approach near any railroad train or depot ground, or the reception or discharge at this place by any train of any passenger or employe, without a special permit from this board, and forbids any person afflicted with this disease to go upon or near any street, alley or other public road or way. This quarantine to be in force from this date until raised.

"By order of the board:

"J. M. MATHEWS, M. D., President.

"J. N. McCORMACK, M. D., Secretary."

The authorities at once inaugurated proper measures for combating the disease and it was at once brought under control and the quarantine raised on May 3d following.

During the past two years the board is happy to state that owing to the larger experience of the local boards and the growing harmony between them and the fiscal courts, a much smaller number of cases of smallpox occurred. We note with special pleasure from the subjoined reports that the number of cases from each original focus is much smaller, indicating that diagnoses were made earlier and that local health authorities were much more prompt in vaccinating and re-vaccinating those exposed to the disease.

In nearly one-third of the counties our suggestion to put the county health officers upon an annual salary has been adopted with great satisfaction to all concerned. It has not only prevented misunderstandings about fees and greatly increased the efficiency of the county boards, but has greatly lessened the expenses of management as a consequence. In such counties upon the appearance of the first case the responsibility is upon the health office alone, as it should be, and having nobody to consult, and no occasion or excuse for delay, the disease can usually be confined to the first case or family, and at only a nominal expense. In other counties where different ideas have prevailed, the health officer was hindered and embarrassed for funds for meeting actual expenses for food, nurses and guards, and by the knowledge that he would have trouble in receiving compensation for his time and labor, and often so dreaded the contention and abuse incident and to follow the efficient discharge of his duties that they were avoided or neglected until the disease had gained a strong foothold, and an expensive and entirely avoidable epidemic had to be faced.

In this connection a summary of the facts contained in the reports from the county and municipal boards will be of interest. Within the two years there has been a total of 3,410 cases of smallpox and 96 deaths reported in the State as against 10,180 cases and 116 deaths in 1902-1903, and 11,279 cases and 184 deaths in 1900-1901. The total expense of management in the past two years was $80,939.69 or $23.73 per case, as against $308,271, or $27.30 per case in 1900-1901. Much interesting and valuable data is developed in the reports which are appended.

Figure 14—A common form, mild. From Jefferson County.

Figure 9.—The mildest form. Very common and most dangerous to the public, as it might be easily overlooked or mistaken for something else.

Figure 11—A very common form of Mild Smallpox. A case like this would be confined to bed but 3 or 4 days.

Figure 12—A common variety. Able to be up after 3 or 4 days.

COUNTY BOARDS OF HEALTH.

1904 TO 1906.

ADAIR COUNTY.

Dr. U. L. Taylor, Columbia.
Dr. W. T. Grisson, Bliss.
Dr. Wm. Blair, Glensfork.
Judge T. A. Murrell, Columbia.
R. F. Paull, Esq., Columbia.

ANDERSON COUNTY.

Dr. C. M. Paynter, Lawrenceburg.
Dr. J. L. Toles, Lawrenceburg.
Dr. C. W. Kavanaugh, Lawrenceburg.

ALLEN COUNTY.

Dr. A. L. Wagoner, Scottsville.
Dr. J. B. House, Scottsville.
Dr. Marcellus Whitney, Gainesville.

BALLARD COUNTY.

Dr. N. L. Rogers, Barton City.
Dr. J. W. Meshew, Wickliffe.
Dr. John C. Boone, Wickliffe.
Hon. S. J. Moore, Wickliffe.
Hon. Jacob Corbett, Wickliffe.

BARREN COUNTY.

Dr. J. S. Leach, Glasgow.
Dr. F. J. Taylor, Glasgow.
Dr. R. E. Garnett, Glasgow.
Hon. G. W. Bohannon, Glasgow.
Hon. T. D. Underwood, Glasgow.

BATH COUNTY.

Dr. A. W. Walden, Owingsville.
Dr. F. P. Gudgell, Owingsville.
Dr. J. W. Rutherford, Sharpsburg.
Dr. W. E. Phillips, Wyoming.
Dr. N. S. Pierce, Salt Lick.

BOONE COUNTY.

Dr. W. O. Rouse, Burlington.
Dr. J. M. Grant, Petersburg.
Dr. R. E. Ryle, Big Bone.
Dr. J. F. McCormick, Verona.
Hon. P. E. Cason, Burlington.

BOURBON COUNTY.

Dr. Frank Fithian, Paris.
Dr. Silas Evans, Paris.
Dr. Chas. G. Daugherty, Paris.

BOYD COUNTY.

Dr. J. W. Kincaid, Catlettsburg.
Dr. J. M. Salmon, Ashland.
Dr. J. D. Mutters, Rush.

BOYLE COUNTY.

Dr. I. F. Gose, Danville.
Dr. W. O. Harper, Perryville.
Dr. H. S. Chase, Junction City.

BRACKEN COUNTY.

Dr. C. H. Wallin, Brookville.
Dr. W. A. McKenney, Milford.
Dr. Charles Reese, Berlin.
Hon. J. R. Minor, Brooksville.
Hon. M. J. Hennessey, Brooksville.

BREATHITT COUNTY.

Dr. J. M. Kash, Jackson.
Dr. J. A. Taulbee, Jackson.
Hon. Jas. Hargis, Jackson.

BRECKINRIDGE COUNTY.

Dr. A. M. Kincheloe, Hardinsburg.
Dr. R. T. Dempster, Glendeane.
Dr. L. B. Moremen, Irvington.

BULLITT COUNTY.

Dr. S. W. Bates, Shepherdsville.
Dr. George Kirk, Shepherdsville.
Dr. S. H. Ridgway, Pitts Point.

BUTLER COUNTY.

Dr. A. E. Gardner, Morgantown.
Dr. J. H. Austin, Morgantown.
Dr. E. Wand, Woodbury.
Judge W. S. Holmes, Morgantown.
Mr. J. T. Rives, Morgantown.

CALLOWAY COUNTY.

Dr. W. H. Mason, Jr., Murray.
Dr. W. M. Mason, Hazel.
Dr. C. O. Gingles, Kirksey.

CALDWELL COUNTY.

Dr. J. A. H. Miller, Princeton.
Dr. Charles J. Pollard, Princeton.
Dr. R. W. Ogilvie, Princeton.
Judge W. S. Randolph, Princeton.
Hon. C. H. Darley, Princeton.

CAMPBELL COUNTY.

Dr. C. B. Schoolfield, Dayton.
Dr. J. J. Youtsey, Newport.
Dr. J. F. Houston, Alexandria.

CARLISLE COUNTY.

Dr. W. L. Mosby, Bardwell.
Dr. H. F. Crouch, Bardwell.
Dr. J. M. Peck, Arlington.

CARROLL COUNTY.

Dr. F. H. Gaines, Carrollton.
Dr. M. C. Johnston, Ghent.
Dr. J. P. Wheeler, Prestonville.

CARTER COUNTY.

Dr. J. W. Strother, Grayson.
Dr. G. B. O'Roark, Grayson.
Dr. W. M. Armstrong, Grayson.

CASEY COUNTY.

Dr. I. S. Wesley, Liberty.
Dr. D. S. Floyd, Joyce.
Dr. W. T. Murphy, Powers.

CHRISTIAN COUNTY.

Dr. J. B. Jackson, Hopkinsville.
Dr. F. P. Thomas, Hopkinsville.
Dr. O. H. Anderson, Hopkinsville.
Judge W. T. Fowler, Hopkinsville.
Dr. J. C. Barker, Pembroke.

CLARK COUNTY.

Dr. I. A. Shirley, Winchester.
Dr. I. H. McKinley, Winchester.
Dr. Glenmore Coombs, Winchester.
Dr. S. W. Willis, Jasper.

CLAY COUNTY.

Dr. J. R. Burchell, Manchester.
Dr. J. L. Anderson, Manchester.
Dr. C. Creech, Manchester.

CLINTON COUNTY.

Dr. W. F. Cartwright, Albany.
Dr. W. L. Story, Albany.
Dr. D. L. Cooke, Cook.

CRITTENDEN COUNTY.

Dr. T. A. Frazer, Marion.
Dr. W. T. Daughtry, Marion.
Dr. E. E. Newcome, Repton.
Hon. Aaron Towrey, Marion.
Hon. John W. Blue, Marion.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Dr. W. C. Keen, Burksville.
Dr. W. F. Owsley, Burksville.
Dr. J. H. Meyers, Burksville.

DAVIESS COUNTY.

Dr. C. H. Todd, Owensboro.
Dr. L. G. Armendt, Owensboro.
Dr. C. M. Heavrin, Owensboro.

EDMONSON COUNTY.

Dr. W. E. Render, Brownsville.
Hon. J. S. Lay, Brownsville.
M. M. Logan, Esq., Brownsville.
S. T. Brooks, Esq., Brownsville.

ELLIOTT COUNTY.

Dr. J. H. Harper, Ibex.
Dr. S. G. Hunter, Sandy Hook.
Dr. W. W. Johnson, Newfoundland.

ESTILL COUNTY.

Dr. Cornelius Marcum, Irvine.
Mr. O. K. Noland, Irvine.
Mr. Hugh Riddell, Irvine.
Dr. G. A. Embry, Irvine.
Dr. J. S. Turner, Irvine.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

Dr. R. L. Willis, Lexington.
Dr. David Barrow, Lexington.
Dr. J. W. Pryor, Lexington.

FLEMING COUNTY

Dr. C. R. Garr, Flemingsburg.
Dr. J. C. S. Brice, Flemingsburg.
Dr. A. S. Robertson, Flemingsburg.
Judge W. F. Howe, Flemingsburg.
Mr. Andrew Fountain, Flemingsburg.

FLOYD COUNTY.

Dr. W. W. Richmond, Prestonburg.
Dr. W. S. Harkins, Prestonburg.
Dr. W. L. Walter, Laynesville.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Dr. John G. South, Frankfort.
Dr. U. V. Williams, Frankfort.
Dr. E. E. Hume, Frankfort.

FULTON COUNTY.

Dr. A. B. Whayne, Fulton.
Dr. J. M. Alexander, Fulton.
Dr. A. A. Farris, Hickman.

GALLATIN COUNTY.

Dr. J. M. Stallard, Sparta.
Dr. O. B. Yager, Glencoe.
Dr. S. W. Adkins, Glencoe.
Dr. S. H. Rowlett, Warsaw.
Dr. S. B. Robinson, Warsaw.
Dr. Robert Thomas, Glencoe.

GARRARD COUNTY.

Dr. J. B. Kinnaird, Lancaster.
Dr. J. M. Acton, Lancaster.
Dr. Wm. McElliott, Lancaster.

GRANT COUNTY.

Dr. N. S. Mathews, Williamstown.
Dr. C. S. Simpson, Crittenden.
Hon. R. H. Elliston, Williamstown.

GRAVES COUNTY.

Dr. George T. Fuller, Mayfield.
Dr. J. L. Dismukes, Jr., Mayfield.
Dr. J. D. Pryor, Mayfield.
Dr. M. W. Rozzell, Mayfield.
Dr. H. H. Hunt, Mayfield.

GREEN COUNTY.

Dr. E. L. Thompson, Pierce.
Dr. J. J. Booker, Camp Knox.
Dr. A. S. Lewis, Greensburg.
Judge Elliott Graham, Greensburg.
Mr. W. B. Heizer, Greensburg.

GREENUP COUNTY.

Dr. J. E. Pollack, Greenup,
Dr. Jno. Collins, Greenup.
Dr. Taylor Lawson, Greenup.

HANCOCK COUNTY.

Dr. J. H. Heavrin, Hawesville.
Dr. J. W. Griffin, Lewisport.
Dr. J. W. Knox, Lewisport.

HARDIN COUNTY.

Dr. F. P. Strickler, Elizabethtown.
Dr. C. Z. Aud, Cecilia.
Dr. S. N. Willis, Vine Grove.

HARLAN COUNTY.

Dr. W. T. Nolen, Harlan.
Dr. N. S. Howard, Harlan.
Dr. G. P. Bailey, Harlan.

HARRISON COUNTY.

Dr. Marshall McDowell, Cynthiana.
Dr. N. W. Moore, Cynthiana.
Dr. Josephus Martin, Cynthiana.
Hon. Geo. W. Lail, Cynthiana.
Hon. J Stanley Webster, Cynthiana.

HART COUNTY.

Dr. T. H. Garvin, Horse Cave.
Dr. J. J. Adams, Munfordville.
Dr. John Mudd, Hardyville.
Dr. C. J. Walton, Munfordville.

HENDERSON COUNTY.

Dr. M. C. Dunn, Henderson.
Dr. H. B. Powell, Corydon.
Dr. R. H. Moss, Niagara.
Dr. Silas Griffin, Henderson.
Hon. J. H. Hart, Henderson.

GRAYSON COUNTY.

Dr. Geo. W. Armes, Leitchfield.
Dr. W. A. Conklin, Leitchfield.
Dr. E. B. McKinney, Caneyville.

HENRY COUNTY.

Dr. Geo. P. Oldham, New Castle.
Dr. Albert P. Dowden, Eminence.
Dr. Wm. T. Coblin, Campbellsburg.
Dr. Chancellor Yager, N. Pleasureville.
Dr. R. W. Porter, Port Royal.
Dr. John P. Nuttall, New Castle.

HICKMAN COUNTY.

Dr. W. W. Richmond, Clinton.
Dr. Geo. F. Beeler, Clinton.
Dr. J. W. Smith, Clinton.
Dr. J. R. Scarborough, Spring Hill.

HOPKINS COUNTY.

Dr. T. W. Gardiner, Madisonville.
Dr. J. D. Sory, Madisonville.
Dr. Ben P. Earle, Charleston.
C. C. Givens, Esq., Madisonville.
Ruby Laffoon, Esq., Madisonville.

JACKSON COUNTY.

Dr. W. T. Amyx, McKee.
Dr. G. C. Goodman, Welshburg.
Dr. Robert King, Gray Hawk.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Dr. B. W. Smock, Louisville.
Dr. G. W. Griffith, Louisville.
Dr. M. K. Allen, Louisville.
Dr. T. H. Baker, Louisville.

JESSAMINE COUNTY.

Dr. J. A. Vanarsdall, Nicholasville.
Dr. J. S. Barnes, Nicholasville.
Dr. D. A. Penick, Nicholasville.

JOHNSON COUNTY.

Dr. I. R. Turner, Paintsville.
Dr. F. M. Bayes, Paintsville.
Dr. Paris P. Meade, Flat Gap.

BELL COUNTY.

Dr. L. L. Robertson, Middlesboro.
Dr. T. H. Curd, Middlesboro.
Dr. C. C. Durham, Pineville.
Dr. J. Scott Ward, Pineville.

KENTON COUNTY.

Dr. W. W. Tarvin, Covington.
Dr. J. F. Loomis, Independence.
Dr. R. L. Bird, Latonia.

KNOX COUNTY.

Dr. B. F. Herndon, Barbourville.
Dr. P. G. Petrey, Coal Point.
Dr. Chas. L. Heath, Lindsay.
Judge J. S. Miller, Barbourville.
J. D. Triggle, Esq., Barbourville.

LARUE COUNTY.

Dr. W. E. Rodman, Hodgenville.
Dr. J. C. Jones, Buffalo.
Dr. Leigh Maupin, Magnolia.

LAUREL COUNTY.

Dr. T. P. Caldwell, London.
Dr. J. B. Mason, London.
Dr. J. Walker Moran, London.
Hon. J. B. Eberlein, London.
Mr. W. B. Johnson, London.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Dr. A. W. Bromley, Louisa.
Dr. J. D. Biggs, Louisa.
Dr. Wm. M. Sullivan, Louisa.

LEE COUNTY.

Dr. M. F. Reed, Beattyville.
Dr. J. H. Evans, Beattyville.
Dr. G. S. McDonald, Beattyville.

LESLIE COUNTY.

Dr. W. E. Ray, Hyden.

LETCHER COUNTY.

Dr. John Collins, Colson.
Dr. T. A. Cook, Democrat.
Dr. J. N. McCrary, Whitesburg.

LEWIS COUNTY.

Dr. A. F. Hill, Vanceburg.
Dr. L. A. Gaines, Concord.
Dr. J. F. Irwin, Tolesboro.
Dr. C. H. Fultz, Garrison.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Dr. Steele Bailey, Stanford.
Dr. J. C. Barker, Hustonville.
Dr. W. J. Edmiston, Crab Orchard.
Judge J. P. Bailey, Stanford.
Harvey Helm, Esq., Stanford.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

Dr. J. V. Hayden, Salem.
Dr. Divonis Wooten, Carrsville.
Dr. F. G. LaRue, Smithland.
Thomas Evans, Esq., Smithland.
C. H. Wilson, Esq., Smithland.

LOGAN COUNTY.

Dr. M. E. Alderson, Russellville.
Dr. D. G. Simmons, Adairville.
Dr. W. R. Burr, Auburn.
Dr. G. W. Hill, Russellville.
R. W. Davis, Esq., Russellville.

LYON COUNTY.

Dr. John H. Hussey, Eddyville.
Dr. E. S. Wilford, Kuttawa.
Dr. S. R. Glenn, Eddyville.

MADISON COUNTY.

Dr. J. W. Harris, Richmond.
Dr. Sanford Bailey, Valley View.
Dr. Howard Switzer, Berea.

MAGOFFIN COUNTY.

Dr. M. C. Kash, Salyersville.
Dr. J. L. Rowland, Salyersville.
Dr. R. C. Adams, Salyersville.
Hon. J. H. Sublett, Salyersville.

MARION COUNTY.

Dr. R. C. McChord, Lebanon.
Dr. Edward Kelley, Lebanon.
Dr. R. T. Hodgen, Lebanon.

MARSHALL COUNTY.

Dr. V. A. Stilley, Benton.
Dr. W. S. Stone, Benton.
Dr. E. G. Thomas, Harvey.

MARTIN COUNTY.

Dr. J. R. Fairchild, Inez.
Dr. J. M. Johnson, Inez.
Dr. Hezekiah Hawes, Inez.

MASON COUNTY.

Dr. H. K. Adamson, Maysville.
Dr. J. A. Reed, Maysville.
Dr. P. G. Smoot, Maysville.
Dr. M. H. Davis, Mays Lick.
Dr. W. H. Hord, Orangeburg.

M'CRACKEN COUNTY.

Dr. Frank Boyd, Paducah.
Dr. P. H. Stewart, Paducah.
Dr. H. T. Rivers, Paducah.
Dr. W. J. Bass, Paducah.

M'LEAN COUNTY.

Dr. H. W. Gates, Calhoun.
Dr. H. J. Beard, Livermore.
Dr. I. J. Townes, Beech Grove.
Judge A. Stevens, Calhoun.
Mr. D. H. Kincheloe, Calhoun.

MEADE COUNTY.

Dr. W. T. Miles, Brandenburg.
Dr. R. B. Walker, Garnettsville.
Dr. J. F. Trent, Wolf Creek.

MENIFEE COUNTY.

Dr. R. B. Kash, Frenchburg.
Dr. Jno. L. Brown, Rothwell.
Dr. W. J. Kendrick, Pomeroyton.

MERCER COUNTY.

Dr. A. D. Price, Harrodsburg.
Dr. M. L. Forsyth, Harrodsburg.
Dr. Wm. D. Powell, Harrodsburg.

METCALFE COUNTY.

Dr. J. A. Yates, Edmonton.
Dr. H. C. Reid, Edmonton.
Dr. B. F. Taylor, Knob Lick.

MONROE COUNTY.

Dr. G. W. Bushong, Tompkinsville.
Dr. T. H. Bedford, Meshack.
Dr. W. A. Simpson, Tompkinsville.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Dr. W. R. Thompson, Mt. Sterling.
Dr. J. A. Shirley, Mt. Sterling.
Dr. C. B. Duerson, Mt. Sterling.

MORGAN COUNTY.

Dr. B. F. Carter, West Liberty.
Dr. B. F. McClure, Caney.
Dr. J. D. Whittaker, Cannel City.

MUHLENBERG COUNTY.

Dr. J. G. Bohannon, Greenville.
Hon. T. J. Sparks, Greenville.
Hon. J. S. Rogers, Greenville.
Dr. S. T. Taylor, Greenville.
Dr. J. D. Cundiff, Drakesboro.

NELSON COUNTY.

Dr. Hugh D. Rodman, Bardstown.
Dr. J. E. Smith, Bardstown.
Dr. B. E. Gore, Bardstown.
Hon. Frank E. Daugherty, Bardstown.
Hon. N. W. Halstead, Bardstown.

NICHOLAS COUNTY.

Dr. G. W. Grimes, Carlisle.
Dr. B. F. Reynolds, Jr., Carlisle.
Dr. O. S. Kash, Moorfield.

OHIO COUNTY.

Dr. S. J. Wedding, Hartford.
Dr. J. F. Miller, Hartford.
Dr. John J. Mitchell, Beaver Dam.

OLDHAM COUNTY.

Dr. R. B. Cassady, Lagrange.
Dr. G. P. Boone, Lagrange.
Hon. H. J. McFarlan, Lagrange.

OWEN COUNTY.

Dr. J. W. Botts, Owenton.
Dr. W. G. Birchett, Owenton.
Dr. W. B. Salin, Owenton.

OWSLEY COUNTY.

Dr. A. M. Glass, Booneville.
Dr. S. G. Sanders, Booneville.
Dr. C. M. Anderson, Booneville.

PENDLETON COUNTY.

Dr. J. H. Barbour, Falmouth.
Dr. W. H. Yelton, Butler.
Dr. N. B. Chipman, Falmouth.
Dr. C. H. Kendall, Morgan.

PERRY COUNTY.

Dr. Elisha Kelley, Hazard.
Dr. J. L. Johnson, Hazard.
Dr. E. P. Combs, Hazard.

PIKE COUNTY.

Dr. H. H. Stallard, Pikeville.
Dr. W. A. Campbell, Pikeville.
Dr. J. W. Vicars, Pikeville.

POWELL COUNTY.

Dr. C. D. Mansfield, Stanton.
Dr. J. W. Johnson, Stanton.
Dr. J. W. Williams, Clay City.
Judge Geo. M. Derickson, Stanton.
Mr. Jno. D. Atkinson, Stanton.

PULASKI COUNTY.

Dr. A. W. Cain, Somerset.
Dr. J. M. Owens, Somerset.
Dr. W. M. Price, Somerset.

ROBERTSON COUNTY.

Dr. J. B. Wood, Mt. Olivet.
Dr. W. S. Chandler, Mt. Olivet.
Dr. Mark Insko, Bratton.
Dr. J. E. Thompson, Kentontown.
Dr. Jno. Lynn, Bridgeville.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

Dr. A. G. Lovell, Mt. Vernon.
Dr. J. S. Cooper, Livingston.
Dr. Percy Benton, Brodhead.

ROWAN COUNTY.

Dr. J. Wilson, Morehead.
Dr. C. E. Bishop, Morehead.
Dr. J. F. Woodward, Morehead.
Hon. Richmond Tussey, Morehead.
Hon. Z. T. Young, Morehead.

RUSSELL COUNTY.

Dr. J. S. Rowe, Jamestown.
Dr. W. G. D. Flanagan, Jamestown.
Dr. J. B. Scholl, Jabez.

SCOTT COUNTY.

Dr. John E. Pack, Georgetown.
Dr. W. H. Coffman, Georgetown.
Dr. R. L. Carrick, Georgetown.
Hon. J. J. Yates, Georgetown.

SHELBY COUNTY.

Dr. R. D. Pratt, Shelbyville.
Dr. F. M. Beard, Shelbyville.
Dr. W. R. Ray, Chestnut Grove.
Dr. Curtis Austin, Bagdad.
Judge E. H. Davis, Shelbyville.
Hon. C. C. McDowell, Shelbyville.

SIMPSON COUNTY.

Dr. J. C. Douglass, Franklin.
Dr. G. W. Duncan, Franklin.
Dr. W. H. Williams, Franklin.

SPENCER COUNTY,

Dr. W. E. Shepherd, Taylorsville.
Dr. J. W. Baird, Waterford.
Dr. Wylie Rodgers, Taylorsville.
Hon. G. B. Shindler, Taylorsville.
Hon. L. W. Ross, Taylorsville.

TAYLOR COUNTY.

Dr. J. L. Atkinson, Campbellsville.
Dr. B. T. Black, Campbellsville.
Dr. O. M. Kelsey, Elk Horn.

TODD COUNTY.

Dr. L. P. Trabue, Elkton.
Dr. J. M. Robinson, Guthrie.
Dr. W. S. Petrie, Fairview.

TRIGG COUNTY.

Dr. J. W. Crenshaw, Cadiz.
Dr. W. H. Jefferson, Cadiz.
Dr. J. H. Lackey, Canton.

TRIMBLE COUNTY.

Dr. L. G. Contri, Winona.
Dr. C. P. Harwood, Milton.
Dr. J. W. McMahan, Bedford.
Hon. J. W. Lee, Bedford.
Hon. C. B. Terrell, Bedford.

UNION COUNTY.

Dr. T. J. Shoemaker, Morganfield.
Dr. Lee C. Adcock, Morganfield.
Dr. Henry B. Allen, Morganfield.

WARREN COUNTY.

Dr. A. T. McCormack, Bowling Green.
Dr. J. O. Carson, Bowling Green.
Dr. E. N. Hall, Woodburn.
Judge Chas. Drake, Bowling Green.
Mr. E. G. Wilcoxson, Smith's Grove.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Dr. J. B. Robard, Springfield.
Dr. M. W. Hyatt, Springfield.
Dr. W. M. Hyatt, Willisburg.

WAYNE COUNTY.

Dr. C. B. Rankin, Monticello.
Dr. E. R. Rice, Monticello.
Dr. W. E. Woodrow, Monticello.

WEBSTER COUNTY.

Dr. J. P. Campbell, Dixon.
Dr. George Hart, Tildon.
Dr. J. T. Dixon, Providence.
Hon. L. B. Henry, Dixon.
Hon. O. T. Crouse, Dixon.

WHITLEY COUNTY.

Dr. E. S. Moss, Williamsburg.
Dr. C. G. Ellison, Williamsburg.
Dr. W. F. Watkins, Williamsburg.
Dr. J. F. Bryant, Corbin.
Hon. Jas. Stinson, Williamsburg.

WOLFE COUNTY.

Dr. J. H. Stamper, Campton.
Dr. H. H. Stamper, Campton.
Dr. B. D. Cox, Fincastle.
Dr. J. R. Carroll, Lee City.

WOODFORD COUNTY.

Dr. W. C. McCauley, Versailles.
Dr. J. H. Arnold, Versailles.
Dr. B. F. Parish, Midway.

REPORTS FROM COUNTY AND CITY BOARDS OF HEALTH.

Adair County Board of Health.

Columbia, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there have been four outbreaks of smallpox in this county, in the Cane Valley, Pellyton and Columbia districts, with a total of thirteen cases and no deaths.

The first case came from Green county, and eleven persons had been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under control. Of those exposed, none had been properly vaccinated; of these eleven contracted the disease, and none died.

The population of this county is 15,000. At the time of our last report 5,000 had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that none, or very few, have procured vaccination, leaving 66 per cent. still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have no eruptive hospital. Our method of managing the disease was to quarantine them at their homes. One young man belonging to a prominent family in town, was isolated in a back room at home, all the others vaccinated, and all escaped. A negro from the State of Ohio was found on our streets, and was cared for in a tent, and the disease did not spread.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food and medicine, has been $300. The estimated cost in loss of trade and interference with business has been $300.

The chief difficulties in stamping out the disease have been none. The county authorities co-operated with me in all things.

The county health officer is paid a salary of $200, and all of the other members serve gratuitously.

The following additional facts will be of interest in connection with this report: I have no means of knowing the number of cases of preventable diseases in our county because the physicians do not report them to me except occasionally. Very few cases of typhoid fever have occurred, and several have died. The usual number of cases of consumption have occurred with the usual result. We have

had very few cases of diphtheria, scarlet fever, dysentery, or cholera infantum, and no deaths that I have been informed about.

Very respectfully,

U. L. TAYLOR, M. D., Secretary.

Allen County Board of Health.

Scottsville, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there have been two outbreaks of smallpox in this county—one in Scottsville and one in county, with a total of thirty cases and no deaths.

The first case came from Nashville, Tenn., and a large number of persons had been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under control. Of those exposed, none had been properly vaccinated. Of the exposed who had not been vaccinated, all took the disease and none died.

The population of this county is about 16,000. At the time of our last report 10 per cent. had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that 5 per cent. have procured vaccination, leaving 85 per cent. still unprotected., after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have no eruptive hospital. Our method of managing the disease was: All but one who have had the disease within the last two years were in reliable families, who took the matter up themselves and isolated themselves. The one family was quarantined at their own home.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food and medicine, has been $500. The estimated cost in loss of trade and interference with business has been $1,000.

The chief difficulties in stamping out the disease have been ignorance, some physicians who fail to co-operate, and a general lack in appreciating the need of stamping it out.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases occurred during the two years, as follows: Consumption, twenty cases and fifteen deaths; diphtheria, eight cases and four deaths.

The county health officer is paid a salary of $100, and all of the other members serve gratuitously.

The following additional facts will be of interest in connection with this report: In this county there is no record kept relative to

infectious diseases, with the exception of smallpox. There is some I think I can estimate fairly close; others I can not, and the estimate at which I would put them would be of too much uncertainty to be useful.

Very respectfully,
A. L. WAGONER, M. D., Secretary.

Anderson County Board of Health.

Lawrenceburg, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there have been no outbreaks of smallpox in this county.

We have an eruptive hospital, located six miles from Lawrenceburg, with a capacity for twelve patients.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Consumption, sixty-five cases and twenty-five deaths; typhoid fever, fifty cases and ten deaths; diphtheria, thirty cases and two deaths; scarlet fever, thirty cases and two deaths. The average cost to our people for managing and treating a case of any of these diseases, including medical attention, nursing, loss of time and incidental expense, is estimated to be $100, making a total loss to the county for the two years from diseases which might be prevented of $13,500, as against $24,000 for State taxes.

The county health officer is paid a salary of $50, and all of the other members serve gratuitously.

Very respectfully,
J. L. TOLL, M. D., Secretary.

Ballard County Board of Health.

Wickliffe, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there has been one outbreak of smallpox in this county at Wickliffe, with a total of five cases and no deaths.

The first case came from East St. Louis and fifteen persons had been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under control.

Of the fifteen exposed who had not been vaccinated, five took the disease and none died.

The population of this county is ten or twelve thousand. At the time of our last report 50 per cent. had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that 5 per cent. have procured vaccination, leaving 45 per cent. still unprotected after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have no eruptive hospital.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food and medicine, has been $50 per case.

The chief difficulties in stamping out the disease have been caused by the people refusing to be vaccinated.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Consumption, one-third of the deaths in the county; typhoid fever, one hundred and fifty cases and 10 per cent. deaths; diphtheria, twenty cases and 10 per cent. deaths; scarlet fever, fifty cases and 5 per cent. deaths; cholera infantum, two hundred cases and 10 per cent. deaths; dysentery, one hundred and fifty cases and 5 per cent. deaths, and yellow fever no cases. The total loss to the county for the two years from diseases which might be prevented was $10,000, as against $27,000 for State taxes. The county health officer is paid a salary of $75, and all the other members serve gratuitously.

The following additional facts will be of interest in connection with this report: Our physicians rarely ever report cases to county health officer.

Very respectfully,

N. L. ROGERS, M. D., Secretary.

Barren County Board of Health.

Glasgow, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report one year ago there has been one outbreak of smallpox in this county in the Glasgow district, with a total of seventy-five cases and no deaths.

The first case came from Louisville, and many persons had been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under control. Of those exposed, half had been properly vaccinated; of these, none contracted the disease, and none died. Of the one hundred exposed who had not been vaccinated, seventy-five took the disease and none died.

The population of this county is 24,000. At the time of our last report 17,000 had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that 2,000 have received vaccination, leaving 30 per cent. still unprotected after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have the surgeon hospital located four miles from Glasgow, with a capacity of fifty patients. Our method of managing the disease was isolation, quarantine at the patient's home when safe and confinement in the surgeon hospital when necessary to protect others.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food and medicine, has been $[illegible]. The estimated cost in loss of trade and interference with business has been nothing.

The chief difficulties in stamping out the disease have been the ignorance and persistent opposition by many persons and some physicians that the disease was not smallpox but some harmless eruption, that was not to be treated.

As nearly as can be ascertained other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Consumption, [illegible] cases and eight deaths; typhoid fever, thirty cases and two deaths; scarlet fever, four cases and no deaths; dysentery, six cases and one death. The average cost to our people for managing and treating a case of any of these diseases, including medical attention, nursing, loss of time and incidental expenses, is estimated to be $75, making a total loss to the county for the two years from diseases which might be prevented, of $4,250, as against $40,000 paid for county, and $36,000 for State taxes. The county health officer is paid no salary, and all of the other members serve gratuitously.

The following additional facts will be of interest in connection with this report: The use of humanized virus has been found far more satisfactory in every way than the points or tubes furnished the board from any source yet, and we would advise its use wherever possible. We have had no smallpox in the last twelve months.

Very respectfully,

R. E. GARNETT, M. D., Secretary.

Bath County Board of Health.

Owingsville, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there have been three outbreaks of smallpox in this county in the Sharpsburg, Owingsville and Preston districts, with a total of thirty cases and no deaths.

The first case was contracted from the clothing of a man from eastern Kentucky, and twelve persons had been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under control. Of those exposed, none had been properly vaccinated; of these, six contracted the disease, and none died.

The population of this county is 16,000. At the time of our last report 4,500 had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that 500 have procured vaccination, leaving 70 per cent. still unprotected after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have an eruptive hospital located three miles from Owingsville. Our method of managing the disease was as follows: The recent outbreaks of smallpox within the county have been principally confined to country homes. By isolating both patients and suspects and enforcing vaccination, we have succeeded very well in suppressing the disease.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food and medicine, has been $500. The estimated cost in loss of trade and interference with business has been $200.

The chief difficulties in stamping out the disease have been that our statutes admit of too much conflict between our health boards and fiscal courts. The prerogatives of each should be more clearly defined.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Consumption, 300 cases and 80 deaths; typhoid fever, 400 cases and 25 deaths; diphtheria, 50 cases and 12 deaths; scarlet fever, 25 cases and 3 deaths; cholera infantum, 300 cases and 20 deaths; dysentery, 100 cases and 5 deaths. The average cost to our people for managing and treating a case of any of these diseases, including medical attention, nursing, loss of time and incidental expenses, is estimated to be $25, making a total loss to the county for the two years from diseases which might be prevented, of $32,595, as against $48,000 paid for county, and $48,000 for State taxes. The county health officer does not receive an annual salary, but is paid for services actually done, which has amounted to about $300 in the last two years.

Very respectfully,

A. W. WALDEN, M. D., Secretary.

Bell County Board of Health.

Middlesboro, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there has been one outbreak of smallpox in this county, in the Middlesboro district, with a total of 30 cases and 1 death.

The first case came from Tennessee, and no person had been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under control.

The population of this county is 14,000. At the time of our last report 60 per cent. had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that 20 per cent. have procured vaccination, leaving 20 per cent. still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

The county has no eruptive hospital; they simply isolate and guard each case as they find it and vaccinate all exposed.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food and medicine, has been $4,000.

The chief difficulty in stamping out the disease has been no pest-house, a question of what city and county should do.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Consumption, 14 cases and 9 deaths; typhoid fever, 25 cases and no deaths; diphtheria, 5 cases and 2 deaths; scarlet fever, 7 cases and 1 death; cholera infantum, 24 cases and 7 deaths; dysentery, 40 cases and 2 deaths, and yellow fever, no cases. The county health officer is paid no salary, and all of the other members serve gratuitously.

The following additional facts will be of interest in connection with this report: It is hard to get an accurate report. Both county and city isolate and guard all smallpox cases and vaccinate all exposed. All other contagious diseases are treated accordingly.

Very respectfully,

L. L. ROBERTSON, M. D., Secretary.

Boone County Board of Health.

Burlington, Ky., August 31, 1905.

Since our last published report two years ago there have been two outbreaks of smallpox in this county in the Burlington and Bellevue district, with a total of 20 cases and no deaths.

The first case came from Ludlow, Ky., and 50 persons had been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under control. Of those exposed, 35 had been properly vaccinated; of these, none contracted the disease. Of the 15 exposed who had not been vaccinated, all took the disease and none died.

The population of this county is 12,000. At the time of our last report 50 per cent. had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that 1,000 have procured vaccination, leaving 40 per cent. still unprotected after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have an eruptive hospital, located one mile from Burlington, with a capacity for 12 patients. Our method of managing the disease was strict isolation and thorough disinfection with formaldehyde after they were well.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food and medicine, has been $225. The estimated cost in loss of trade and interference with business has been nothing.

The chief difficulties in stamping out the disease have been none. The county officials, the physicians, and the laity all gave me their support, and the disease was soon stamped out.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Consumption, 300 cases and 75 deaths; typhoid fever, 100 cases and 8 deaths; diphtheria, 10 cases and no deaths; scarlet fever, 15 cases and no deaths; cholera infantum, 400 cases and 50 deaths; dysentery, 200 cases and 20 deaths, and yellow fever, no cases. The average cost to our people for managing and treating a case of any of these diseases, including medical attention, nursing, loss of time and incidental expenses, is estimated to be $35, making a total loss to the county for the two years from diseases which might be prevented, of $3,500, as against $12,000 paid for county, and $50,000 for State, taxes. The county health officer is paid no salary, and all of the other members serve gratuitously.

Very respectfully,

W. O. ROUSE, M. D., Secretary.

Bourbon County Board of Health.

Paris, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there has been one outbreak of smallpox in this county in the Claysville (suburb of Paris) district, with a total of 1 case and no death.

The first case came from Ohio (a tramp), and 15 persons had been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under control. Of those exposed, 12 had been properly vaccinated; of these, none contracted the disease. Of the 15 exposed who had not been vaccinated none took the disease.

The population of this county is 22,000. At the time of our last report 70 per cent. had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that 10 per cent. have procured vaccination, leaving 20 per cent. still unprotected after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

Our method of managing the disease: The case was isolated at once, guards placed over him, all exposed persons were vaccinated and kept under observation for twenty days.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food and medicine, has been $110. The estimated cost in loss of trade and interference with business has been none.

The chief difficulties in stamping out the disease have been the want of eruptive hospital and failure of physicians to report the cases promptly to the board of health.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Consumption, 40 cases and 25 deaths; typhoid fever, 140 cases and 14 deaths; diphtheria, 44 cases and 6 deaths; scarlet fever, 50 cases and 2 deaths; cholera infantum, 6 cases and 3 deaths; dysentery, 65 cases and 8 deaths, and yellow fever no cases. The county health officer is paid a salary of $100, and all of the other members serve gratuitously.

Very respectfully,

SILAS EVANS, M. D., Secretary.

Boyd County Board of Health.

Catlettsburg, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there have been no outbreaks of smallpox in this county, except one case in Catlettsburg of mild type, which was isolated at his residence and promptly recovered without any spread of the disease. It was impossible to learn the source of contagion.

We have no county eruptive hospital, but Catlettsburg and Ashland each have one located about one mile from corporate limits, each having a capacity of fifteen patients.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Consumption, 100 cases and 65 deaths; typhoid fever, 250 cases and 25 deaths; diphtheria, 100 cases and 15 deaths; scarlet fever, 100 cases and 10 deaths; cholera infantum, 100 cases and 10 deaths; dysentery, 200 cases and 5 deaths, and yellow fever, no cases. The average cost to our people for managing and treating a case of any of these diseases, including medical attention, nursing, loss of time and incidental expenses, is estimated to be $20 to $100, owing to the disease, making a total loss to the county for the two years from diseases which might be prevented, of $30,000, as against $20,000 paid for county, and $20,000 for State, taxes. The county health officer is paid a salary of $300, and all of the other members serve gratuitously.

The following additional facts will be of interest in connection with this report: The above estimate is based upon partial returns from the physicians of the county, and I think are somewhat misleading, especially with reference to typhoid fever and cholera infantum, owing to there being included under the former many cases which a close diagnosis would probably have eliminated, and under the latter various types of intestinal derangement.

Very respectfully,

J. W. KINCAID, M. D., Secretary.

Bracken County Board of Health.

Brooksville, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there has been one outbreak of smallpox in this county in the Milford or Santa Fe district, with a total of 24 cases and no deaths.

The first case came from Cincinnati, O., and 15 persons had been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under control. Of those exposed, none had been properly vaccinated; of these, 15 contracted the disease and none died. Of the 24 exposed who had not been vaccinated, all took the disease and none died.

The population of this county is 13,000. At the time of our last report 20 per cent. had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that 5,000 have procured vaccination, leaving 60 per cent. still unprotected after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have an eruptive hospital, located five miles from Brooksville,

with a capacity for ten patients. Our method of managing the disease was strict quarantine and vaccination when possible.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food and medicine, has been $300.

The chief difficulties in stamping out the disease have been its mildness and making people believe it was really smallpox.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Consumption, 100 cases and 75 deaths; typhoid fever 75 cases and 12 deaths; diphtheria, 20 cases and 3 deaths; scarlet fever, none that I know of; cholera infantum, 30 cases and 8 deaths; dysentery, 20 cases and 7 deaths, and yellow fever, no cases. The average cost to our people for managing and treating a case of any of these diseases, including medical attention, nursing, loss of time and incidental expenses, is estimated to be $50, making a total loss to the county for the two years from diseases which might be prevented, of $10,000, as against $32,000 for State taxes. The county health officer is paid no salary.

The following additional facts will be of interest in connection with this report: It is very hard to be accurate in a report of this kind. I have done the very best I can.

Very respectfully,

C. H. WALLIN, M. D., Secretary.

Breathitt County Board of Health.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there have been no outbreaks of smallpox in this county.

The population of this county was 18,705 in 1900.

We have had no smallpox or any other eruptive disease in this county in the last two years.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Consumption, 50 cases and 50 deaths; typhoid fever 75 cases and 15 deaths; diphtheria, 3 cases and 3 deaths; scarlet fever, no cases; cholera infantum, 20 cases and 2 deaths; dysentery, 5 cases and no deaths, and yellow fever, no cases. The county health officer is paid a salary of $100, and all of the other members serve gratuitously.

The following additional facts will be of interest in connection with this report: This report is for the whole county and not for those

treated by the county health officer alone. We are in comparative good health at this time; no epidemic disease of any kind, except a few cases of typhoid fever of a doubtful type mixed with malaria.

Very respectfully,

J. M. KASH, M. D., Secretary.

Jackson, Ky., August 21, 1905.

Dr. J. N. McCormack:

Dear Sir:—I have made a hurried report as best I could as per your request. Will say we have no health officers in this county at this time. Myself with Dr. Boggs and Dr. Hogg were appointed by the trustees of the town very recently, and Boggs and Hogg refuse to act. I have been trying to act in that capacity some, but can't do anything without an appointment from the State Board of Health. I would be glad, if you wish it, for you to send me an appointment for Breathitt county. I have an appointment for the town. Then I will do the very best I can. Doctor, we still keep up our regular monthly meetings, and have the honor of being the banner county in this district; so says Dr. Shirley, of Winchester.

Very respectfully,

J. M. KASH.

Breckinridge County Board of Health.

Irvington, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there has been one outbreak of smallpox in this county in the sixth district, with a total of 10 cases and no deaths.

The first case came from Evansville, Ind., and 29 persons had been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under control. Of those exposed, 20 had been properly vaccinated: of these, none contracted the disease. Of the 9 exposed who had not been vaccinated, all took the disease and none died.

The population of this county is 25,000. At the time of our last report 1,000 had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that 1,000 have procured vaccination, leaving about 90 per cent. still unprotected after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have no eruptive hospital.

Our method of managing the disease was to quarantine in some vacant house or to build a temporary shanty, in which were placed

those having the smallpox. Those exposed were vaccinated and quarantined for proper length of time.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food and medicine, has been $300. The estimated cost in loss of trade and interference with business has been $2,000.

The chief difficulty in stamping out the disease has been inability to get co-operation from county officials, who make such a fight that physicians refuse to attend cases.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Consumption, 75 cases and 20 deaths; typhoid fever, 200 cases and 23 deaths; diphtheria, 30 cases and 5 deaths; scarlet fever, 20 cases and 3 deaths; cholera infantum, 75 cases and 15 deaths; dysentery, 100 cases and 20 deaths; yellow fever, no cases. The average cost to our people for managing and treating a case of any of these diseases, including medical attention, nursing, loss of time and incidental expenses, is estimated to be $25, making a total loss to the county for the two years from diseases which might be prevented, of $10,000, as against $36,000 paid for State taxes. The county health officer is paid a salary of $100, and all of the other members serve gratuitously.

The following additional facts will be of interest in connection with this report: Until we can get a fiscal court that will recognize the importance of co-operation with the physician instead of continually fighting him, we can not hope to successfully handle these outbreaks. The physicians of county justly refuse to attend smallpox as court refuses just compensation and county health officer can not, for the fee of $100, afford to personally attend to cases over the county. Then the health officer should be paid a salary sufficient to enable him to personally take care of outbreaks.

Very respectfully,

L. B. MOREMEN, M. D., Secretary.

Bullitt County Board of Health.

Shepherdsville, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report of two years ago there has been one outbreak of smallpox in this county in Lebanon Junction, with a total of 6 cases and no deaths.

The first case came from Louisville, and 12 (?) persons had been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under control.

Of the population of this county, at the time of our last report 50 per cent. had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that 10 per cent. have procured vaccination, leaving 40 per cent. still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have one eruptive hospital, located one and one-half miles from Shepherdsville, with a capacity of 30 patients. Our method of managing the disease was: Where practicable and when patient shows willingness to aid us, we isolate them and treat in their homes, but where we are antagonized we remove them to pesthouse and confine under guards.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food and medicine, has been $300. The estimated cost in loss of trade and interference with business has been nil.

The chief difficulties in stamping out the disease have been the usual apathy of the laity and failure to report the mild cases.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Typhoid fever, 10 cases and 3 deaths; scarlet fever, 10 cases and 1 death. The average cost to our people for managing and treating a case of any of these diseases, including medical attention, nursing, loss of time and incidental expenses, is estimated to be $30, making a total loss to the county for the two years from diseases which might be prevented, of $600, as against $23,000 for State taxes. The county health officer is paid no salary, and all of the other members serve gratuitously.

The following additional facts will be of interest in connection with this report: Since our last report there seems to be a growing respect for the work of the board of health and a disposition among the laity to lend that aid that is so essential to the health officers' success in controlling preventable diseases.

Very respectfully,

S. W. BATES, M. D., Secretary.

Butler County Board of Health.

Morgantown, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there have been two outbreaks of smallpox in this county, in the Morgantown and Rochester precincts, with a total of 23 cases and 1 death.

The first case came from Evansville, Ind., and 50 persons had been

exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under control. Of those exposed, 10 had been properly vaccinated: of these, none contracted the disease, and none died. Of the 40 exposed who had not been vaccinated, 23 took the disease and 1 died.

The population of this county is 6,500. At the time of our last report 1,500 had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that 250 have procured vaccination, leaving 74 per cent. still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have 1 eruptive hospital, located one and one-half miles from Morgantown, Ky., with a capacity for 8 patients. Our method of managing the disease was vaccination, quarantine and removal of persons infected with the disease to the eruptive hospital. When the disease broke out in a family the house and occupants were quarantined until properly cleansed and fumigated.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food and medicine, has been $750. The estimated cost in loss of trade and interference with business has been $4,000.

The chief difficulties in stamping out the disease have been a tendency on the part of some of our citizens to smuggle the disease and prevent the local health authorities getting information of its existence.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Consumption, 25 cases and 18 deaths; typhoid fever, 50 cases and 6 deaths; diphtheria, no cases; scarlet fever, 17 cases and 2 deaths; cholera infantum, 3 cases and 2 deaths; dysentery, 39 cases and 7 deaths, and yellow fever, no cases. The average cost to our people for managing and treating a case of any of these diseases, including medical attention, nursing, loss of time and incidental expenses, is estimated to be $65, making a total loss to the county for the two years from diseases which might be prevented, of $10,660, as against $2[illegible] paid for county, and $20,000 for State, taxes. The county health officer is paid annual salary of $3[illegible], and all of the other members serve gratuitously.

The following additional facts will be of interest in connection with this report: The fiscal court only allowed $100 for the annual salary of the health officer, whereupon an appeal was taken to the circuit court, which allowed him $300. The fiscal court may yet take an appeal to the court of appeals before the matter is finally adjusted.

Very respectfully,

A. E. GARDNER, M. D., Secretary.

Caldwell County Board of Health.

Princeton, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there have been outbreaks of smallpox in this county in the Fredonia, Cobb, Hopson and Fanniesville precincts, with a total of 20 cases and no deaths.

The first case came from Christian county, and several persons had been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under control. Of those exposed several had been properly vaccinated; of these, none contracted the disease, and none died. Of the number exposed who had not been vaccinated, several took the disease and none died.

The population of this county is 16,000. At the time of our last report 10,000 had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that 1,500 have procured vaccination, leaving 39 per cent. still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have no eruptive hospital. Our method of managing the disease was to isolate all cases developed and suspected, and detain them until all danger was passed, of course vaccinating all who had not been vaccinated within the past five years.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food and medicine, has been $1,800. The estimated cost in loss of trade and interference with business has been unaccountable.

The chief difficulties in stamping out the disease have been absence of eruptive hospital; hence having to care for the sick and suspected cases in remote districts; and the persistency of people to decline vaccination.

The county health officer is paid a salary of $100, and all of the other members serve gratuitously.

Very respectfully,

JOS. A. H. MILLER, M. D., Secretary.

ORDER.

By virtue of an authority vested in us, as the Board of Health of the city of Princeton, Caldwell county., Ky., it is ordered,

First. That all persons in the city of Princeton shall be forthwith vaccinated.

Second. That all persons who have been exposed to the smallpox shall, in addition to being vaccinated, isolate themselves for a period of twenty-one (21) days, unless sooner discharged by the health officer of this board.

Third. That all persons who have been exposed to the smallpox, now prevalent in this city, who shall fail or refuse to comply with above order, shall be confined in the city eruptive hospital for a period of twenty-one (21) days, or until discharged by the health officer of this board, and in addition thereto shall pay the pains and penalties now prescribed by the law made and provided in such cases.

Fourth. That those who are now afflicted with the smallpox, or any other contagious diseases, and who shall refuse to isolate themselves, or persist in disobeying the rules of this board, or those who have no place to properly seclude themselves, or those who require the financial aid of the city shall be removed to the city eruptive hospital.

Fifth. It is further ordered that the health officer shall establish a quarantine in every case of contagious or infectious disease by placing proper signals, etc., to protect the public.

Sixth. That all persons who are poor and not able to procure vaccination shall immediately appear before Dr. R. W. Ogilvie or Dr. J. A. H. Miller and be vaccinated.

Seventh. That it shall be unlawful for any child or person to attend any school within the corporate limits of the city of Princeton, unless they produce a certificate of vaccination to the principal or teacher of the school from a practicing physician.

Eighth. It shall be the duty of all practicing physicians and heads of families to report all cases of smallpox or contagious and infectious diseases at once to the health officer of this board.

Ninth. The pains and penalties of the law are severe, and provide adequate punishment for those who violate the above orders, and the law is going to be enforced without fear or favor.

All good citizens are requested to co-operate with this board in the prevention and suppression of the smallpox now existing in this city, as well as all other contagious and infectious diseases, and report all cases to this board.

November 22, 1904. Attest: S. D. HODGE, Chairman.
FRANK U. HARRISS, Secretary.
A. C. BELL,
Board of Health.

Calloway County Board of Health.

Murray, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there has been one outbreak of smallpox in this county, in the Murray and Almo districts, with a total of thirteen cases and no deaths.

The first case came from Paducah, Ky., and about twenty-five persons had been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under control. Of those exposed, thirteen had been properly vaccinated; of these, none contracted the disease. Of the twelve exposed who had not been vaccinated, twelve took the disease and none died.

The population of this county is 18,500. At the time of our last report 13,000 had been vaccinated. Since that time, it is estimated that 1,000 have procured vaccination, leaving 23 per cent. still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have one eruptive hospital, located three miles from Murray, with a capacity for fifty patients. Our method of managing the disease was complete isolation of all who had been exposed and immediately vaccinating same.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food and medicine, has been $600. The estimated cost in loss of trade and interference with business has been $500.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Consumption, 300 cases and 300 deaths: typhoid fever, 250 cases and twenty deaths; diphtheria, twenty cases and five deaths; cholera infantum, 200 cases and fifty deaths; dysentery, 300 cases and seventy-five deaths. The average cost to our people for managing and treating a case of any of these diseases, including medical attention, nursing, loss of time and incidental expenses, is estimated to be $75, making a total loss to the county for the two years from diseases which might be prevented of $80,250, as against $40,000 paid for county and $32,000 for State taxes. The county health officer is paid a salary of $300, and all of the other members serve gratuitously.

Very respectfully,

WILL MASON, JR., M. D., Secretary.

[Circular.—Board of Health of Calloway County, Ky.]

INFORMATION FOR PERSONS HAVING PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS, AND THOSE LIVING WITH THEM.

Consumption is caused chiefly by the filthy habit of spitting. Tuberculosis of the lungs, commonly called consumption, is a disease which is caused by breathing into the respiratory passages the germs of tuberculosis, which are small microscopic organisms, called bacilli of tuberculosis, coming principally from the material that is raised

from the lungs and expectorated by those who have consumption. This matter, when it is spit out by consumptives upon the ground, floors, walls, or other places, becomes dried and pulverized, and is carried about in the air as dust and breathed into the lungs of other persons, causing the disease in them. The material thus coming from the lungs of consumptives contains large numbers of these germs. Often millions are coughed up by one person in one day.

In a majority of cases, pulmonary tuberculosis is not fatal.

It is not necessarily dangerous to live in the same house with one who has consumption, provided proper precautions are taken by the person who has the disease.

The following rules should be rigidly followed:

1. All material which is coughed up must be destroyed. It should never be spit out upon the ground, street, sidewalks, floor, wall, or stove, or any other place except in receptacles especially prepared for it.

2. If in the house or other place where it is possible to do so, a vessel or cup should be used for spitting into. This must contain a sufficient quantity of 5 per cent. carbolic acid solution (six teaspoonfuls carbolic acid to one pint of water) to partially fill the vessel. This must be emptied into a sewer or other safe place (preferably bury it), at least twice in twenty-four hours, and the vessel washed with boiling water.

3. When going about away from home the patient should be provided with pieces of cloth or paper napkins to spit into, and these must be destroyed by burning as soon as possible after being used, and the material should never be allowed to remain on them long enough to become dried. If handkerchiefs are used, they must be boiled thoroughly for one-half hour before washing, and must be kept in water or a disinfectant solution from the time they are used until they are washed. If handkerchiefs or cloths are used, it is best not to carry them loose in the pocket, but to keep them in waterproof bags (tobacco pouch).

4. The best plan for disposing of this material is for the consumptive to be provided with spit-boxes or flasks, which can be procured. These can be carried in the pocket and used and afterwards destroyed by burning or disinfected by boiling.

5. When coughing or sneezing the patient must always hold a cloth or handkerchief before the nose and mouth to prevent particles of material from being scattered about.

6. Patients confined to bed who are too weak to spit into a cup should use moist cloths, which must be immediately burned.

7. A consumptive must never swallow the material which is coughed up.

8. Great care must be taken to keep the hands, face and clothing from being soiled by the sputum, and if it should occur they must be immediately washed with soap and hot water.

9. Men who have consumption should wear no beards, or only closely-trimmed mustaches.

10. A consumptive should never sleep with another person, but always sleep alone. If possible, he should have a room alone.

11. The room where the patient stays and sleeps must have an abundance of fresh air. Windows should be left open day and night. It is best not to have a carpet in the room, and the floors should be wiped with a damp cloth and not swept.

12. The patient's bel-clothing and under-clothing and other clothing which is washed should be handled as little as possible, and should be kept in water when soiled until washed.

13. Rooms which have been occupied by consumptives should be cleaned, scrubbed and painted, or papered or whitewashed, before being occupied by any one else.

14. Consumptives should be warned against the use of any advertised medicine for consumption. They are all useless and mostly frauds. The use of drinks or medicines containing alcohol are useless and injurious.

15. Every case of consumption should be under the constant attention and advice of a physician.

16. The only curative measures of any value are fresh air, sunshine, out-of-door life, and nourishing food.

WILL MASON, M. D., Health Officer.

Carlisle County Board of Health.

Bardwell, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there have been six outbreaks of smallpox in this county, in all the four magisterial districts, with a total of 166 cases and no death.

The first case came from McCracken county and Tennessee, and many persons had been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under control.

The population of this county is about 10,000. At the time of our last report 5,500 had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that 200 have procured vaccination, leaving 43 per cent. still unpro-

tected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have no eruptive hospital. Our method of managing the disease was isolation by family, quarantine and thorough disinfection after cases are free from infection.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food and medicine, has been about $2,000. The estimated cost in loss of trade and interference with business has been large.

The chief difficulties in stamping out the disease have been mildness of disease, people feeling no dread of same, and aversion or prejudice against vaccination.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Consumption, ninety-seven cases and thirty-six deaths; typhoid fever, eighty cases and five deaths; diphtheria, eighty-nine cases and ten deaths; scarlet fever, 35 cases and no deaths; cholera infantum, sixty-four cases and nine deaths; dysentery, 228 cases and twenty-one deaths. The average cost to our people for managing and treating a case of any of these diseases, including medical attention, nursing, loss of time and incidental expenses, is estimated to be $25 to $50, making a total loss to the county for the two years from diseases which might be prevented of $23,720, as against $19,000 for State taxes. The county health officer is paid no salary, and all of the other members serve gratuitously.

The following additional facts will be of interest in connection with this report: Only about six of our physicians make the legal reports of births and deaths, and these records are of little value, and I was assisted in this report by responses to letters addressed to the physicians of our county.

Very respectfully,

WM. L. MOSLEY, M. D., Chairman.

Carroll County Board of Health.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there has been no outbreak of smallpox in this county.

We have an eruptive hospital, located two miles from Carrollton, with a capacity for fifteen patients.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Consumption,

nineteen deaths; typhoid fever, one case and one death; cholera infantum, three cases and three deaths. The average cost to our people for managing and treating a case of any of these diseases, including medical attention, nursing, loss of time and incidental expenses, is estimated to be $25. The county health officer is paid a yearly salary of $250, and all of the other members serve gratuitously.

The following additional facts will be of interest in connection with this report: No data by which we can approximate the number sick with above diseases. The majority of those dying with consumption were negroes.

Very respectfully,
W. P. WHEELER, M. D., Secretary.
Per F. H. Gaines, Chairman.

Carter County Board of Health.

Grayson, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there have been two outbreaks of smallpox in this county, in the Willard, Olive Hill and Grayson and other precincts, with a total of 460 cases and seven deaths.

The first case came from Lexington, Ky., and 450 persons had been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under control. Of those exposed, four had been properly vaccinated and none contracted the disease. Of the ones exposed who had not been vaccinated, all took the disease and none died.

The population of this county is 22,000. At the time of our last report 20 per cent. had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that 25 per cent. have procured vaccination, leaving 55 per cent. still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have no eruptive hospital. Our method of managing the disease was strict isolation, vaccination and quarantine; very little medicine, fumigation; 90 per cent. was mild discrete, the other severe concrete; four hemorrhagic, all died; three confluent, all died.

The chief difficulties in stamping out the disease have been people refusing to be vaccinated and inert vaccine.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Consumption,

twenty-five cases and five deaths; typhoid fever, few cases. The average cost to our people for managing and treating smallpox, including medical attention, nursing, loss of time and incidental expenses, is estimated to be $1,800 for the whole costs, as against $16,000 for State taxes. The county health officer is paid a salary of $250, and all of the other members serve gratuitously.

The following additional facts will be of interest in connection with this report: The seven deaths occurred at Willard, this county. The party first came from West Virginia. Four of these cases were hemorrhagic and three confluent. The doctor thought it fever, hence a good many exposures, and the points were no good and we had to do our work all over. In this way the disease got a start. We had no epidemic except smallpox.

Very respectfully,

J. W. STROTHER, M. D., Secretary.

Casey County Board of Health

Liberty, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there has been one outbreak of smallpox in this county, with a total of ten cases and no death.

The first case came from Missouri, and fifty persons had been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under control. Of those exposed, none had been properly vaccinated; of these, ten contracted the disease and none died.

The population of this county is 15,144. At the time of our last report few had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that 300 have procured vaccination, leaving 95 per cent. still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have no eruptive hospital. Our method of managing the disease was isolating those who had been exposed, and vaccinating.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food and medicine, has been $50. The estimated cost in loss of trade and interference with business has been nothing.

The chief difficulties in stamping out the disease have been ignorant doctors, who claim the disease is elephant itch, and the refusal to be vaccinated resulting from this.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Consumption, twenty cases and fifteen deaths; typhoid fever, fifteen cases and four deaths; diphtheria, one case and one death; cholera infantum, five cases and three deaths. The average cost to our people for managing and treating a case of any of these diseases, including medical attention, nursing, loss of time and incidental expenses, is estimated to be $100, making a total loss to the county for the two years from diseases which might be prevented of $4,000, as against $12,079.77 paid for county, and $7,895.62 for State taxes. The county health officer is paid a salary of $200, and all of the other members serve gratuitously.

The following additional facts will be of interest in connection with this report: In the absence of any data, this report is very imperfect. Will try to have a more correct report in the future.

Very respectfully,

I. S. WESLEY, M. D., Secretary.

Christian County Board of Health.

Hopkinsville, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there has been one outbreak of smallpox in this county, in every district and precinct, with a total of 600 cases and twenty deaths.

The first came from Evansville, Ind., and St. Louis, Mo., and many persons had been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under control. Of those exposed, 8,000 had been properly vaccinated; of these, none contracted the disease. Of those exposed who had not been vaccinated, all took the disease and twenty died.

The population of this county is 39,000. At the time of our last report 20 per cent. had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that 55 per cent. have procured vaccination, leaving 25 per cent, still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have two eruptive hospitals, located one and five miles from Hopkinsville, with a capacity of 100 patients. Our method of managing the disease was to move all cases to the hospital after we found we had an epidemic to deal with.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food and medicine,

has been $4,000. The estimated cost in loss of trade and interference with business has been $[illegible].

The chief difficulties in stamping out the disease have been in getting the fiscal court to prepare a suitable hospital and getting the unvaccinated vaccinated.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Consumption, fifty cases and fifty deaths, typhoid fever, 200 cases and fifty deaths; diphtheria, thirty cases and five deaths; scarlet fever, fifty cases and five deaths. The county health officer is paid a salary of $600, and all of the other members serve gratuitously.

The following additional facts will be of interest in connection with this report: November 24, 1904, there was not a district in the county that was not infected with smallpox. At that time the fiscal court agreed to furnish the board with a hospital in sixty days. We handled 350 cases in the hospitals, 315 being negroes, with only eight deaths in the hospital—all negroes. Within ninety days there was not a case in the county. When we first opened the eruptive hospital for the whites we met with some strong opposition, but as soon as we got a few of our best people to go, we had absolutely no trouble in getting any one to be moved to the hospital—in fact, the people living in the country would send for the health officer to send for them, and I have gone out to examine a case and finding it to be smallpox brought the patient with me in my buggy to the hospital. I estimate we vaccinated 20,000 people, and not a single one lost an arm or leg from the vaccination, nor did any one suffer any great bodily pain or great inconvenience.

Very respectfully,

J. B. JACKSON, M. D., Secretary.

Hopkinsville, Ky., November 26, 1904.

Dr. J. N. McCormack, Bowling Green, Ky.

Dear Sir: We did not write you the 24th, having occasion on that day to talk with Arthur, and made a verbal report at that time. We feel that our work is becoming systematized and moving along pretty well at last.

The town of Gracey, and county immediately surrounding, is the most serious source of infection. We decided, on the 24th, that we could make an eruptive hospital out of some isolated buildings, in every house of which there is either now, or has been, a case of smallpox. We secured the services of Dr. Crow to look after vaccinating the place and surrounding country, transferal of the sick to the hospital and subsequent disinfection of all the houses in that locality. Yesterday we spent a portion of the day there, and by night twenty

(20) cases were quartered, and to-night all in the town and several from the county will be in the hospital. In every house in this region a number will be found without successful vaccination, and daily several new cases are developing.

In San Domingo, a negro settlement southeast of Hopkinsville, just outside of the corporate limits, we have found quite a number of cases. Evidently the whole section is thoroughly infected, and the disinfection will include nearly every house.

In Hopkinsville proper, things are in a better condition. The people are being vaccinated by the wholesale, and Dr. Woodard is able to send all the colored people to the pest house as fast as located.

Pembroke furnished one new case yesterday, and from different sections of the country cases are reported daily. We think most of these are old cases just discovered, rather than just developing. We have several men who will begin disinfecting to-morrow, and that part will be looked after with special interest, feeling that our work will be useless if the houses are left in an infected condition. As yet no disposition has been made of the white patients. They are left, when found, with houses placarded, yellow flags hung out, and a guard where inmates are not to be trusted. The party occupying the workhouse, which we desired to use for this purpose, refused to vacate, and it may take several days to eject him. We do not think it advisable to use tents, as there is such strong prejudice against same here, or any exposure while in the febrile stage. If we find that the legal proceedings will occasion much delay, will insist either on tents or another location for pest houses for whites.

Twenty-seven patients have been placed in the pest house at Gracey, forty-nine in the original pest house here, and ten were dismissed to-day.

Very truly,

AUSTIN BELL.
J. B. JACKSON.

Hopkinsville, Ky., November 22, 1904.

Dear Doctor: The Board of Health of Christian county and the Fiscal Court have ordered a compulsory vaccination of all persons in Christian county, and have appointed all the regular practicing physicians residing in the county to carry out said order at once. The State Board of Health has ordered a quarantine for Christian county, and Dr. J. N. McCormack has suspended the order on the condition that compulsory vaccination be stringently and immediately enforced.

The County Board of Health has assigned to you the following territory, including all persons, both white and colored, therein, and insists that you make a house-to-house canvass at once, vaccinating

all persons who have not been successfully vaccinated within the last three years, under the following rules and on the following conditions:

1. You are hereby delegated full power and authority to apply at each residence and on each farm and vaccinate, then and there, without excuse or delay, all persons who do not present evidences of successful and recent vaccination. In case any person refuses to submit to vaccination, or is away from the premises at the time you make your visit, you shall serve on each and every such person by delivering to a member of the family, or by posting on the door, one of the vaccination notices furnished you in which such person is summoned to appear at your office within twenty-four hours for vaccination, or to present you with a certificate that he or she has been vaccinated.

2. It is made your duty to report daily each and every person found who has smallpox, and the name of each and every person who refuses to be vaccinated. This should be done by letter, unless it be an urgent case, then the telephone should be used. You should also warn each person refusing to be vaccinated that a warrant will be issued immediately and they will be prosecuted under the law for such refusal.

3. You must keep an accurate list of each person vaccinated and require them to call at your office in ten days for examination, so as to know whether the vaccination was successful. You will also make a bi-weekly report by mail of the names and location of each person vaccinated under this order. At the end of the ten days after vaccination, after inspection, should you find the vaccination successful, you must issue a certificate of successful vaccination on the form furnished you herewith, for that person, and mail same to this office, so that our records may show that every person in the county has been successfully vaccinated. In case the first vaccination does not take re-vaccination must be made and reported, until certificate can be issued.

4. All vaccination done by you must be at the expense of the people receiving the vaccination, including your fee and the virus. Except that in cases of indigent persons, Christian county, by recent action of the fiscal court (as well as by statute law in such cases provided), proposes to pay for all such persons twenty-five cents and the cost of the virus for each successful vaccination. All persons refusing to pay these fees, who are able to pay and who persistently refuse after reasonable time, should be warranted and made to pay like any other legitimate debt, including costs.

5. All persons of whatever age, race, circumstances, contracting smallpox, will hereafter be confined in the eruptive hospital provided by the county and city. This order from the State Board is impera-

tive, and it is made your duty under the law to immediately report such cases discovered by you to this board.

6. Should there be any houses now in your district which is infected with smallpox, and which have not been properly fumigated or disinfected, you should either serve in person or have served on the person owning said house, or the person in possession of same, one of the enclosed notices, and all persons refusing to disinfect their premises or buildings at once according to the terms of the notice should be reported to this board at once.

Your compliance with this order will do much toward stamping out an epidemic that threatens the lives of many of our citizens. Your territory by metes and bounds is attached hereto.

Done by order of the Board of Health of Christian county, this November 22, 1904.

Clark County Board of Health.

Winchester, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there have been no outbreaks of smallpox in this county.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Consumption, quite a number of cases and deaths; typhoid fever, forty cases and six deaths; diphtheria, twelve cases and four deaths; scarlet fever, twenty-five cases and three deaths; cholera infantum, fifty cases and three deaths; dysentery, twenty cases and two deaths. The average cost to our people for managing and treating a case of any of these diseases, including medical attention, nursing, loss of time and incidental expenses, is estimated to be $40, making a total loss to the county for the two years from diseases which might be prevented of $7,880, against $92,000 paid for State taxes. The county health officer is paid no salary.

Very respectfully,
I. A. SHIRLEY, M. D., President.

Clay County Board of Health.

Manchester, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there have been two outbreaks of smallpox in this county, in the Manchester district, with a total of nineteen cases and no deaths.

The first case came from East Bernstadt, and forty persons have been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under control. Of those exposed, twenty had been properly vaccinated; of these, none contracted the disease. Of the twenty exposed who had not been vaccinated, sixteen took the disease and none died.

The population of this county is 14,000. At the time of our last report 20 per cent. had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that none have procured vaccination, leaving 80 per cent. still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have no eruptive hospital. Our method of managing the disease was isolation out of town and in out-of-the-way places, placing a deputy sheriff in charge.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food and medicine, has been $600. The estimated cost in loss of trade and interference with business has been nothing.

The chief difficulties in stamping out the disease have been the indifference of the people to the mild outbreaks and objection to vaccination, preferring the disease in its mild form to vaccination.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Consumption, twenty-five cases and twenty deaths; typhoid fever, twenty cases and two deaths; cholera infantum, fifty cases and five deaths; dysentery, fifty cases and two deaths. The average cost to our people for managing and treating a case of any of these diseases, including medical attention, nursing, loss of time and incidental expenses, is estimated to be $100, making a total loss to the county for the two years from diseases which might be prevented of $14,000, as against $16,000 paid for county and $18,000 for State taxes. The county health officer is paid $3 to $5 per day for time employed, and all of the other members serve gratuitously.

The following additional facts will be of interest in connection with this report: There are a great many cases of consumption that are never reported, also of cholera infantum, and are never seen by any of the board nor by any physician.

Very respectfully,

J. R. BURCHELL, M. D., Secretary.

Crittenden County Board of Health.

Marion, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there have been near Levias, with a total of twenty-six cases and no deaths.

The first cases came from Hopkinsville, Gracey, and Evansville, Ind., and four persons had been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under control. Of the four exposed who had not been vaccinated, all took the disease and none died.

The population of this county is 16,500. At the time of our last report 6,000 had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that 500 have procured vaccination, leaving 60 per cent. still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have no eruptive hospital. Our method of managing the disease was to quarantine the persons infected in their homes and enforce vaccination. We have had but little trouble in controlling the disease for the past two years.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food and medicine, has been $950. The estimated cost in loss of trade and interference with business has been $2,000.

The chief difficulties in stamping out the disease have been locating and isolating mild cases and procuring vaccination.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Consumption, sixty-three cases and fifteen deaths; typhoid fever, ninety-seven cases and fifteen deaths; diphtheria, nineteen cases and seven deaths; scarlet fever, nine cases and no deaths; cholera infantum, twenty-seven cases and seven deaths; dysentery, sixty-eight cases and seven deaths. The average cost to our people for managing and treating a case of any of these diseases, including medical attention, nursing, loss of time and incidental expenses, is estimated to be $40, making a total loss to the county for the two years from diseases which might be prevented of $9,800, as against $34,000 paid for county, and $26,000 for State taxes. The county health officer is paid a salary of $200, and all of the other members serve gratuitously.

The following additional facts will be of interest in connection with this report: We have had three separate outbreaks of smallpox within the last two years. The first case was from Hopkinsville, and the diagnosis was made early and it was confined to his family. The second was from Gracey, and the remainder of his family were pro-

tected by vaccination; no other cases. The third was from Evansville, Ind., and many persons were exposed before diagnosis was made, hence it spread to twenty persons.

Very respectfully,

T. ATCHISON FRAZER, M. D., Secretary.

Cumberland County Board of Health.

Burkesville, Ky., August 18, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Our physicians do not keep any record of the births, deaths, cause of deaths, etc., so I am unable to fill the enclosed blanks. Sorry we are so careless. Will make an effort to do better myself and try to have the other physicians keep records, that we may be able to report in the future.

Respectfully,

W. C. KEEN.

Daviess County Board of Health.

Owensboro, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there has been one outbreak of smallpox in this county, in the Pettit district, with a total of five cases and no deaths.

The first case came from an adjoining county, and thirty persons had been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under control. Of those exposed, eighteen had been properly vaccinated; of these, none contracted the disease. Of the twelve exposed who had not been vaccinated, five took the disease and none died.

The population of this county is 48,000. At the time of cur last report, 75 per cent. had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that 15 per cent. have procured vaccination, leaving 10 per cent. still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have an eruptive hospital, located two miles from the city of Owensboro, with a capacity for twenty patients. Our method of managing the disease was by isolation and treatment in their home, as all the cases were confined to one family and one residence, and attended by the health officer.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including

hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food and medicine, has been $50. The estimated cost in loss of trade and interference with business has been nil.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Consumption, forty-five cases and eight deaths; typhoid fever, 232 cases and twenty-two deaths; diphtheria, seventy cases and eight deaths; scarlet fever, eighty-five cases and five deaths; cholera infantum, twenty cases and three deaths; dysentery, eighteen cases and two deaths. The average cost to our people for managing and treating a case of any of these diseases. including medical attention, nursing, loss of time and incidental expenses, is estimated to be $30, making a total loss to the county for the two years from diseases which might be prevented of $14,100, as against $63,566 paid for State taxes. The county health officer is paid an annual salary of $200, and all of the other members serve gratutiously.

Very respectfully,
C. M. HEAVRIN, M. D.,
Secretary and Health Officer.

Edmonson County Board of Health.

Brownsville, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there has been one outbreakof smallpox in this county, in the Mammoth Cave district, with a total of fifteen cases and no deaths.

The first case came from Barren county, and twenty persons had been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under control. Of those exposed, four had been properly vaccinated; of these, none contracted the disease. Of the sixteen exposed who had not been vaccinated, fifteen took the disease and none died.

The population of this county is 10,500. At the time of our last report 500 had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that 500 have prccured vaccination, leaving 90 per cent. still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have no eruptive hospital. Our method of managing the disease was to quarantine them in their homes and treat them at the same place by the general routine method, treating the symptoms as they arose.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food and medicine, has been $300. The estimated cost in loss of trade and interference with business has been $1,000.

The chief difficulties in stamping out the disease have been due to limited vaccination.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Consumption, fifty cases and fifteen deaths; typhoid fever, 125 cases and eighteen deaths; diphtheria, eight cases and one death; scarlet fever, fifteen cases and three deaths; cholera infantum, 150 cases and ten deaths; dysentery, 200 cases and fifteen deaths. The average cost to our people for managing and treating a case of any of these diseases, including medical attention, nursing, loss of time and incidental expenses, is estimated to be $20, making a total loss to the county for the two years from diseases which might be prevented of $12,000, as against $12,000 paid for State taxes. The county health officer is paid a salary of $75, and all of the other members serve gratuitously.

Very respectfully,

W. E. RENDER, M. D., Secretary.

Elliott County Board of Health.

Gimlet, Ky., August 28, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

I send you a report of the condition of our county, the best I can, of all the preventable diseases. We have not had any smallpox in the last two years, and those that took it heretofore had never been vaccinated. There has never been more than 2 per cent. of the people in the county vaccinated.

We have no hospital.

We have a large per cent. of consumptives in the county.

We are not able to give the number of deaths from typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, dysentery and cholera infantum, but will say about an average with other counties according to the population. Our population is about 5,500.

All the county charges or claims for sickness against the county would be about $100.

Dr. W. W. Johnson, Dr. V. Hunter and myself are the health officers.

Yours truly,

JAS. H. HARPER, M. D., Secretary.

Estill County Board of Health.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there have been outbreaks of smallpox in this county, in the Redlick, Irvine Station, Camp and Riddell districts or precincts, with a total of forty cases and no deaths.

The first case came from Richmond, Ky. I don't know how many persons had been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under control.

The population of this county is 5,000. At the time of our last report 200 had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that 100 have procured vaccination, leaving 94 per cent. still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have no eruptive hospital. Our method of managing the disease was by quarantine, by guarding, and experienced nurses.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food and medicine, has been $1,500. The estimated cost in loss of trade and interference with business has been $1,000.

The chief difficulty in stamping out the disease has been the failure to impress the people with the value of vaccination.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Consumption, twenty cases and fifteen deaths; typhoid fever, one case and no death; cholera infantum, fifteen cases and eight deaths; dysentery, twenty-five cases and five deaths. The average cost to our people for managing and treating a case of any of these diseases, including medical attention, nursing, loss of time and incidental expenses, is estimated to be $30, making a total loss to the county for the two years from diseases which might be prevented of $2,440, as against $10,000 paid for State taxes.

The following additional fact will be of interest in connection with this report: The chairman and two others members of the Board of Health were allowed $50 each for managing the smallpox epidemic.

Very respectfully,

G. A. EMBRY, M. D., Secretary.

Fayette County Board of Health.

Lexington, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there has been one outbreak of smallpox in this county, with a total of fourteen cases and one death.

The first case came from Cincinnati, and eight persons had been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under control. Of these exposed three had been properly vaccinated; of these, none contracted the disease. Of the five exposed who had not been vaccinated, all took the disease and one died.

We have one eruptive hospital located 1½ miles from Lexington, with a capacity for twenty patients. Our method of managing the disease was isolation, prompt destruction of infected material (bedding), and quarantining of suspects.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food and medicine, has been $1[illegible].

The chief difficulty in stamping out the disease has been in the of attending physicians to make early diagnoses.

As nearly as can be ascertained other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Diphtheria, nine cases and two deaths; scarlet fever, twenty cases and three deaths; yellow fever, one case and no death.

The following additional fact will be of interest in connection with this report: The greatest trouble this office has is in getting the physicians to report cases. I am sure that there have been more cases, but they have not been reported.

Very respectfully,

W. J. FOLEY, M. D., Secretary.

Fleming County Board of Health.

Flemingsburg, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago, there have been three outbreaks of smallpox in this county, in the Grange City, Hillsboro and Plummers Landing districts, with a total of thirteen cases and no death.

The first case came from Illinois, and about twenty-five persons

had been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under control. Of those exposed, none who had been properly vaccinated contracted the disease. Of the fifteen exposed who had not been vaccinated, ten took the disease.

The population of this county is 17,000. At the time of our last report, 13,000 had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that 100 have procured vaccination, leaving 25 per cent. still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have no eruptive hospital. Our method of managing the disease was isolation and vaccination of those exposed.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food and medicine, has been $200.

We had no difficulty in stamping out the disease after its recognition.

The county health officer is paid a salary of $100. and all of the other members receive $25.

During the past two years we have had fewer cases and consequently fewer deaths from consumption, typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, cholera infantum and dysentery, but having no records to refer to, can not furnish this information.

Very respectfully,

J. C. S. BRICE, M. D., Secretary.

Floyd County Board of Health.

Prestonsburg, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there has been one outbreak of smallpox in this county, in the Mouth of Mud precinct, with a total of six cases and no deaths.

The first case came from West Virginia, and twelve persons had been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under control. Of those exposed, most had been properly vaccinated. Of these, none contracted the disease.

The population of this county is about 13,000. At the time of our last report none had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that half have procured vaccination, leaving 50 per cent. still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have no eruptive hospital. Our method of managing the disease was isolation, vaccinating all exposures, and treating cases in the usual manner.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food and medicine, has been $100. The estimated cost in loss of trade and interference with business has been nothing.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Typhoid fever, about thirty cases and four deaths; cholera infantum, about fifty cases and seven or eight deaths: dysentery, twelve cases and no deaths. The average cost to our people for managing and treating a case of any of these diseases, including medical attention, nursing, loss of time and incidental expenses, is estimated to be $50, making a total loss to the county for the two years from diseases which might be prevented of $4,600, as against $14,800 paid for State taxes. The county health officer is paid nothing.

I am not in a position to make an exact report, as our physicians are widely scattered and fail to report their cases or keep any records.

Very respectfully,

W. W. RICHMOND, M. D., Secretary.

Franklin County Board of Health.

Frankfort, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there has been one outbreak of smallpox in this county, in the State prison, with a total of six cases and no deaths.

The first case came from Eastern Kentucky.

The population of this county is 25,000. At the time of our last report, 10,000 had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that 3,000 have procured vaccination, leaving 50 per cent. still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have no eruptive hospital. Our method of managing the disease was: The State Board of Health promptly took charge of the outbreak of smallpox in the State prison, and placed Dr. J. G. South there as its inspector. Although the institution was in splendid sanitary condition, there was a general cleaning up and disinfecting with sulphur and formaldehyde gas. All guards and civilians, in or about the prison, as well as all convicts, were vaccinated and re-vaccinated

until all had good scars. Of course all cases and suspects were at once removed to the outside (and I say outside advisedly, for they had to be taken to an old barn), and kept in strict quarantine until complete recovery and disinfection. Be it said to our shame that the capital city has not yet provided an eruptive hospital of any kind, nor has the county of Franklin or the State of Kentucky. We would be very much embarassed to handle any kind of a serious outbreak of contagious diseases.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food and medicine, has been $1,000. The estimated cost in loss of trade and interference with business has been $5,000.

The chief difficulties in stamping out the disease have been the fact that we are not provided with a pest house, and the small percentage of successful vaccinations.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Typhoid fever, seventy-five cases and six deaths; diphtheria, 100 cases and ten deaths; scarlet fever, fifty cases and three deaths.

Very respectfully,

J. GLOVER SOUTH, M. D., Secretary.

Frankfort, Ky., September 12, 1905.

Dr. J. N. McCormack, Secretary, Bowling Green, Ky.

My Dear Doctor: I want to say a few words to you about the diphtheria now existing in this county. I feel it my duty to report to you that I now consider the disease to be in epidemic form in this county; we certainly have as many as 300 cases at this time in the county alone; I can not say how many are in the city; I understand, though, from Dr. Price, city health officer, that there is not very much in the city. Diphtheria is now widely scattered throughout the county. I believe the reason for the spread has been that the country physicians, as a rule, have failed to report their cases. There has been quite a good many deaths from the disease, but, notwithstanding that fact alone, we still have some of our profession that insist the disease is not diphtheria.

I, as county health officer, am in a rather awkward position; I feel that I should be doing something towards stamping out the trouble, yet there seems little that I can do; as I said before, the disease is widely scattered throughout the county, a great many houses are infected, they nearly all have insisted on visiting, etc. It would be an enormous expense to the county now to guard each house. We have no such thing as an eruptive hospital; I must confess that I am somewhat at a loss as to what to do in the matter.

I have ordered schools and churches stopped in infected districts; have had all houses that have been reported to me disinfected with formaldehyde gas; I also had a lot of notices printed on cards and tacked up along public roads, warning people of the laws against spreading diphtheria.

I want to add that I am further embarrassed by the fact that I have not been allowed enough salary as health officer to warrant my giving as much time as I should to the matter; I have only been allowed $100 for the entire year. Of course I shall not accept that, as I have already done far too much for such a pitiful sum.

We have a new trouble about to spring up. About the last of this month we are to have one of those disease breeders and spreaders known as a street fair.

I went before the grand jury yesterday and talked with them about the matter; also about an eruptive hospital, unsanitary conditions existing in the city, etc. I do not know just what they will do in the matter; I believe, though, we will be materially aided by them.

I am so alarmed about the street fair proposition, though, that I am going to ask you to try and get off at once and come up and stop it. I regard the situation as most critical, and do not believe we can afford to take chances in the matter; the city and county officials might act, and they might not.

I think the city Board of Health agrees with us in the matter. The chairman, Dr. James, went before the city council and asked them to stop it; they, as usual, appointed a committee to inquire, consult and confer, etc.

I have talked with Judge Polsgrove, a member of the county board; also Dr. Minish and 'Squire Parker; they all agree with me that we had best do something at once.

If you can possibly take next train and come, we would appreciate it. If the fair is to be stopped, the sooner we let it be known the better, as it will probably save the promoters a great loss, also the merchants that are about to prepare for it. All the sentiment of the best citizens is toward stopping it; I think it would really be a shame not to. I assure you that your presence would do a great deal for the people of this and adjoining counties.

Hoping that you are quite well, and that you will once more come to our rescue, I am

Very truly your friend,

J. G. SOUTH.

Frankfort, Ky., September 18, 1905.

To the Members of the State Board of Health of Kentucky.

Gentlemen: At a meeting just held in the city of Frankfort, Frank-

lin county, Ky., by the members of the Health Board of Franklin county, a quorum being present, the board voted that. after hearing evidence and duly considering the matter, that diphtheria now exists in the country districts of the county in epidemic form, and that it was the opinion of this board that the street fair billed to take place here on the 25th of this month and the four succeeding days should be prohibited by the proper authorities.

Very respectfully submitted by the following members of this board.

J. G. SOUTH, M. D.,
Secretary of Board and Health Officer.
JAMES H. POLSGROVE,
President.
L. T. MINISH.

Frankfort, Ky., September 18, 1905.

To the State Board of Health of Kentucky:

In accordance with a resolution adopted at a joint meeting of the county and city Boards of Health, I herewith report that the total number of cases of diphtheria now present in the city of Frankfort, as shown by the weekly report of every physician within the city, is three; and at a meeting held shortly after the joint meeting of the county and city Boards of Health, the city Board of Health voted the expression of opinion that the street fair should not be held at the time contemplated. Respectfully,

J. LAMPTON PRICE, M. D.,
Health Officer, Secretary Board of Health City of Frankfort.
SAM'L E. JAMES, M. D.,
President Board of Health City of Frankfort.

DIPHTHERIA.

State Board of Health of Kentucky,

Bowling Green, Ky., September 19, 1905.

Whereas, Reports have come to this board from the Board of Health of the city of Frankfort, signed by its president and secretary and health officer, and from the county Board of Health of Franklin county, signed by a quorum of said board and its health officer, and from Dr. B. W. Smock, a sanitary inspector from this board, who has made a special and careful investigation, that diphtheria exists in epidemic form in Franklin county; and,

Whereas, Arrangements have been made for holding a street fair

in Frankfort, beginning on the 25th of this month, which said officials report would be highly dangerous to the public health; now therefore

Be It Known, That, by the authority vested in it by law, the State Board of Health of Kentucky hereby establishes the following regulations to prevent the spread of the epidemic of diphtheria in Franklin county, in addition to the rules and regulations heretofore established and published:

1. All public meetings or assemblages of people, as circuses, shows, street fair or other fairs, are hereby prohibited, until the city and county Boards of Health of Frankfort and Franklin county, respectively, shall certify to this board that their jurisdictions are free from further danger of spread of the disease.

2. All persons, whether residents of this State or coming into this State, are hereby prohibited from taking part in, attending or organizing any assemblage of the people of Frankfort, or of Franklin county, in any circus, show, street or other fair, or elsewhere, until this epidemic is over.

3. The sheriff of Franklin county and the chief of police of Frankfort are directed to carry into effect and to enforce these regulations, and to prevent any such assemblages as may be referred to herein, and to arrest and carry before the courts having jurisdiction any person or persons violating these regulations.

These regulations are made and must be enforced under the pains and penalties of law.

By order of the State Board of Health of Kentucky, at Bowling Green, Kentucky, this day and date above named.

J. M. MATHEWS, M. D., President.
J. N. McCORMACK, M. D., Secretary.

City of Frankfort, Executive Department.

Frankfort, Ky., September 16, 1903.

Dr. J. N. McCormack.

Dear Sir: Your telegram received, and must say was surprised. There is no diphtheria epidemic here, and I have instructed our health officer and secretary to get a certificate from every doctor in the city and county and all doctors about the county line as to what diphtheria they have. He has gotten all but two of them, and only four cases reported so far, and they are at Old Crow distillery, in Woodford county. Will try and have all the certificates forwarded to you by Monday.

We have only three cases here and have them well quarantined.

They are of seven and eight days' standing. I am holding the street fair off until Wednesday night, when the committee will meet for your final answer or decision.

I hope to be rid of it by Wednesday.

Yours truly,

J. S. DARNELL, Mayor.

State Board of Health of Kentucky, Executive Office.

Bowling Green, Ky., September 18, 1905.

Hon. J. S. Darnell, Mayor of Frankfort, Frankfort, Ky.

Dear Sir: The action of the Executive Committee was taken upon the official report made by Dr. John G. South, your county health officer. You will note that it reads as follows: "On account of prevalence of diphtheria, you are instructed to have street fair postponed until county health officer reports county free from disease."

It has been reported to us for some time that there are a number of cases in the county. As there is diphtheria, the danger of its spread from a street fair would be very great, and such a fair must not be held until Dr. South certifies that your county is free from diphtheria.

I have sent Dr. Smock, one of our inspectors, down to look over the situation this morning.

If I can be of further service to you in any way, will be glad to do so.

Very respectfully,

J. N. McCORMACK, Secretary.

Frankfort, Ky., October 21-22, 1905.

J. N. McCormack, Secretary State Board of Health:

At a meeting of the Board of Health of Frankfort, the following resolution was adopted:

"Be it Resolved by the Board of Health of the City of Frankfort, That the epidemic of diphtheria in Frankfort is abated to the extent that there is no danger of spread of the disease, and the secretary of said City Board of Health be directed to telegraph Dr. McCormack to raise the quarantine."

J. LAMPTON PRICE,

Secretary Frankfort Board of Health.

(The quarantine was raised October 21, 1905.)

Gallatin County Board of Health.

Warsaw, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there has been one outbreak of smallpox in this county, in the five districts or precincts, with a total of thirty-three cases and no deaths.

The first case came from Covington, Ky., and fifteen persons have been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under control. Of those exposed, none had been properly vaccinated. Of the fifteen exposed who had not been vaccinated, all took the disease and none died.

The population of this county is 6,000. At the time of our last report, 33 per cent. had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that 17 per cent. have procured vaccination, leaving 50 per cent. still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have an eruptive hospital in contemplation, to be located five miles from Warsaw, the county seat, with a capacity for twelve patients. Our method of managing the disease was one of isolation and strict quarantine in a field tent and house remote from center of population.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food and medicine, has been $200. The estimated cost in loss of trade and interference with business has been nominal.

The chief difficulty in stamping out the disease has been a failure by the public in general of recognizing the protective value of vaccination.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Consumption, three cases and three deaths; typhoid fever, five cases and one death; dysentery, ten cases and no deaths. The average cost to our people or managing and treating a case of any of these diseases, including medical attention, nursing, loss of time and incidental expenses, is estimated to be $30, making a total loss to the county for the two years from diseases which might be prevented of $1,380, as against $12,000 paid for county, and $6,800 for State taxes. The county health officer is paid a salary of $50, and all of the other members serve gratuitously.

Very respectfully,

JAS. S. BROWN, M. D., Secretary.

Garrard County Board of Health.

Lancaster, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there has been one outbreak of smallpox in this county, with a total of thirty-one cases and one death.

The first case came from Richmond, Ky., and forty persons had been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under control. Of those exposed, none had been properly vaccinated. Of the number exposed who had not been vaccinated, thirty-one took the disease and one died.

The population of this county is 11,000. Seventy-five per cent. of our people are still unprotected by vaccination, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have no eruptive hospital. Our method of managing the disease was to isolate, quarantine and treat same in his or her dwelling.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food and medicine, has been $600. The estimated cost in loss of trade and interference with business has been $1,200.

The chief difficulty in stamping out the disease has been non-support of fiscal court.

The county health officer is paid a salary of $150, and all of the other members serve gratuitously.

Doctors over the county fail to make any report of any contagious diseases except smallpox.

Very respectfully,

J. M. ACTON, M. D., Secretary.

Grant County Board of Health.

Williamstown, Ky., August 21, 1905.

Dr. J. N. McCormack.

Dear Doctor: My reports as county health officer from August 1, 1903, to August 1, 1904, have been misplaced, so I can not give you a correct report for that year. I do not believe there were more than four or five cases of smallpox in the county during the year. These cases and the services of the health officer for the year did not cost the county more than $100. As to the number of other preventable

diseases that occurred during that year, I do not remember enough about them to report them.

The following is a correct report for the year beginning August 1, 1904, and ending August 1, 1905. During that year we had two outbreaks of smallpox in the county, both in Magisterial District No. 2, with a total of nine cases and one death. The first case came from St. Louis and was contracted there during the World's Fair. It was a confluent case and proved fatal. There were five persons exposed to this one case; of those exposed only one had been properly vaccinated, and that one did not take the disease, while the other four persons took the disease and were seriously sick for several days and are badly marked. The second outbreak was brought into the county from Indianapolis. Four persons were exposed to this case, and three of them took the disease. None of them had been vaccinated. They were all well-defined cases, but no deaths.

The population of this county is 13,000. At the time of our last report 10,500 had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that 500 have been vaccinated.

We have an eruptive hospital, located on the county farm, one and a half miles from Williamstown, with a capacity for four patients. Our method of managing the disease during the past year has been to quarantine the patients at their own home and instruct them as to the danger of the spread of the disease and of the necessity of remaining at their own home until they are entirely well and the house and its contents have been thoroughly disinfected.

The total cost of managing the disease for the last year, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food and medicine, has been about $400. The estimated cost in loss of trade and interference with business has been about $200. We have had no difficulty in controlling the disease.

I estimate that during the year we have had fifty cases of consumption with twenty-five deaths; scarlet fever; twenty-two cases, one death; typhoid fever, fifty cases, one death; diphtheria, thirty-two cases, one death; cholera infantum and dysentery, twenty-five cases, eight deaths; yellow fever, none. The average cost to our people for managing and treating a case of the above-named diseases, including medical attention, nursing, loss of time and incidental expenses, is estimated to be $50, making a total loss to the county for the year from diseases which might be prevented of $6,600, as against $22,914.97 paid for county, and $17,626 for State taxes. The county health officer is paid a salary of $250. All the other members serve gratuitously.

N. S. MATTHEWS, M. D., Secretary.

Graves County Board of Health.

Mayfield, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago, there have been seven outbreaks of smallpox in this county, in the Fourth, Fifth, Eighth and Sixth districts or precincts, with a total of twenty-one cases and no deaths.

The first case came from South Carolina, and four persons have been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under control. Of those exposed, four had been properly vaccinated; of these none contracted the disease. Of the fourteen exposed who had not been vaccinated, fourteen took the disease and none died.

The population of this county is 30,000. At the time of our last report, 25 per cent. had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that 30 per cent. have procured vaccination, leaving 55 per cent. still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have an eruptive hospital, located three and a half miles from Mayfield, Ky., with a capacity for four patients. Our method of managing the disease was, wherever patient could not pay for nurse, food, etc., to remove them to the pest house, where the county furnishes everything. If able to feed themselves, put nurse or guard when necessary, and quarantine all that have been exposed. They pay everything except doctor's bill and medicine.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food and medicine, has been $3,500.

The chief difficulties in stamping out the disease have been people refusing to be vaccinated, and the spread of disease before you can locate those that have been exposed.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Consumption, eighteen cases and three deaths; typhoid fever, twenty-five cases and three deaths; diphtheria, twenty cases and three deaths; scarlet fever, forty cases and four deaths; cholera infantum, thirty cases and two deaths; dysentery, thirty cases and four deaths. The average cost to our people for managing and treating a case of any of these diseases, including medical attention, nursing, loss of time and incidental expenses, is estimated to be $75.

The county health officer is paid monthly salary of $50, and all of the other members serve gratuitiously.

(The above cases have been taken roughly from the firm's books.—J. L. Dismukes & Son.)

Very respectfully,
JOHN L. DISMUKES, Jr., M. D., Secretary.

Grayson County Board of Health.

Leitchfield, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there have been four outbreaks of smallpox in this county, in the Second, Fifth and Eighth districts, with a total of 114 cases and no deaths.

The first case came from Illinois, and sixty-two persons had been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under control. Of those exposed, two had been properly vaccinated, of these none contracted the disease. Of the sixty-one exposed who had not been vaccinated, forty-seven took the disease, but none died.

We have no eruptive hospital; our method of managing the disease was to isolate them as best we could and quarantine them at home and vaccinate all who had been exposed.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food and medicine, has been $500. The estimated cost in loss of trade and interference with business has been $2,500.

The chief difficulties in stamping out the disease have been teaching them the importance of vaccination and in trying to get the county court to assist us.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Consumption, 100 cases and forty deaths; typhoid fever, 300 cases and fifteen deaths; diphtheria, five cases and three deaths; scarlet fever, fifty cases and eight deaths; cholera infantum, 100 cases and twenty deaths; dysentery, fifty-one cases and five deaths. The average cost to our people for managing and treating a case of any of these diseases, including medical attention, nursing, loss of time and incidental expenses, is estimated to be $100, making a total loss to the county for the two years from diseases which might be prevented of $10,000, as against $17,000 paid for county, and $10,000 for State taxes. The county health officer is paid a salary of $100, and all of the other members serve gratuitiously.

The following additional facts will be of interest in connection with

this report: We have much trouble in getting the co-operation of the county court, as they do not want to pay for anything, but expect you to devote one-half of your time to it.

Very respectfully,

G. W. ARMES, M. D., Secretary.

Green County Board of Health.

Greensburg, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

The chief difficulties in stamping out smallpox have been misunderstanding with fiscal court, resulting in resignation of former board. In two years smallpox cost the county about $1,500 in cash.

Sorry can not give detailed report, but county being free from smallpox, board is not organized and has done nothing since smallpox was stamped out.

Have just consulted county judge with view of organization and think it will soon be effected.

Very respectfully,

A. S. LEWIS, M. D., Secretary.

Greenup County Board of Health.

(No report received.)

Hancock County Board of Health.

Hawesville, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there has been no outbreaks of smallpox in this county. We have had no epidemic of any kind in this county within the past two years, since our last report to you.

Very respectfully,

J. H. HEAVRIN, M. D., Chairman.

Hardin County Board of Health.

Cecilian, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there have been twenty outbreaks of smallpox in this county, in the various districts or precincts, with a total of thirty-five cases and one death.

The first case came from Louisville, Ky., and several persons had been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under control. Of those exposed, 50 per cent. had been properly vaccinated, of these one contracted the disease, and none died. Of the 50 per cent. exposed who had not been vaccinated, 20 per cent. took the disease and none died.

We have one eruptive hospital, located four miles from Elizabethtown, with a capacity for eight to ten patients. Our method of managing the disease was vaccination and isolation.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food and medicine, has been $2,475. The estimated cost in loss of trade and interference with business has been large.

The chief difficulties in stamping out the disease have been opposition to vaccination.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Consumption, many cases and many deaths; typhoid fever, 400 cases and 10 per cent. deaths; diphtheria, thirty cases; cholera infantum, many cases; dysentery, many cases. The average cost to our people for managing and treating a case of any of these diseases, including medical attention, nursing, loss of time and incidental expenses, is estimated to be $35. The county health officer is paid a yearly salary of $300, and all of the other members serve gratuitiously. Each doctor who treats a case of smallpox is paid $5 and mileage for a reasonable number of visits, and the fiscal court relies on the chairman and health officer of the county board of health to pass judgment on the justice of the claim of each doctor. We have so fair an understanding between court and doctor that it is now seldom that a claim is not paid in full.

Very respectfully,

C. Z. AUD, M. D., Secretary.

Harrison County Board of Health.

Cynthiana, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there have been three outbreaks of smallpox in this county, with a total of thirteen cases and no deaths.

The first case came from Covington, Ky., and an unknown number of persons had been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under

control. Of the number exposed who had not been vaccinated twelve took the disease, but none died.

The population of this county is 18,000. At the time of our last report unknown had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that 100 have procured vaccination, leaving unknown per cent. still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have an eruptive hospital, located one and one-half miles from Cynthiana, with a capacity of forty patients. Our method of managing the disease was where satisfactory quarantine was possible patient kept at home, otherwise sent to pest-house.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food and medicine, has been less than $100. The estimated cost in loss of trade and interference with business has been small.

The chief difficulties in stamping out the disease have been unwillingness to vaccinate.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Consumption, 200 cases and eighty-five deaths; typhoid fever, 200 cases and twenty-five deaths; diphtheria, forty-five cases and six deaths; scarlet fever, ninety cases and three deaths, cholera infantum, seventy cases and twenty deaths, and dysentery, eighty-seven cases and twelve deaths. The average cost to our people for managing and treating a case of any of these diseases, including medical attention, nursing, loss of time and incidental expenses, is estimated to be $100, making a total loss to the county for the two years, from diseases which might be prevented, of $69,200, as against $70,478.15 paid for county, and $70,478.15 (two years) for State taxes. The county health officer is paid a salary os $200, and all the other members serve gratuitously.

This report is estimated. The figures in latter part of report based upon reports from less than one-third of the physicians in the county.

Very respectfully,

MARSHALL McDOWELL, M. D., Secretary.

Harlan County Board of Health.

Harlan, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there have been three outbreaks of smallpox in this county in the Bend of River, Turtle Creek and Town districts or precincts, with a total of 130 cases and no deaths.

The first case came from Covington, Ky. jail, and 100 or more persons had been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under control. Of the 130 exposed who had not been vaccinated all took the disease, but none died.

The population of this county is 8,000 to 9,000. At the time of our last report none had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that 150 have procured vaccination, leaving 99 per cent. still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have no eruptive hospital. Our method of managing the disease was quarantine them in their own homes, with sufficient guard to keep down improper intercourse.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food and medicine, has been $1,325. The estimated cost in loss of trade and interference with business has been $2,000.

The chief difficulties in stamping out the disease have been the people don't believe it is smallpox. Especially the justices of the county, or a majority of them.

The following additional facts will be of interest in connection with this report: The majority of the people don't believe it is smallpox and same refuses to be vaccinated. It would be quite a job to force vaccination in this region of country.

Very respectfully,

W. T. NOLEN, M. D., Secretary.
N. S. HOWARD.
G. P. BAILEY, M. D.

Hart County Board of Health.

Horse Cave, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there have been outbreaks of smallpox in this county, in the Foroleing, Camner, Hardyville and Monroe districts or precincts, with a total of 240 cases and no deaths.

The first case came from Indiana, and many persons had been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under control. Of those exposed none had been properly vaccinated, of these many contracted the disease, but none died.

At the time of our last report over half had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that three-fourths have procured vaccination, leaving 25 per cent. still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have no eruptive hospital.

There is about 25 per cent. of our population unprotected and as there is such a war on vaccination in Indiana and Virginia and Ohio it will be a hard pull for us to force it further.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food and medicine, has been $1,000. The estimated cost in loss of trade and interference with business has been large.

The chief difficulties in stamping out the disease have been from some of our doctors and our county judge and county attorney, who feel that they have no right.

The following additional facts will be of interest in connection with this report: We have no statistics in regard to any of the infectious diseases except smallpox. We have had during the last year and up to this time quite a number of typhoid fever cases with several deaths. We have had a few cases of diphtheria, about ten, as I best can get it. Otherwise we are all O. K.

Very respectfully,

T. H. GARVIN, M. D., Chairman.

Henderson County Board of Health.

Henderson, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago, there have been five outbreaks of smallpox in this county in the Zion, Geneva, Henderson, Corydon and Oak Grove districts or precincts, with a total of sixty-three cases and one death.

The first case came from Madisonville, Ky., and sixty-three persons had been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under control. Of those exposed one had been properly vaccinated, of these none contracted the disease. Of the sixty-three exposed who had not been vaccinated, sixty-three took the disease and one died.

The population of this county is 34,000 (about). At the time of our last report forty-five had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that 2,000 have procured vaccination, leaving 40 per

cent. still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have one eruptive hospital, located two and one-half miles from Henderson, Ky., with a capacity of forty patients. Our method of managing the disease was: The health officer was on salary and under contract to treat all indigent persons with smallpox. Developed cases, with suspects were sent to pest-house, except in extreme cases. In some few instances cases were quarantined at home, with a general vaccination in the neighborhood.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food and medicine, has been $2,153.69. The estimated cost in loss of trade and interference with business has been very small.

The chief difficulties in stamping out the disease have been, first, mildness with the accompanying doubt in minds of public as to genuineness of disease; disposition to conceal and refusal to obey quarantine regulations, with the tangled and vague laws relating to the subject.

The county health officer is paid a salary of $600, and all of the other members serve gratuitously.

This report covers the time from July 25, 1904 to October 1, 1905.

Have no data for estimation of per cent. of unvaccinated or of the other diseases enumerated.

Very respectfully,

SILAS GRIFFIN, M. D., Secretary.

Henderson, Ky., October 3, 1905.

The State Board of Health of Kentucky:

As health officer of Henderson county, I beg leave to submit the following report, from June 24, 1904 to October 1, 1905: During this time we have had seven separate and distinct outbreaks of smallpox in various parts of the county, viz.: Henderson, Zion, Geneva and Club House, Oak Grove, Corydon, Audubon, Griffith's and Sechrist's Saw Mill.

The infection in the first two cases reported, which developed within a few days of each other, came from Madisonville and Hopkinsville.

Below we give a summary of the work accomplished:

	Number.
Cases smallpox treated in and out pest-house	63
Deaths	1
Suspects quarantined at pest-house	91
Dismissed from quarantine	154

Fumigations	58
Vaccinations personally done	63
Visits to the pest-house	63
Visits to points in county	33
Total number visits made	96

Cost of Management.

Salary Health Officer and medical treatment	$720 00
Salary pest-house committee	90 00
Expense incurred by reason of inmates at pest-house insurance and repairs on property, new furniture, vaccinations	1,343 69
Total cost of management from July 24, 1904 to October 1, 1905	$2,153 69

The county is now free of smallpox and has been since June 29, 1905.

Because of the interest to all parties concerned to suppress each outbreak as soon as it occurred, and to prevent the spread of each epidemic, the expense to the county, under the present management has been greatly reduced.

At the suggestion of the board of health, we desire to make the following recommendations to the fiscal court.

1. As a means of further economy and to secure better services for the amount of expenditures, we would like to suggest that the keeper of the pest-house be elected for a term of years, and be placed on a salary basis, similar to the plan now being successfully used at the county poor-house.

2. That a four or six room house for suspects alone be provided, the present building being inadequate even during the past year.

We respectfully request the consideration of the court to these recommendations, as well as the foregoing report.

SILAS GRIFFIN,
Secretary Henderson County Board of Health.

Henry County Board of Health.

New Castle, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there has been one outbreak of smallpox in this county, in Eminence, with a total of two cases and no deaths.

Do not know where the first case came from, but thirty persons had been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under control. Of those exposed, twenty had been properly vaccinated, of these none contracted the disease. Of the ten exposed who had not been vaccinated none took the disease.

The population of this county is 20,000. At the time of our last report three-fourths had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that one-eighth have procured vaccination, leaving one-eighth still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have no eruptive hospital; our method of managing the disease was to isolate them in the place we found them, have the house guarded and then thoroughly fumigate the house.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food and medicine has been $178. The estimated cost in loss of trade and interference with business has been nothing.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Consumption, fifty cases and twenty-five deaths; typhoid fever, seventy-five cases and ten deaths; diphtheria, two cases and one death; scarlet fever, twenty cases and no deaths, and dysentery, 100 cases and twenty deaths. The average cost to our people for managing and treating a case of any of these diseases, including medical attention, nursing, loss of time and incidental expenses, is estimated to be $100, making a total loss to the county for the two years from diseases which might be prevented of $23,700, as against about $26,000 paid for county, and $22,000 for State taxes. The county health officer is paid a salary of $375, and all of the other members serve gratuitously.

Very respectfully,
JOHN P. NUTTALL, Jr., M. D., Secretary.

Hickman County Board of Health.

November 25, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there have been two outbreaks of small pox in this county, in the Clinton, Columbus and Spring Hill districts or precincts, with a total of fifty-eight cases and no deaths.

The first cases came from Dyersburg, Tenn., and Missouri, and

thirty persons had been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under control. Of those exposed twenty-seven had been properly vaccinated, of these none contracted the disease. Of the fifty-three exposed who had not been vaccinated fifty-three took the disease and none died.

The population of this county is 13,000. At the time of our last report 8,000 had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that 250 have procured vaccination, leaving 30 per cent. still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have no eruptive hospital.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food and medicine, has been $1,500. The estimated cost in loss of trade and interference with business has been $500.

The chief difficulties in stamping out the disease have been indifference on the part of the people, and the great difficulty of successfully quarantining negroes who will mix and mingle in spite of quarantine.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Consumption, twenty cases and twenty deaths; typhoid fever, fifty cases and six deaths; diphtheria, ten cases and no deaths; scarlet fever, forty cases and five deaths; cholera infantum, twelve cases and three deaths, and dysentery, fifty cases and five deaths. The average cost to the people for managing and treating a case of any of these diseases, including medical attention, nursing, loss of time and incidental expenses, is estimated to be $50, making a total loss to the county for the two years from diseases which might be prevented of $10,000, as against $32,000 for State taxes.

The fiscal court and county board of health work in harmony and pay the health officer for services rendered.

Very respectfully,

J. L. SCARBOROUGH, M. D., Secretary.

Hopkins County Board of Health.

(No report received.)

Jackson County Board of Health.

August 19, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Consumption, fifty case and fifty deaths; typhoid fever, 100 cases and ten deaths; cholera infantum, 100 cases and fifteen deaths, and dysentery; fifty cases and five deaths.

Very respectfully,

W. T. AMYX, M. D., Secretary.

Jefferson County Board of Health.

Louisville, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there has been one outbreak of smallpox in this county, in the Fourth Magisterial district, with a total of fifty-three cases and eight deaths.

The first case came from Louisville, and 100 persons had been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under control. Of the fifty-two exposed who had not been vaccinated fifty-two took the disease and eight died.

The population of this county outside of Louisville is 50,000. At the time of our last report 33 per cent. had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that 75 per cent. have procured vaccination, leaving 25 per cent. still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have one eruptive hospital, located three miles from Louisville, with a capacity of 200 patients. Our method of managing the disease was in every case to remove at once, as soon as a diagnosis was made, to the eruptive hospital, vaccinated and unvaccinated, all exposed, cremate all bedding and clothing, fumigate the house and inspect the family every day.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food and medicine has been $5,300. The estimated cost in loss of trade and interference with business has been $1,600.

The chief difficulties in stamping out the disease have been inability to get all the people vaccinated.

The county health officer is paid a yearly salary of $1,200, and all of the other members serve gratuitously.

The following additional facts will be of interest in connection with this report: Have spread 60 barrels crude oil for mosquito nuisance; have served 200 nuisance notices; had nine dairymen indicted for selling milk from cows fed on still slop. Miss Rosa Stonestreet deserves much credit for getting all the county school children vaccinated without expense to the county.

Very respectfully,

B. W. SMOCK, M. D., Secretary.

Louisville, Ky., January 5, 1905.

The Jefferson County Board of Health met in Judge Gregory's office on the above date. There were present Judge Gregory, Drs. T. H. Baker and B. W. Smock. Doctors Griffiths and Allen were absent. The meeting was called to order by the secretary on motion of Judge Gregory. Dr. Baker was elected to preside. The report of the health officer for the year was made, as follows:

Summary of work done by the county health officer for the year 1904: Served 157 nuisance notices; vaccinated 109 children in school; adults, 64, those exposed; total, 173; had reported and sent to the eruptive hospital for treatment fifty-seven cases of smallpox, with seven deaths; had reported and placarded twenty-seven cases of scarlet fever, with five deaths; had reported and placarded fourteen cases, with two deaths; had spread thirty barrels of crude oil for the mosquito nuisance; recommended a sewer for Oakdale; had slaughtered thirty milk cows at Lakeland, after they responded to the anti-tuberculine test.

There being no other business, the meeting adjourned to meet at 3:30 p. m., February 7, 1905.

B. W. SMOCK, M. D., Secretary.

Louisville, Ky., November 27, 1905.

Dr. J. N. McCormack, Secretary State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

My Dear Doctor: I have the honor to report to you a summary of the work done by me as health officer of Jefferson county, from November, 1904, to December, 1905, to-wit:

I received reports of forty-three cases of diphtheria and twenty-one cases of scarlet fever, all of which were confined to the Fourth Magisterial District. All of these cases were placarded for from twelve to twenty-one days, and after recovery or death of child the houses were thoroughly fumigated with formaldehyde. It is gratifying to report in this connection that our county doctors are alive to the great value of the early administration of antitoxine in diph-

theria cases. The mortality of these forty-three cases was less than 10 per cent. I have it to say that in handling these cases I succeeded in keeping the schools going, for you know in the country the first thing done when a case of diphtheria or scarlet fever occurs in the community is to close the schools.

I made fifty free vaccinations, had reported five cases of typhoid fever and three cases of tuberculosis. This report does not attempt to include anything like the number of cases occurring in this county. It seems hard to get physicians to report their cases of typhoid and tuberculosis. It is gratifying to report that, after a seven-years' siege of smallpox, I had but one case since my last annual report, for which I am thankful.

As you know, the State Board of Health, at its July meeting in this city, ordered the railroads entering our city from the South to provide detention hospitals for the care of any person who might chance to come into our city suffering with yellow fever. These hospitals were located in the counties adjacent to the city limits. Being in the county, of course the Jefferson county board had jurisdiction. It is with pleasure that I have it to say that we were fortunate indeed in not having a single case of yellow fever to care for.

I report 127 nuisance notices served and same number abated. In October, the State board's attention was called to the prevalence of glanders among the horses of Jefferson county, and, in keeping with your instructions, your proclamation, provided in card form to the number of one hundred were placed in the hands of the county patrolmen in Jefferson county, with instructions from the State Veterinarian and myself to shut off the water supply from the public drinking troughs located in the county and the troughs to be filled up with unslaked lime. After ten days' time, I had the reports from the county patrolmen that the instructions had been carried out to the letter. I desire to thank Dr. Eisenman for his courteous treatment tendered me in helping abate glanders.

At the May meeting of the Jefferson County Board of Health, the health officer was instructed to proceed against any and all dairymen in the county selling milk from cows fed upon swill slop. In company with Dr. Albert Deig, of the city health office, we succeeded in getting nine indictments against as many men at the hands of the May grand jury. I have been informed recently by the clerk of the circuit court that these indictments went down and out on a demurrer during the October term. I regret very much that we were not able to enforce the law against these violators, but it seems that it is extremely difficult to get an indictment to stick for this special offense.

I began in June, and continued through July and August and a portion of September, the spread of crude oil upon the stagnant pools

and ponds in the county near the city limits. In all, 2,100 gallons were used. This, in my opinion, is one of the most valuable things done by this board. There is no question in my mind but that it prevents a great deal of sickness, besides ridding people of the mosquito nuisance.

I desire to tender the thanks of the board, individually, as well as my own, to the Hon. J. P. Gregory, county judge, together with the eight excellent gentlemen who compose the fiscal court, for their many prompt replies for requests at the hands of this board, and many other little courtesies extended the county health officer. I desire to thank Capt. Cowles for his many little courtesies extended in connection with his official position as clerk of the fiscal court. I desire to thank Dr. Griffiths, Dr. Allen and Dr. Baker for their kind treatment to me as secretary of this board, and lastly, I am indebted to the State Board of Health, together with its honorable secretary, for little kindnesses and the promptness with which my business communications have been handled.

All of which I respectfully submit to your board for your annual report. I am,

Very respectfully,

B. W. SMOCK, M. D., Secretary.

Jessamine County Board of Health.

Nicholasville, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago, there have been two outbreaks of smallpox in this county, in the High Bridge and Nicholasville districts, with a total of sixteen cases and no deaths.

The first case came from Mercer county, Ky., and 150 persons had been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under control. Of those exposed, 100 had been properly vaccinated; of these, four contracted the disease and none died. Of the fifty exposed who had not been vaccinated, twelve took the disease and none died.

The population of this county is 12,000. At the time of our last report, 9,000 had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that 500 have procured vaccination, leaving 20 per cent. still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have no eruptive hospital. Our method of managing the disease was to quarantine the cases at their homes in the county. Cases

occurring in the city were removed to a temporary pest house in the country, two miles from town, where they were treated in tents.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food and medicine, has been $1,250. The estimated cost in loss of trade and interference with business has been very little.

The chief difficulties in stamping out the disease have been failure to diagnose and report cases, and the interference of a few meddlesome laymen.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Consumption, fifty cases and twenty deaths; typhoid fever, thirty-five cases and four deaths; diphtheria, few cases and no deaths; scarlet fever, thirty cases and no deaths. The average cost to our people for managing and treating a case of any of these diseases, including medical attention, nursing, loss of time and incidental expenses, is estimated to be $40, making a total loss to the county for the two years from diseases which might be prevented of $14,000, as against $28,420 paid for county, and $28,420 for State taxes. The county health officer is paid an annual salary of $250, and all the other members serve gratuitously.

Very respectfully,

J. A. VAN ARSDALL, M. D., Secretary.

Johnson County Board of Health.

Paintsville, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago, there have been outbreaks of smallpox in this county, in the First precinct, with a total of five cases and no deaths.

The first case came from a poorly disinfected house, and no persons had been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under control. Of those exposed none had been properly vaccinated; of these, five contracted the disease and none died.

The population of this county is 15,000. At the time of our last report 10,000 had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that 500 have procured vaccination, leaving 33 per cent. still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have no eruptive hospital.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food and medicine, has been $75. The estimated cost in loss of trade and interference with business has been none.

The chief difficulty in stamping out the disease has been its mildness.

Very respectfully,

I. R. TURNER, M. D., Secretary.

Kenton County Board of Health.

Covington, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago, there have been two outbreaks of smallpox in this county, with a total of fifty-eight cases and no deaths.

We have two eruptive hospitals, located two miles from Covington, with a capacity for 150 patients. Our method of managing the disease was immediately removing patient to hospital and vaccinating all those exposed to the disease or any one found that could not produce a good scar under five-years' standing. Infected persons received treatment at hospital.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food and medicine, has been $2,000. The estimated cost in loss of trade and interference with business has been very small.

The chief difficulties in stamping out the disease have been its mildness and cases found not reported to proper officers early.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Consumption, 200 cases and 200 deaths; typhoid fever, 200 cases and forty deaths; diphtheria, 125 cases and twenty-five deaths; scarlet fever, 250 cases and ten deaths; cholera infantum, fifty cases and thirty deaths; dysentery, sixty cases and twenty deaths. The county health officer is paid a salary of $100, and all of the other members serve gratuitously.

Very respectfully,

R. LEE BIRD, M. D., Secretary Kenton County Board.

H. F. WILSON, Health Officer City of Covington.

Knott County Board of Health.

Hindman, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there has been no outbreak of smallpox in this county.

The population of this county is 10,000. At the time of our last report, 300 had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that 400 have procured vaccination, leaving 93 per cent. still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State. We have no eruptive hospital.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Consumption, thirty-five cases and twelve deaths; typhoid fever, fifty-three cases and four deaths; cholera infantum, twenty-four cases and one death; dysentery, sixty-four cases and three deaths. The average cost to our people for managing and treating a case of any of these diseases, including medical attention, nursing, loss of time and incidental expenses, is estimated to be $35, making a total loss to the county for the two years from diseases which might be prevented of $6,160, as against $8,800 paid for State taxes. The county health officer is paid no salary.

Very respectfully,

J. M. DUKE, M. D., Secretary.

Knox County Board of Health.

(No report received.)

Larue County Board of Health.

(No report received.)

Laurel County Board of Health.

London, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago, there have been two outbreaks of smallpox in this county, with a total of 125 cases and no deaths.

The first case came from about Jellico, Tenn., and many persons had been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized

and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under control. Of those exposed, fifty had been properly vaccinated; of these none contracted the disease. Of the 125 exposed who had not been vaccinated, all took the disease and none died.

The population of this county is about 20,000. At the time of our last report few had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that 100 have procured vaccination, leaving about 90 per cent. still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have no eruptive hospital. Our method of managing the disease was quarantine and vaccination.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food and medicine, has been about $8,000.

The chief difficulties in stamping out the disease have been due to lax county officials.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Diphtheria, six cases and two deaths. The county health officer is paid no salary, and all of the other members serve gratuitously.

The following additional facts will be of interest in connection with this report: Are unable to give accurate information on any of above except smallpox. No reports obtainable at present from physicians throughout the county.

Very respectfully,

J. B. MASON, M. D., Secretary.

Lawrence County Board of Health.

Louisa, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago, there have been three outbreaks of smallpox in this county, in Louisa, Webbville and Buchanan, with a total of forty cases and three deaths.

The first case came from Boyd county, Ky., and twenty persons had been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under control. Of those exposed, ten had been improperly vaccinated; of these, five contracted the disease and none died. Of the thirty exposed who had not been vaccinated all took the disease and three died.

The population of this county is 18,000. At the time of our last report 4,000 had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated

that 2,000 have procured vaccination, leaving 66⅔ per cent. still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have no eruptive hospital. Our method of managing the disease was vaccination, isolation and strict quarantine.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food and medicine, has been $2,500. The estimated cost in loss of trade and interference with business has been $5,000.

The chief difficulties in stamping out the disease have been making the people believe it was smallpox and keeping them in.

The county health officer is paid a salary of $100 per year, and all of the other members serve gratuitously.

Very respectfully,

A. W. BROMLEY, M. D., Secretary.

Lee County Board of Health.

Beattyville, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there has been no outbreak of smallpox in this county.

The population of this county is 10,000. At the time of our last report, 2,000 had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that 100 have procured vaccination, leaving 60 per cent. still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have one eruptive hospital, located two miles from Beattyville, with a capacity for forty patients. Our method of managing the disease was to isolate all exposed persons, and as soon as the disease developed and before the contagious period, to convey them to the hospital and to vaccinate all who could be reached and would consent without force, many refusing to submit to vaccination.

The chief difficulty in stamping out the disease has been the disbelief in the efficiency of vaccination on the part of many, even the most intelligent of the citizens.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Consumption, ten cases and six deaths; typhoid fever, fifty cases and five deaths; cholera infantum, fifty cases and ten deaths; dysentery, ten cases and no deaths. The average cost to our people for managing and treating a case of any of these diseases, including medical attention,

nursing, loss of time and incidental expenses, is estimated to be $20, making a total loss to the county for the two years from diseases which might be prevented of $4,200, as against $8,700 paid for State taxes. Twenty-five dollars was allowed by the fiscal court to the health officer, with a promise to increase should any active work be done.

Typhoid fever during this season of year, of mild type usually, constitutes the bulk of the sickness of our people, surface drainage into water supply being the only apparent source of infection. Throughout all the mountain section of Kentucky this condition prevails, and it is hard to educate the masses in the laws of health; they can not grasp the wholesomeness along the line of prevention of sickness.

Very respectfully,

M. F. REED, M. D., Secretary.

Leslie County Board of Health.

Hyden, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there has been no outbreak of smallpox in this county.

We have no eruptive hospital.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Consumption, fifty cases and twenty deaths; typhoid fever, thirty cases and five deaths; cholera infantum, 100 cases and ten deaths. The average cost to our people for managing and treating a case of any of these diseases, including medical attention, nursing, loss of time and incidental expenses, is estimated to be $20, making a total loss to the county for the two years from diseases which might be prevented of $3,600, as against $9,000 paid for State taxes.

Very respectfully,

W. E. RAY, M. D., Secretary.

Letcher County Board of Health.

Colson, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there has been no outbreak of smallpox in this county.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable dis-

eases have occurred during the two years as follows: Consumption, 142 cases and 140 deaths; typhoid fever, 195 cases and twelve deaths; scarlet fever, sixteen cases and two deaths; cholera infantum, 188 cases and eight deaths; dysentery, sixteen cases and six deaths. The average cost to our people for managing and treating a case of any of these diseases, including medical attention, nursing, loss of time and incidental expenses, is estimated to be $30, making a total loss to the county for the two years from diseases which might be prevented of $7,170, as against $12,000 paid for State taxes. The county health officer is paid no salary, and all of the other members serve gratuitously.

The following additional facts will be of interest in connection with this report: Our fiscal court is too "skinny" to expend a dollar for public health or hygienic betterment. Sixteen years ago I tried to interest the best citizens of Whitesburg (our county seat) in the work of cleaning out and disinfecting the wells of the town and cleaning up the streets, as typhoid fever had broken out. No one would become interested, and not an official would lend encouragement. Since then no less than 250 cases of typhoid fever have been in and around the town, and no less than a dozen deaths. Our people will not awake to the importance of looking after the public health. Typhoid is now raging in almost every neighborhood in the county and is more malignant than ever before.

Very respectfully,
JOHN COLLINS, M. D., Secretary.

Lewis County Board of Health.

Vanceburg, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there has been no outbreak of smallpox in this county.

We have one eruptive hospital, located two miles from the county seat, with a capacity of four patients.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Consumption, twenty cases and fifteen deaths; typhoid fever, twenty-five cases and four deaths; diphtheria, five cases and no deaths; scarlet fever, fifteen cases and two deaths; cholera infantum, forty cases and five deaths; dysentery, eighteen cases and no deaths. The average cost to our people for managing and treating a case of any of these diseases, including medical attention, nursing, loss of time and incidental ex-

penses, is estimated to be $20, making a total loss to the county for the two years from diseases which might be prevented of $2,460, as against $23,000 paid for State taxes. The county health officer is paid a salary of $150, and all of the other members serve gratuitously.

Very respectfully,

J. F. IRVINE, M. D., Secretary.

Lincoln County Board of Health.

Stanford, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago, there has been no outbreak of smallpox in this county.

At the time of our last report, three-fourths of our people had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that none have been vaccinated, leaving 25 per cent. still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have been free from smallpox for a long while. Not a case has been seen for the past two years.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Consumption, twenty-nine cases and sixteen deaths; typhoid fever, forty-two cases and nineteen deaths; scarlet fever twelve cases and no deaths. The average cost to our people for managing and treating a case of any of these diseases, including medical attention, nursing, loss of time and incidental expenses, is estimated to be $75, making a total loss to the county for the two years from diseases which might be prevented of $6,225, as against $25,000 paid for State taxes. The county health officer is paid no salary, and all of the other members serve gratuitously.

The following additional facts will be of interest in connection with this report: We have had no case of smallpox. Typhoid fever has been comparatively infrequent, the rainy season of 1905 probably preventing the number which would have been seen if a very dry, hot summer and autumn had prevailed. The health of the county has been unusually good, so the various and numerous members of the profession report. They indulge the hope, also, (at the same time wishing the people well) that the doctor may be provided for in the future.

Very respectfully,

STEELE BAILEY, M. D., Secretary.

Livingston County Board of Health.

Smithland, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago, there have been three outbreaks of smallpox, in the Smithland, Salem and Grand Rivers precincts, with a total of forty-five cases and no deaths.

The first case came from Paducah, Ky., and 100 persons had been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under control. Of those exposed, 75 per cent had been properly vaccinated; of these, none contracted the disease. Of the twenty-five exposed who had not been vaccinated forty-five took the disease and none died.

The population of this county is 13,000. At the time of our last report 6,000 had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that 3,000 have procured vaccination, leaving 30 per cent. still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have one eruptive hospital, located one mile from Smithland, with a capacity for fifteen patients. Our method of managing the disease was enforced vaccination, isolating all exposed, and maintaining strict quarantine, placing patients with the disease in pest house with guards and nurses.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food and medicine, has been $1,000. The estimated cost in loss of trade and interference with business has been nothing.

The chief difficulty in stamping out the disease has been the disposition of some, at first, to treat the existence of the disease lightly; but after we had some malignant cases, we experienced no further trouble.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Consumption, twenty cases and ten deaths; typhoid fever, forty cases and ten deaths; scarlet fever, twelve cases and no deaths; cholera infantum, twenty cases and six deaths; dysentery, fifteen cases and four deaths. The average cost to our people for managing and treating a case of any of these diseases, including medical attention, nursing, loss of time and incidental expenses, is estimated to be $25, making a total loss to the county for the two years from diseases which might be prevented of $2,650, as against $8,000 paid for county, and $12,000 for State taxes. The county health officer is paid a salary of $200, and all of the other members serve gratuitously.

Very respectfully,

F. G. LARUE, M. D., Secretary.

Smithland, Ky., June 23, 1905.

To the Kentucky State Board of Health.

Gentlemen: Within the last six months we have had two outbreaks of smallpox in this county, as follows: One at Pinckneyville, with Dr. J. V. Hayden in charge, with eighteen cases, all white, no deaths. The disease was brought in from Paducah, Ky., rather mild in form, and patients were treated in their homes. Vaccination was rigidly enforced, and about 100 persons were vaccinated. When the disease was discovered, in each instance the infected houses were flagged, communication prevented, and patients treated in their respective homes because of the extreme cold weather and the insufficiency and extreme distance of the county pest house. The total cost of this outbreak was about $150. When the disease was through, the patients were required to thoroughly renovate and fumigate under the supervision of the health officer and physician in charge. The citizens generally were willing to be advised, and did all in their power to assist the board; at first some were disposed to be rather obstinate, and pronounce the disease "Cuban itch," but later decided that possibly the physician's opinion should be given the preference in times of danger and human affliction. The co-operation of the entire corps of county officials was simply all that could be expected, the county judge and county attorney doing all in their power to stamp out the disease and aid the board in the management thereof. The magistrates also stood in warm support of the health board.

The second outbreak was discovered in Smithland, about the 28th day of January, 1905, among the colored population. The disease was brought from Paducah, Ky., by a colored boy, who infected a number of his race before being detected. The county board met on the 30th and issued an order of compulsory vaccination of all persons residing either in Smithland or Pinckneyville who had not been successfully vaccinated within the last four years, and to all persons in Livingston county who had been exposed or in any way subjected to said disease at said points and places or any other point or place within the last sixty days.

The writer was in charge of the Smithland outbreak, where we had fifteen cases, all of whom were colored. No deaths resulted, although there were two rather stubborn cases, one confluent in form, a picture of which we enclose. Patients were in part placed in pest house; others were grouped in infected houses and flagged, and placed under quarantine and guard until the disease was through, then all were thoroughly renovated and fumigated by the physician and health officer in charge. The extreme cold weather made our county pest house unfit for use, owing to its state of ill repair; fortunately we received a building near the city limits that we used as a

pest house, where we placed all male patients. We vaccinated above 265 colored persons in the town, and about 300 white persons were successfully vaccinated. Owing to previous outbreaks, we believe that over 90 per cent. of the inhabitants of the town have been successfully vaccinated. The cost of this spread was about $335. We suspended the public schools for a period of about two weeks, and children who had not been successfully vaccinated were not allowed to re-enter on the opening of the schools; on being denied admittance by the health board stationed at the door, all children submitted to vaccination. The extreme cold weather made the situation more difficult, the ground being covered with sleet and snow, and it being absolutely necessary to make the rounds of the colored and infected district at least twice a day, with the mercury far below zero. The co-operation of the laity was reasonably good; at first some of the "knowing ones" did not agree that the disease was really smallpox, until they saw the worst cases through the window, then they with one accord decided that it was something they did not want. The county officials all stood in support of the health board; the county judge, attorney, sheriff and deputies all went into the breach and actually rendered personal services in enforcing vaccination and the orders of the board, regardless of public sentiment or diagnosis. The magistrates were all loyal. While some were disposed to create mutiny and use the "wire" connecting us with your honorable department, yet it soon subsided, and we did nicely, and are convinced that "it could have been worse." All former outbreaks and epidemics have been reported, and the same are here referred to and made part of this report.

Respectfully submitted,

F. G. LARUE, M. D., Secretary.

Logan County Board of Health.

Russellville, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there has been one outbreak of smallpox in this county, in Olmstead, with a total of nine cases and two deaths.

The first case came from Simpson county, and twenty-five persons had been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under control. Of those exposed, six had been properly vaccinated; of these, none contracted the disease. Of the eighteen exposed who had not been vaccinated eight took the disease and two died.

The population of this county is 26,000. At the time of our last report, 9,600 had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that 200 have procured vaccination, leaving 62⅓ per cent. still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have one eruptive hospital, located one and one-half miles from Russellville, with a capacity for sixteen patients. Our method of managing the disease was to quarantine all cases and suspects in their homes; the suspects were vaccinated and placed under guard.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurse, food and medicine, has been $750. The estimated cost in loss of trade and interference with business has been $500 at Olmstead.

The chief difficulty in stamping out the disease has been the failure of negro families to call a physician until after a number of persons had been exposed.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Consumption, ten cases and eight deaths; typhoid fever, thirty-five cases and six deaths; diphtheria, five cases and two deaths; scarlet fever, six cases and no deaths; cholera infantum, four cases and three deaths; dysentery, eight cases and one death. The average cost to our people for managing and treating a case of any of these diseases, including medical attention, nursing, loss of time and incidental expenses, is estimated to be $150, making a total loss to the county for the two years from diseases which might be prevented of $10,200, as against $50,000 paid for State taxes. The county health officer is paid a salary of $250, and all of the other members serve gratuitously.

Very respectfully,

G. W. HILL, M. D., Secretary.

Lyon County Board of Health.

Kuttawa, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there has been one outbreak of smallpox in this county, in the First Magisterial district, with a total of seven cases and no deaths.

The first case came from Trigg county, Ky., and fourteen persons had been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under control. Of those exposed, seven had been properly vaccinated; of these, none

contracted the disease. Of the seven exposed who had not been vaccinated, seven took the disease and none died.

The population of this county is about 14,000. At the time of our last report 7,000 had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that 2,000 have procured vaccination, leaving 40 per cent. still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have no eruptive hospital. Our method of managing the disease was isolating, quarantining, fumigation, etc.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurse, food and medicine, has been $300. The estimated cost in loss of trade and interference with business has been $500.

We have had no trouble to stamp out the disease.

Very respectfully,

E. S. WILFORD, M. D., Secretary.

McCracken County Board of Health.

Paducah, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there has been one outbreak of smallpox in this county, with a total of fifteen cases and no deaths.

The first case came from Paducah, Ky., and several persons had been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under control. Of the fourteen exposed who had not been vaccinated, fourteen took the disease and none died.

The population of this county is 25,000 outside of Paducah. At the time of our last report few had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that few have procured vaccination, leaving 50 per cent. still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have no eruptive hospital. (Paducah has an eruptive hospital, but the county has none.)

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurse, food and medicine, has been $700. The estimated cost in loss of trade and interference with business has been none.

We have experienced no difficulty in stamping out the disease.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable dis-

eases have occurred during the two years as follows: Scarlet fever, thirteen cases and no deaths. The county health officer is paid a salary of $500, and all of the other members serve gratuitously.

The following additional facts will be of interest in connection with this report: The above report is very incomplete, from the fact that there is kept no record of any diseases, deaths, etc., except reports of smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, etc., as kept by the county health officer. Only a small percent of school children are vaccinated.

Very respectfully,

P. H. STEWART, M. D., Secretary.

Paducah, Ky., May 28, 1905.

Dr. J. N. McCormack, Secretary State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Dear Doctor: Following my report to you on January 17, 1905, I beg to say there is not one single case of smallpox in McCracken county outside the city of Paducah. There has developed but one case; that was sent to the city pest house, with the other members of the family who were exposed. 0here are yet several cases in the city and in the city's pest house—in fact, Paducah has not been free from the disease within the past year, due, in my opinion, to lack of proper effort on the part of the city to stamp it out. Every case in both city and county has recovered.

As health officer of the county I have, since my last report, abated two nuisances; both were keeping hogs penned too near the city limits and public highway. Nothing further to report.

Yours sincerely,

P. H. STEWART, Health Officer McCracken County.

Paducah, Ky., November 14, 1905.

J. N. McCormack, M. D., Secretary State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Dear Doctor: Since my last report to you as health officer of McCracken county, I beg to report to you one case of smallpox, with four exposures and no subsequent cases, all four being immediately vaccinated.

I have had eleven cases of scarlet fever reported to me, all of which were quarantined and the premises thoroughly fumigated following recovery; no death; one case now under observation. In one section a very mild epidemic existed for some weeks, so mild that the parents did not even suspicion scarlet fever until a case of some

severity developed. The public school was closed for two weeks, but is now open again with no new cases appearing.

Paducah has had a large number of cases within the past three months, and there are yet a goodly number on hands, but fortunately the death rate has been nothing. It appears as if the authorities in Paducah are inclined to be too lenient in quarantine rules and regulations, allowing exposed people too much freedom and removing quarantine restrictions too early after a case begins to improve. You will please not construe my observation as a kick or knock against the city health authorities, but this is also the criticism of other local physicians, as also the tardiness in establishing quarantine after cases have been reported by the attending physician. I suggest that you confer with Dr. H. T. Rivers and inquire as to these conditions. I merely write this with the view to spare no pains to suppress and exterminate the disease.

The citizens of the county co-operate heartily with the county board in its every effort, except as to vaccination. I do not believe that one-third of the school children in McCracken county are vaccinated. The board is unable to compel them to submit, as our county judge holds that the section of compulsory vaccination is illegal and unconstitutional, and refuses to decide with the board on this point.

With proper care and attention, the prospects are bright for but few cases of contagious diseases the coming winter.

Yours sincerely,

P. H. STEWART, Health Officer McCracken County.

McLean County Board of Health.

Calhoun, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago, there has been one outbreak of smallpox in this county, in the Rumsey precinct, with a total of four cases and no deaths.

The first case came from Hindman, Ky., and three persons had been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under control. Of the three exposed who had not been vaccinated, three took the disease and none died.

The population of this county is 12,000. At the time of our last report 20 per cent had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that none have procured vaccination, leaving 80 per cent. still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have no eruptive hospital. Our method of managing the disease was isolation and vaccination.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurse, food and medicine, has been $50. The estimated cost in loss of trade and interference with business has been none.

The county health officer is paid a salary of $100, and all of the other members serve gratuitously.

The following additional fact will be of interest in connection with this report, that the physicians do not make annual reports of births and deaths, so I can not form even an approximate estimate of the deaths from other diseases.

Very respectfully,

H. W. GATES, Health Officer.

Madison County Board of Health.

Richmond, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there has been one outbreak of smallpox in this county, in the village of Berea, with a total of six cases and no deaths.

The first case came from Tennessee, and twenty persons had been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under control. Of those exposed, fifteen had been properly vaccinated; of these, none contracted the disease. Of the five exposed who had not been vaccinated, all took the disease and none died.

The population of this county is 30,000. At the time of our last report 10,000 had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that 5,000 have procured vaccination, leaving 50 per cent. still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have no eruptive hospital in the county, but there is an excellent eruptive hospital in the city of Richmond, with a capacity for twenty-five patients. Our method of managing the disease was quarantine, isolation, guarding, with ichthyol locally and internally antiseptics. The county has no eruptive hospital; we use the city hospital in an emergency.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurse, food and medicine,

has been $500. The estimated cost in loss of trade and interference with business has been $5,000.

The chief difficulty in stamping out the disease has been want of vaccination, notwithstanding I have warned them from time to time.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the year as follows: Consumption, thirty cases and twenty-five deaths; typhoid fever, thirty-five cases and fifteen deaths; diphtheria, forty cases and eight deaths; scarlet fever, fifty cases and ten deaths; cholera infantum, twenty cases and six deaths; dysentery, ten cases and no deaths. The average cost to our people for managing and treating a case of any of these diseases, including medical attention, nursing, loss of time and incidental expenses, is estimated to be $50, making a total loss to the county for the year from diseases which might be prevented of $20,000, as against $60,000 paid for county, and $50,000 for State taxes. The county health officer is paid a salary of $300, and all of the other members serve gratuitously.

The following additional facts will be of interest in connection with this report: I have been health officer for one year only, therefore this report only covers that period. I feel assured, however, by taking the proper precautions to prevent infectious and contagious diseases I have saved the county of Madison thousands of dollars this year.

Very respectfully,

J. W. HARRIS. M. D., Secretary.

Magoffin County Board of Health.

Salyersville, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there has been one outbreak of smallpox in this county, in the town of Salyersville, with a total of five cases and no deaths.

The first case came from St. Louis, Mo., and twenty-five persons had been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported, so that we could take steps to bring it under control. Of those exposed, twenty had been properly vaccinated; of these, none contracted the disease. Of the five exposed who had not been vaccinated, four took the disease and none died.

The population of this county is 15,000. At the time of our last report, 1,200 had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that twenty-five have procured vaccination, leaving 90 per cent. still

unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have no eruptive hospital. Our method of managing the disease was to quarantine each case in their own home and employ sufficient guards and nurses to stop ingress and egress, except those carrying food, medicines, etc., and all cases giving strict orders under the penalties of the quarantine law. The above cases were self-supporting, as they paid their own doctor bills, nurses and guards; no cost to the county.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food and medicine, has been $50. The estimated cost in loss of trade and interference with business has been nothing.

The chief difficulty in stamping out the disease has been lack of co-operation from the public.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Consumption, twenty cases and eighteen deaths; typhoid fever, sixteen cases and six deaths; diphtheria, one case and one death; scarlet fever, one case and no death; cholera infantum, fifty cases and ten deaths. The average cost to our people for managing and treating a case of any of these diseases, including medical attention, nursing, loss of time and incidental expenses, is estimated to be $40, making a total loss to the county for the two years from diseases which might be prevented of $3,000, as against $9,013.82 paid for county, and $6,013.82 for State taxes for 1904, and $9,207.73 paid for county, and $6,207.73 for State taxes for the year 1905. The county health officer is paid no salary.

The following additional facts will be of interest in connection with this report: The undersigned has been secretary of the Board of Health for this county since 1894. In round numbers, during all that time he has received about $50 from the fiscal court for his services, to say nothing of the "bouquets" thrown at him in the form of "non-Sunday-school talk, brimstone," etc., from the quack "medicine men," midwives, ignorant and superstitious, every time this board has attempted to have the law enforced. Can't the Legislature make a more strenuous law for the protection of its citizens?

Very respectfully,

M. C. KASH, M. D., Secretary.

Marion County Board of Health.

Lebanon, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there has been one outbreak of smallpox in this county, in the city of Lebanon, with a total of twenty cases and no deaths.

The first case came from Indiana, and twenty or more persons had been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under control. Of those exposed, no one, so far as I can determine, contracted the disease who had been properly vaccinated.

We have one eruptive hospital, located one and one-fourth miles from Lebanon, with a capacity for eight patients. Our method of managing the disease was isolation at home, and those who could not be isolated at home were moved to the hospital. The character of the disease was not discovered until possibly twelve had recovered without treatment. The first case was diagnosed chicken-pox, and was of such a mild character that those exposed paid very little attention to it, and when they did have the disease did not call a physician.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food and medicine, has been $300. The estimated cost in loss of trade and interference with business has been $500.

The chief difficulty in stamping out the disease has been mistake in diagnosis. As soon as its true nature was determined, we had no difficulty in stamping it out.

The county health officer is paid no salary.

The following additional fact will be of interest in connection with this report: Before the nature of the disease was discovered, one of the convalescent cases went to Springfield, and thus started the epidemic there.

Very respectfully,
R. C. McCHORD, M. D., Secretary.

Marshall County Board of Health.

Benton, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there has been no outbreak of smallpox in this county.

The population of this county is 13,500. At the time of our last

report 3,700 had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that none have procured vaccination, leaving 73 per cent. still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have no eruptive hospital.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Consumption, fifteen cases and seven deaths; typhoid fever, seventy-five cases and eight deaths; cholera infantum, three cases and one death; dysentery, 250 cases and five deaths. The average cost to our people for managing and treating a case of any of these diseases, including medical attention, nursing, loss of time and incidental expenses, is estimated to be $50, making a total loss to the county for the two years from diseases which might be prevented of $19,000, as against $20,000 paid for county, and $20,000 for State taxes. The county health officer is paid no salary.

All of this is estimated. I referred this to the other members of the board and they think that it is substantially correct.

Very respectfully,

V. A. STILLEY, M. D., Secretary.

Martin County Board of Health.

Inez, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago, there have been two outbreaks of smallpox in this county, in the Second and Third precincts, with a total of fifteen cases and no deaths.

The first case came from West Virginia, and fifteen persons had been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under control. Of the fifteen exposed who had not been vaccinated, fifteen took the disease and none died.

The population of this county is 6,000. At the time of our last report, 1 per cent. had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that none have procured vaccination, leaving 99 per cent. still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have no eruptive hospital.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food and medicine,

has been $200. The estimated cost in loss of trade and interference with business has been small, as the disease was under good control.

The chief difficulties in stamping out the disease have been a lack of co-operation of fiscal courts in the matter of finances, and also of the people.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Consumption, twenty cases and fourteen deaths; typhoid fever, 100 cases and four deaths; cholera infantum, 200 cases and eight deaths; dysentery, twenty cases and no deaths. The average cost to our people for managing and treating a case of any of these diseases, including medical attention, nursing, loss of time and incidental expenses, is estimated to be $200, making a total loss to the county for the two years from diseases which might be prevented of $4,000, as against $8,000 paid for State taxes. The county health officer is paid a salary of $40, and all of the other members serve gratuitously.

We have had less trouble in the past two years, as we have had more help from the officials, who seem more willing to aid us.

Very respectfully,

J. R. FAIRCHILD, M. D., Secretary.

Mason County Board of Health.

Maysville, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there has been no outbreak of smallpox in this county.

We have an eruptive hospital, located two miles from Maysville, with a capacity for thirty-six patients.

Impossible to obtain any data on these matters that would be of value.

Very respectfully,

H. K. ADAMSON, M. D., Secretary.

Meade County Board of Health.

Brandenburg, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there has been no outbreak of smallpox in this county.

The population of this county is 15,000. At the time of our last

report 60 per cent. had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that none have procured vaccination, leaving 40 per cent. still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Consumption, twenty cases and eight deaths; typhoid fever, thirty cases and six deaths; diphtheria, fifty cases and six deaths; scarlet fever, six cases and no deaths; dysentery, fifteen cases and one death. The average cost to our people for managing and treating a case of any of these diseases, including medical attention, nursing, loss of time and incidental expenses, is estimated to be $30, making a total loss to the county for the two years from diseases which might be prevented of $3,630, as against $10,681.40 paid for county, and $13,876.12 for State taxes. The county health officer is paid a yearly salary of $125, and all of the other members serve gratuitously.

Very respectfully,

W. T. MILES, M. D., Secretary.

Menifee County Board of Health.

Frenchburg, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago, there has been no outbreak of smallpox in this county.

The population of this county is 7,000. At the time of our last report 300 had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that none have procured vaccination, leaving 95 per cent. still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have no eruptive hospital.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Consumption, ten cases and ten deaths; typhoid fever, fifty cases and eight deaths; scarlet fever, twenty-five cases and five deaths; dysentery, thirty cases and one death. The average cost to our people for managing and treating a case of any of these diseases, including medical attention, nursing, loss of time and incidental expenses, is estimated to be $100, making a total loss to the county for the two years from diseases which might be prevented of $12,500, as against $3,500 paid for county, and $3,000 for State taxes. The county health officer is paid no salary.

Very respectfully,

R. B. KACH, M. D., Secretary.

Mercer County Board of Health.

Harrodsburg, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago, there have been three outbreaks of smallpox in this county, in the Burgin, Harrodsburg and Dicksville districts, with a total of 160 cases and two deaths.

The first case came from Garrard county, and many persons had been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under control. Of the large number exposed who had been properly vaccinated, none contracted the disease. Of the 160 exposed who had not been vaccinated, 160 took the disease and two died.

The population of this county is 18,000. At the time of our last report 50 per cent. had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that 25 per cent. have procured vaccination, leaving 35 per cent. still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have no eruptive hospital. Our method of managing the disease was house quarantine and forced vaccination. All houses where the disease existed were thoroughly fumigated with sulphur, and no contagion has occurred with other occupants of the houses.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food and medicine, has been $750. The estimated cost in loss of trade and interference with business has been large.

The chief difficulty in stamping out the disease has been to get people to see the importance of vaccination.

The following additional facts will be of interest in connection with this report: In regard to the preventable diseases other than smallpox, we have no data to go by. The physicians of the county either will not or neglect to report cases to the Board of Health. We have had a mild epidemic of scarlet fever in the county, but no deaths except where complications existed.

The county health officer is paid a salary of $150, and all of the others members serve gratuitously.

Very respectfully,

M. L. FORSYTHE, M. D., Secretary.

Metcalfe County Board of Health.

Edmonton, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago, there have been five outbreaks of smallpox in this county, in the Sulphur Well and

Summer Shade districts, with a total of twenty-seven cases and no deaths.

The first case came from Green county, Ky., and fifty persons had been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under control. Of those exposed, thirty had been properly vaccinated; of these, none contracted the disease. Of the twenty-six exposed who had not been vaccinated, all took the disease and none died.

The population of this county is 9,988. At the time of our last report 1,900 had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that 600 have procured vaccination, leaving 75 per cent. still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have no eruptive hospital. Our method of managing the disease was as follows: When a case was reported we investigated at once, and quarantined and vaccinated all who had been exposed, and held them for twenty days from the last exposure. When entirely well I washed, burned and fumigated, then whitewashed the interior of the building.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food and medicine, has been $1,100. The estimated cost in loss of trade and interference with business has been $1,500.

The chief difficulty in stamping out the disease has been ignorance on the part of a few physicians as well as the laity, who always claim they have Cuban itch or some other non-existing disease.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Consumption, eighty cases and forty deaths; typhoid fever, seventy-five cases and twelve deaths; diphtheria, forty cases and thirteen deaths; scarlet fever, ten cases and two deaths; cholera infantum, 100 cases and eighteen deaths; dysentery, twenty cases and two deaths. The average cost to our people for managing and treating a case of any of these diseases, including medical attention, nursing, loss of time and incidental expenses, is estimated to be $40, making a total loss to the county for the two years from diseases which might be prevented of $13,000, as against $7,860 paid for county, and $12,268 for State taxes. The county health officer is paid an annual salary of $200, and all of the other members serve gratuitously.

Very respectfully,

JOHN A. YATES, M. D., Secretary.

Monroe County Board of Health.

Tompkinsville, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there has been no outbreak of smallpox in this county.

We have no eruptive hospital.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Consumption, fifty cases and fifty deaths; typhoid fever, 200 cases and fifteen deaths; diphtheria, twenty cases and ten deaths; scarlet fever, two cases and no deaths; cholera infantum, eighty-four cases and twenty-eight deaths; dysentery, 140 cases and ten deaths. The average cost to our people for managing and treating a case of any of these diseases, including medical attention, nursing, loss of time and incidental expenses, is estimated to be $46, making a total loss to the county for the two years from diseases which might be prevented of $20,480, as against $14,000 paid for State taxes. The county health officer is paid nothing. The health officer asked of the fiscal court $100, and it was rejected, therefore he got nothing.

Very respectfully,

W. A. SYMPSON, M. D., Secretary.

Montgomery County Board of Health.

Mt. Sterling, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago, there have been two outbreaks of smallpox in this county, in the Smithville and Mt. Sterling districts, with a total of seventeen cases and no deaths.

The first case came from West Virginia, and a few persons had been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under control. Of those exposed, three-fourths had been properly vaccinated; of these, none contracted the disease. Of those exposed who had not been vaccinated, twelve took the disease and none died.

The population of this county is about 15,000. At the time of our last report one-half had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that 100 have procured vaccination, leaving 50 per cent. still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have no eruptive hospital. Our method of managing the disease was by isolation in their own homes and vaccinating all exposed persons and guarding infected houses.

The chief difficulty in stamping out the disease has been failure to report cases when first discovered.

Very respectfully,

W. R. THOMPSON, M. D., Secretary.

Morgan County Board of Health.

(No report received.)

Muhlenberg County Board of Health.

Greenville, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there has been one outbreak of smallpox in this county, in all the eight districts, with a total of 335 cases and no deaths.

The first case came from Todd county, Ky., and many persons had been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under control. Of the 335 exposed who had not been vaccinated, all took the disease and none died.

The population of this county is 25,000. At the time of our last report 10 per cent. had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that 20 per cent. have procured vaccination, leaving 70 per cent. still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have one eruptive hospital, located three miles northwest of Greenville, with a capacity for ten patients. Our method of managing the disease was isolation and flagging houses and treating patients at home.

The total cost for managing the disease for the two years, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food and medicine, has been $5,000. The estimated cost in loss of trade and interference with business has been $10,000 to $20,000 (difficult to estimate).

The chief difficulty in stamping out the disease has been want of vaccination and opposition thereto.

The following additional facts will be of interest in connection with this report: No county statistics have been kept by which to report

on cases and deaths from other infectious and contagious diseases. Would suggest that instructions, accompanied with suitable literature and blanks, be furnished the physicians for keeping statistics of all contagious and infectious diseases.

Very respectfully,

J. G. BOHANNON, M. D., Secretary.

Nelson County Board of Health.

Bardstown, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there has been one outbreak of smallpox in this county, in Bardstown, with a total of three cases and nc deaths.

The first case came from Louisville, and four persons had been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under control. Of the four exposed who had not been vaccinated, four took the disease and none died.

The population of this county is about 18,000. At the time of our last report 66⅔ per cent. had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that none have procured vaccination, leaving 33⅓ per cent. still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have no eruptive hospital. Our method of managing the disease was isolation in their own homes, guarding and quarantining, isolation in their own homes of those exposed to the disease for sixteen days, vaccination of all exposed and in the surrounding neighborhood.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food and medicine, has been $40. The estimated cost in loss of trade and interference with business has been nothing.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Consumption, fifty cases and twenty-five deaths; typhoid fever, 130 cases and twelve deaths; diphtheria, 110 cases and five deaths; scarlet fever, 103 cases and four deaths; cholera infantum, sixty cases and twelve deaths; dysentery, 200 cases and sixteen deaths. The average cost to our people for managing and treating a case of any of these diseases, including medical attention, nursing, loss of time and incidental expenses, is estimated to be $35, making a total loss to the county for

the two years from diseases which might be prevented of $22,855, as against $58,000 paid for county, and $62,000 for State taxes. The county health officer is paid a salary of $150, and all of the other members serve gratuitously.

Very respectfully,
J. E. SMITH, M. D., Secretary and Health Officer.

Nicholas County Board of Health.

Carlisle, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there has been no outbreak of smallpox in this county.

The county health officer is paid a salary of $200, and all of the other members serve gratuitously.

Very respectfully,
G. W. GRIMES, M. D., Secretary.

Ohio County Board of Health.

Hartford, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there has been one outbreak of smallpox in this county, in the Fordsville, Rockport, Beaver Dam, White Run and Faisetown districts, with a total of thirty-five cases and no deaths.

We have a tent eruptive hospital, located two miles from Hartford, with a capacity for six patients. Our method of managing the disease was quarantining at their homes and employing local physician to look after them where they were, not being able to defray expenses. One case was taken out of hotel and kept in county tent.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food and medicine, has been $394.98. The estimated cost in loss of trade and interference with business has been large.

The chief difficulty in stamping out the disease has been the impossibility of enforcing vaccination.

The county health officer is paid a salary of $250, and all of the other members serve gratuitously.

Very respectfully,
J. W. TAYLOR, M. D., Secretary.

Hartford, Ky., April 14, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Gentlemen: Since our last quarterly report, we have had two outbreaks of smallpox, one in the neighborhood of Rockport, imported from Muhlenberg county, and confined to the colored population. Eleven cases have developed here, but is believed to be under control now; the other in the neighborhood of Horse Branch, in a family of whites, brought from Owensboro. These cases are quarantined at home at present.

Acting on the suggestion of your secretary, we have applied to the county court to build a hospital near the county seat, and are expecting action in the matter soon.

The chief difficulty in stamping out the disease is its extraordinary mildness. The colored population accept it as a luxury, as it brings free board and treatment. If the disease was as fatal as it was preceding its importation, during or soon after the Spanish war, no difficulty would be experienced in enforcing vaccination and consequently eradication.

The corporations in the county are inclined to obey the law prohibiting the employment of any one who has not been successfully vaccinated; otherwise the opposition to vaccination is almost general, but if epidemics continue to recur, compulsory vaccination will have to be resorted to.

Some scarlet fever, but of mild type, and has been kept well in check by the family physicians. There have been a few cases in Hartford. No diphtheria reported this quarter; no measles, as the extensive epidemic of the winter of 1903-4 exhausted the material.

Cost of smallpox in county not yet estimated; will probably be from $200 to $300.

Respectfully yours,

J. W. TAYLOR, M. D., Secretary.

Oldham County Board of Health.

Lagrange, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago, there have been but two cases of smallpox in this county. in the Lagrange and Skylight districts, with a total of three cases and no deaths.

The first case came from a shanty boat, and two persons had been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under control. Of

those exposed, three had been properly vaccinated; of these, none contracted the disease. Of the two exposed who had not been vaccinated both took the disease and none died.

The population of this county is 8,000. At the time of our last report a great majority had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that 250 have procured vaccination, leaving about 16 per cent. still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have one eruptive hospital, located three miles from the county seat, with a capacity for four patients. Our method of managing the disease was isolation and vaccination.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food and medicine, has been about $500.

There has been no difficulty experienced in combating the disease. The county authorities and health officers acted in perfect harmony.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Typhoid fever, twenty-five cases and three deaths; scarlet fever, eighteen cases and no deaths; cholera infantum, twenty-two cases and four deaths; dysentery, ten cases and two deaths. The average cost to our people for managing and treating a case of any of these diseases, including medical attention, nursing, loss of time and incidental expenses, is estimated to be $25, making a total loss to the county for the two years from diseases which might be prevented of $1,875, as against $30,000 paid for State taxes. The county health officer does not get a cent.

Very respectfully,

R. B. CASSADY, M. D., Secretary.

Owen County Board of Health.

Owenton, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago, there have been two outbreaks of smallpox in this county, in the Owenton district, with a total of eight cases and one death.

The first cases came from St. Louis and Cincinnati.

The population of this county is 17,000. At the time of our last report 5,000 had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that 100 have procured vaccination, leaving 69 per cent. still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have no eruptive hospital. Our method of managing the disease was local quarantine and strict isolation of first cases, resulting in a thorough eradication of the disease.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food and medicine, has been $15. The estimated cost in loss of trade and interference with business has been nil.

We have experienced no difficulty in stamping out the disease since last report.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Consumption, forty cases and ten deaths; typhoid fever, 100 cases and twenty deaths; diphtheria, twenty cases and four deaths; scarlet fever, seventy-five cases and eight deaths; cholera infantum, twenty-five cases and ten deaths; dysentery, thirty cases and ten deaths. The average cost to our people for managing and treating a case of any of these diseases, including medical attention, nursing, loss of time and incidental expenses, is estimated to be $50 to $100, making a total loss to the county for the two years from diseases which might be prevented of $17,100, as against $32,000 paid for State taxes. The county health officer is paid an annual salary of $450, and all of the other members serve gratuitously.

The following additional facts will be of interest in connection with this report: That the ignorance of health laws on the part of the laity, aggravated by a few "knockers" of the legal type, have somewhat interfered with the general work of the local board, and we believe that either by lectures or literature an enlightenment of the people along general lines should be obtained.

Very respectfully,

J. W. BOTTS, M. D., Secretary.

Owsley County Board of Health.

Boonville, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago, there have been two outbreaks of smallpox in this county, in the Island Creek and Cow Creek districts, with a total of seventeen cases and one death.

The first case came from Ford, Ky., and thirty persons had been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under control. Of those exposed, one had been properly vaccinated and did not contract the

disease. Of the twenty-nine exposed who had not been vaccinated fifteen took the disease and one died.

The population of this county is 7,000. At the time of our last report 400 had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that 100 have procured vaccination, leaving 92 per cent. still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have no eruptive hospital. Our method of managing the disease was: The sick were isolated and all exposed were vaccinated and not allowed to mingle with the public.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food and medicine, has been $60. The estimated cost in loss of trade and interference with business has been $200.

The chief difficulty in stamping out the disease has been the disinclination of a great many people to believe that the disease was really smallpox.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Consumption, 100 cases and ninety deaths; typhoid fever, eighty cases and two deaths; cholera infantum 150 cases and ten deaths; dysentery, twenty cases and three deaths. The average cost to our people for managing and treating a case of any of these diseases, including medical attention, nursing, loss of time and incidental expenses, is estimated to be $100, making a total loss to the county for the two years from diseases which might be prevented of $33,000, as against $5,000 paid for county, and $3,500 for State taxes. The county health officer is paid no salary.

Very respectfully,

A. M. GLASS, M. D., Secretary.

Pendleton County Board of Health.

Falmouth, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there have been two outbreaks of smallpox in this county, in the Buth and Collinsville districts, with a total of five cases and no deaths.

At the time of our last report 50 per cent. of our people had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that practically none have procured vaccination, leaving 50 per cent. still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have no eruptive hospital. Our method of managing the disease was to carefully quarantine the patients at their homes, and after recovering to thoroughly fumigate and disinfect the premises.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food and medicine, has been $20. The estimated cost in loss of trade and interference with business has been nothing.

We had no difficulty in stamping out these outbreaks.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Consumption, fifty cases and thirty deaths; typhoid fever, 120 cases and nine deaths; diphtheria, seventeen cases and two deaths; scarlet fever, fourteen cases and one death; cholera infantum, fifteen cases and two deaths; dysentery, fifty-six cases and no deaths. The average cost to our people for managing and treating a case of any of these diseases, including medical attention, nursing, loss of time and incidental expenses, is estimated to be $30, making a total loss to the county for the two years from diseases which might be prevented of $8,160, as against $34,000 paid for State taxes. The county health officer is paid no salary, but an agreed fee for each service rendered.

The following additional facts will be of interest in connection with this report: There have also been three cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis in the county within the last year, all of whom died. The above report is approximate only, as I have been unable to get all of our physicians to report their cases.

Very respectfully,

J. E. WILSON, M. D., Secretary.

Perry County Board of Health.

Hazard, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there has been one outbreak of smallpox in this county, in the town of Hazard, with a total of three cases and no deaths.

The first case came from Valley View, Ky., and two persons had been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under control. Of those exposed, none had been properly vaccinated; of these, two contracted the disease and none died.

The population of this county is 8,276. At the time of our last report 250 had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that

none have procured vaccination, leaving 97½ per cent. still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have no eruptive hospital. Our method of managing the disease was to confine the patients in their house in the limits of town, which house was enclosed in strong paling fence, which had a strong gate which we securely locked, allowing no ingress or egress except the health officer, with the result that no further spread resulted.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food and medicine, has been $50. The estimated cost in loss of trade and interference with business has been $100.

The chief difficulties in stamping out the disease have been opposition to vaccination and opposition from one certain physician in inciting people's prejudices, and stating through his prejudices that vaccination was not a protection, and inducing them to not be vaccinated—that we could not enforce it.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Consumption, ten cases and four deaths; typhoid fever, twenty cases and two deaths; cholera infantum, twenty cases and four deaths; dysentery, five cases and one death. The average cost to our people for managing and treating a case of any of these diseases, including medical attention, nursing, loss of time and incidental expenses, is estimated to be $200, making a total loss to the county for the two years from diseases which might be prevented of $4,000. The county health officer is not paid a salary.

The following additional facts will be of interest in connection with this report: I am forced to state that your health officer had some differences with the present county attorney, in that he absolutely refused to deliver the key which secured said temporary smallpox premises to your health officer, stating that he would deliver same to that certain physician so prominently spoken of heretofore, but upon a challenge to do so, and upon the fearless assurance that he should suffer the severe penalties of the law, he took care not to do it, and with the staunch support of the county judge, be it said to his credit, the disease was as thoroughly in our grasp as though we had no opposition, and—mark the result—not a case of smallpox within the limits of the county.

Very respectfully,

E. KE LEY, M. D., Secretary.

Pike County Board of Health.

Pikeville, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there have been about three dozen outbreaks of smallpox in this county, in all parts of the county, with a total of 175 cases and three deaths.

The first case came from Williamson, W. Va., and many persons had been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under control. Of those exposed, a few had been properly vaccinated; of these, none contracted the disease. Of the many exposed who had not been vaccinated, most all took the disease and three died.

The population of this county is about 30,000. At the time of our last report 22,686 had not been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that 5 per cent. have procured vaccination, leaving 60 per cent. still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have an eruptive hospital, located 1⅔ miles from Pikeville, with a capacity for twenty-four patients. Our method of managing the disease was: Placed some under strict guard; for some people who are responsible I did not have any guard, and got along equally as well.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food and medicine, has been $3,200. The estimated cost in loss of trade and interference with business has been practically nothing.

The chief difficulties in stamping out the disease have been backbiting, tale tellers, busy bodies, etc. We have had very little difficulty in the past year, and expenses will be only about 50 per cent. of previous years.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Consumption, twenty-three cases and nineteen deaths; typhoid fever, fifty-one cases and seven deaths; diphtheria, seven cases and one death; cholera infantum, fifteen cases and no deaths; dysentery, 200 cases and nine deaths. The average cost to our people for managing and treating a case of any of these diseases, including medical attention, nursing, loss of time and incidental expenses, is estimated to be $27.50, making a total loss to the county for the two years from diseases which might be prevented of $8,140, as against $34,000 paid for State taxes. The county health officer is paid a salary of $250, and all of the other members serve gratuitously.

Very respectfully,

W. J. WALTERS, M. D., Secretary.

Powell County Board of Health.

Stanton, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two year ago there has been no outbreak of smallpox in this county.

The estimated population of this county is 2,800 or 3,000. At the time of our last report 30 per cent. had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that 50 per cent. have procured vaccination, leaving 20 per cent. still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Consumption, sixty cases and fifteen deaths; typhoid fever, forty-eight cases and ten deaths; diphtheria, two cases and one death; scarlet fever, five cases and one death; cholera infantum, twelve cases and three deaths; dysentery, twenty-five cases and five deaths. The average cost to our people for managing and treating a case of any of these diseases, including medical attention, nursing, loss of time and incidental expenses, is estimated to be $65, making a total loss to the county for the two years from diseases which might be prevented of $7,775, as against $7,200 paid for State taxes. The county health officer is paid no salary.

Very respectfully,

CASSIUS D. MANSFIELD, M. D., Secretary.

Pulaski County Board of Health.

Somerset, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

We have not had any cases of smallpox for two years. Regarding the other preventable diseases, no records at all are kept, and there is no way of obtaining any idea of these diseases.

Very respectfully,

A. W. CAIN, M. D., Secretary.

Robertson County Board of Health.

Mt. Olivet, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there has been no outbreak of smallpox in this county.

The population of this county is 5,450. At the time of our last report 25 per cent. had been vaccinated. Since that time it is esti-

mated that none have procured vaccination, leaving 75 per cent. still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have no eruptive hospital.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Consumption, twenty-five cases and ten deaths; typhoid fever, 285 cases and twenty deaths; cholera infantum, twenty cases and ten deaths; dysentery, 125 cases and eight deaths. The average cost to our people for managing and treating a case of any of these diseases, including medical attention, nursing, loss of time and incidental expenses, is estimated to be $25, making a total loss to the county for the two years from diseases which might be prevented of $11,375, as against $9,000 paid for State taxes.

There is no appropriation made by our fiscal court to remunerate the profession for any services rendered, hence there is but little interest manifested. When the people become sufficiently interested and educated, may we hope to arrest many outbreaks of various diseases.

J. B. WOOD, M. D., Secretary.

Rockcastle County Board of Health.

Mt. Vernon, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there have been two outbreaks of smallpox in this county, in the First and Second districts, with a total of forty-three cases and no deaths.

The first case came from Jellico, and many persons had been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under control. Of the many exposed who had not been vaccinated, 30 per cent. took the disease and none died.

The population of this county is 8,000. At the time of our last report 500 had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that 200 have procured vaccination, leaving 87 per cent. still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have no eruptive hospital. Our method of managing the disease was to treat the patients in their own homes, all of whom aided us in every way possible in the enforcement of the law.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including

hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food and medicine, has been $500. The estimated cost in loss of trade and interference with business has been $1,200.

The chief difficulty in stamping out the disease have been failure to discover and isolate the cases before so many persons were exposed.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Consumption, twenty-eight cases and twenty deaths; typhoid fever, twenty-three cases and five deaths; diphtheria, eight cases and three deaths; cholera infantum, many cases and eight deaths; dysentery, twelve cases and no deaths. The average cost to our people for managing and treating a case of any of these diseases, including medical attention, nursing, loss of time and incidental expenses, is estimated to be $50, making a total loss to the county for the two years from diseases which might be prevented of $3,350, as against $10,200 paid for county, and $8,400 for State taxes. The county health officer is paid an annual salary of $100, and all of the other members serve gratuitously.

The following additional facts will be of interest in connection with this report: In the months of March and April, 1905, there were several cases of whooping cough in the northern and eastern section of the county, in which pneumonia developed the second week of the disease, with almost invariable fatal termination.

Very respectfully,

A. G. LOVELL, M. D., Secretary.

Rowan County Board of Health.

Morehead, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there has been no outbreak of smallpox in this county.

The population of this county is 8,277. At the time of our last report, 50 per cent. had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that none have procured vaccination, leaving 50 per cent. still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have no eruptive hospital.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Consumption, forty cases and twenty deaths; typhoid fever, fifteen cases and four deaths; diphtheria, six cases and two deaths; cholera infantum, forty cases and three deaths; dysentery, twenty cases and no deaths. The

ty, Ky. The total number of cases was sixty-nine, with one death. There was no pest house provided, and the following was our management: We quarantined the infected families at their homes, vaccinated and re-vaccinated. The disease was brought to this county from Texas. The first few cases were very mild, and seven families were infected with the disease before the physician at that place recognized and reported smallpox, therefore over 100 persons had been exposed before the local board was notified. We had no serious trouble in stamping out the disease, as the infected district seemed quite anxious to get rid of the plague. The total cost to the county was about $350.

W. G. D. FLANAGAN, Health Officer Russell County.
J. S. ROWE, Member Board of Health.

Scott County Board of Health.

Georgetown, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there has been one outbreak of smallpox in this county, in the Georgetown and Payne's Depot districts or precincts, with a total of five cases and no deaths.

The first case came from Woodford county, and ten persons had been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under control. Of the ten exposed who had not been vaccinated, five took the disease and none died.

The population of this county is 21,000. At the time of our last report 7,500 had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that 200 have procured vaccination, leaving 60 per cent. still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have no eruptive hospital. Our method of managing the disease was isolation and keeping exposed persons under guard.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food and medicine, has been $350. The estimated cost in loss of trade and interference with business has been $400.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Consumption, twenty cases and ten deaths; typhoid fever, forty-five cases and eight deaths; diphtheria, sixty cases and eight deaths; scarlet fever, fifteen cases and one death; cholera infantum, fifty cases and four deaths; dysentery, 100 cases and no deaths. The average cost to our people

for managing and treating a case of any of these diseases, including medical attention, nursing, loss of time and incidental expenses, is estimated to be $25, making a total loss to the county for the two years from diseases which might be prevented of $6,250, as against $43,527.13 paid for county, and $43,527.13 for State taxes. The county health officer is paid no salary.

Very respectfully,

JOHN E. PACK, M. D., Secretary.

Shelby County Board of Health.

Shelbyville, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there has been no outbreak of smallpox in this county.

At the time of our last report 70 per cent. of our people had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that 10 per cent. have procured vaccination, leaving 20 per cent. still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have an eruptive hospital, located three miles from Shelbyville, with a capacity for twenty patients.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Consumption, ten cases and five deaths; typhoid fever, twelve cases and three deaths; diphtheria, twelve cases and two deaths; cholera infantum, two cases and two deaths. The average cost to our people for managing and treating a case of any of these diseases, including medical attention, $20, making a total loss to the county for the two years from diseases which might be prevented of $3,000, as against $18,000 paid for State taxes. The county health officer is paid a salary of $75 per year, and all of the other members serve gratuitously.

Very respectfully,

R. D. PRATT, M. D., Secretary.

Simpson County Board of Health.

Franklin, Ky., August 31, 1905.

the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there has been one eak of smallpox in this county, in the town and Price's Mill prewith a total of sixty-one cases and twelve deaths and about 155 s.

The first case came from St. Louis, Mo., and several persons had been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under control. Of those exposed, over 100 had been vaccinated; of these, none contracted the disease. Of the many exposed who had not been vaccinated, sixty took the disease and twelve died.

The population of this county is about 15,000. Since our last report it is estimated that 1,200 have procured vaccination, leaving 60 per cent. still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have two eruptive hospitals, located two and one-half miles from Franklin, with a capacity for thirty patients. Our method of managing the disease was, when found, sent to pest house, and vaccinated others exposed, finally compulsory vaccination, which put an end to the spread.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food and medicine, has been $1,000.

The chief difficulties in stamping out the disease have been refusal of vaccination and concealment.

Very respectfully,

J. C. DOUGLASS, M. D., Chairman and Secretary.

Spencer County Board of Health.

Taylorsville, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there has been no outbreak of smallpox in this county.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Consumption, three cases and two deaths; typhoid fever, 100 cases and ten deaths; diphtheria, ten cases and no deaths; scarlet fever, twenty-four cases and one death; dysentery, thirty-seven cases and two deaths.

Very respectfully,

W. D. SEELEY, M. D., Secretary.

Taylor County Board of Health.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there has been no outbreak of smallpox in this county.

The population of this county is about 12,000. At the time of our

last report 3,000 had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that none have procured vaccination, leaving 75 per cent. still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have no eruptive hospital. One case of smallpox was brought to the county from West Baden, Ind., in August, 1903. Prompt vaccination of the family in which patient visited, with strict isolation and thorough disinfection of house, afterward resulted in no other cases developing.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Consumption, ten cases and five deaths; typhoid fever, seventy-five cases and four deaths; cholera infantum, ten cases and six deaths; dysentery, twenty cases and three deaths. The average cost to our people for managing and treating a case of any of these diseases, including medical attention, nursing, loss of time and incidental expenses, is estimated to be $100, making a total loss to the county for the two years from diseases which might be prevented of $11,500, as against $6,500 paid for county, and $6,000 for State taxes. The county health officer is paid no salary.

Very respectfully,
J. L. ATKINSON, M. D., President.

Todd County Board of Health.

Elkton, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there have been five outbreaks of smallpox in this county, in the Elkton, Guthrie, Kirkmansville, Trenton and Fairview precincts, with a total of 160 cases and no deaths.

The first case came from Guthrie, Ky., and no persons had been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under control.

The population of this county is about 1,800. At the time of our last report, 25 per cent. had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that very few have procured vaccination.

We have an eruptive hospital, located two miles from Elkton, with a capacity for twenty-five patients. Our method of managing the disease was isolation and vaccination.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food and medicine,

has been $3,669.96. The estimated cost in loss of trade and interference with business has been large.

The chief difficulty in stamping out the disease has been the refusal on the part of the people to be vaccinated.

The county health officer is offered a salary of $150, but not accepted, and all of the other members serve gratuitously.

The following additional facts will be of interest in connection with this report: The Todd County Board of Health met last October (1904), and recommended compulsory vaccination, but the county judge refused to issue the order, which left us helpless in the midst of the worst outbreak of smallpox we have ever had. There is no smallpox in the county at present.

Very respectfully,

L. P. TRABUE, M. D., Secretary.

Trigg County Board of Health.

Cadiz, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there have been four outbreaks of smallpox in this county, in the Cadiz, Bethesda, Caledonia and Roaring Spring precincts, with a total of 200 cases and six deaths.

The first case came from Christian county, and 400 persons had been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under control. Of those exposed, 100 had been properly vaccinated; of these, none contracted the disease. Of the 300 exposed who had not been vaccinated, 200 took the disease and six died.

The population of this county is 14,000. At the time of our last report 2,000 had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that 7,000 have procured vaccination, leaving 33 per cent. still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have no eruptive hospital. Our method of managing the disease was isolation in homes under guards.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food and medicine, has been $3,500. The estimated cost in loss of trade and interference with business has been $10,000.

The chief difficulties in stamping out the disease have been opposition to vaccination and want of proper co-operation of county officials.

The county health officer is paid a salary of $200, and all of the other members serve gratuitously.

Very respectfully,

W. H. JEFFERSON, M. D., Secretary.

Cadiz, Ky., January 23, 1905.

Dr. J. N. McCormack, Bowling Green, Ky.

Dear Dr. McCormack: I herewith transmit a copy of quarantine proclamation issued yesterday by our County Board of Health. The special object of this proclamation was to prevent persons from infected district from coming to Cadiz to-day, it being circuit court day. When our guards come in to-night, we will determine whether we will raise quarantine or let it hold until arrival of your inspector. We have quarantined homes and vaccinated all within our power, and think we have matters under pretty good control. Will write you later. Respectfully.

J. W. CRENSHAW, M. D., Chairman C. B. H.

Cadiz, Ky., January 22, 1905.

To All Persons Greeting:

This is to certify that ——— has been appointed and duly qualified as a legal representative of the Board of Health of Trigg county, Kentucky, and that he is empowered to enforce the quarantine heretofore ordered by said Board of Health, and is empowered to prevent persons from passing out or into the territory included in said quarantine, according to the lines and boundaries as fixed herein.

J. W. CRENSHAW,

President Trigg County Board of Health.

W. H. JEFFERSON,

Secretary Trigg County Board of Health.

Cadiz, Ky., January 23, 1905.

Hon. Thomas P. Cook.

Dear Sir: In view of the fact that a widespread epidemic of smallpox is prevailing in the Bethesda district of Trigg county, we, the undersigned members of the Trigg County Board of Health, together with the mayor of Cadiz, the county judge and attorney of Trigg county, and the Commonwealth's Attorney, would respectfully petition you that you co-operate with us in the carrying out of the following provisions: That you permit the Trigg County Board of Health to place a guard at the court house door and prohibit all persons from entering the court room, during the session of your court, who have not successfully been vaccinated and all persons who have

recently been exposed to smallpox; that you excuse from jury and witness service such persons as are in homes where home or general quarantine has been established by order of the Trigg County Board of Health.

TRIGG COUNTY BOARD OF HEALTH.

Cadiz, Ky., January 20, 1905.

Dr. J. N. McCormack, Bowling Green, Ky.

Dear Doctor: We, the undersigned, made a trip through the northwestern portion of our county yesterday, visiting sixteen homes, in fourteen of which we found smallpox. In all there were about forty cases, in various stages of development. We vaccinated those who had been exposed, quarantined the homes, putting up the yellow flag, getting things in as good shape as possible under the circumstances. Some of the cases are under the professional care of Dr. Broaddus, of Wallonia, Ky. He has told the people that they have "Cuban eruption" or "Cuban mange." When we pronounced the disease smallpox, they were up in arms, and we are having difficulty in enforcing the law. If you can not come over and help us (come if you can), write us such a letter as will be helpful to us. We have now in the county probably from seventy-five to one hundred cases.

Respectfully,

J. W. CRENSHAW.
W. H. JEFFERSON.

Trimble County Board of Health.

(No report received.)

Union County Board of Health.

Morganfield, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there has been one case of smallpox in this county, in the Lindle precinct, with no death.

The case came from Alabama, and several persons had been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under control. Of those exposed, all had been properly vaccinated; of these none contracted the disease.

The population of this county is 25,000. No one had been vaccinated except the few exposed to above case.

We have an eruptive hospital, located three miles from Morganfield, Ky., with a capacity for fifty patients. Our method of managing the disease was quarantining the case where found and vaccinating the few exposed.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Consumption, 100 cases and ten deaths; typhoid fever, 100 cases and ten deaths; diphtheria, ten cases and one death; scarlet fever, fifty cases and four deaths; cholera infantum, fifty cases and ten deaths; dysentery, fifty cases and two deaths. The average cost to our people for managing and treating a case of any of these diseases, including medical attention, nursing, loss of time and incidental expenses, is estimated to be $50, making a total loss to the county for the two years from diseases which might be prevented of $18,000. The county health officer is paid a salary of $100.

The following additional facts will be of interest in connection with this report: The most of the scarlet fever cases were in the Uniontown district, with a few cases at Morganfield; also a few cases in the Lindle precinct around Sturgis, Sullivan and Grangertown. There was one patient twenty-four years, one thirty years and one thirty-six years old—all typical cases of scarlet fever. The cases occurred mostly in the winter and spring of 1904.

Very respectfully,
THOS. J. SHOEMAKER, M. D., Secretary.

Warren County Board of Health.

Bowling Green, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago, there has been one outbreak of smallpox in this county, in Smith's Grove, with a total of three cases and no deaths.

The first case came from Hart county, and 250 persons had been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under control. Of those exposed, 247 had been properly vaccinated; of these, none contracted the disease. Of the two (non-residents) exposed who had not been vaccinated, both took the disease and none died.

The population of this county is 30,000. At the time of our last report 24,000 had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that 500 have procured vaccination, leaving 20 per cent. still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have two eruptive hospitals, located one mile from the city, with a capacity for 100 patients. Our method of managing the disease was: Every case is removed to hospital; all those exposed are vaccinated at three places on each arm; all the neighborhood vaccinated at three places on one arm, and houses are thoroughly disinfected after bedding has been burned.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food and medicine, has been $50. The estimated cost in loss of trade and interference with business has been $1,000.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Consumption, fifty cases and twenty-six deaths; typhoid fever, 225 cases and twenty-three deaths; diphtheria, five cases and no death; scarlet fever, twenty cases and eight deaths; cholera infantum, 200 cases and thirty-five deaths; dysentery, thirty cases and six deaths. The average cost to our people for managing and treating a case of any of these diseases, including medical attention, nursing, loss of time and incidental expenses, is estimated to be $50, making a total loss to the county for the two years from diseases which might be prevented of $26,500, as against $87,000 paid for State taxes. The county health officer is paid a salary of $250, and all of the other members serve gratuitously, but it is understood that it is to be increased.

Very respectfully,

A. T. McCORMACK, M. D., Secretary.

Washington County Board of Health.

Springfield, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there has been one outbreak of smallpox in the county, in the town of Springfield, with a total of twenty cases and no deaths.

The first case came from Lebanon, Ky., and many had been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under control. Of those exposed, 50 per cent. had been properly vaccinated; of these, none contracted the disease. Of the twenty exposed who had not been vaccinated, all took the disease and none died.

At the time of our last report 50 per cent. had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that 15 per cent. have procured vaccination, leaving 35 per cent. still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have one eruptive hospital, located one and one-half miles from Springfield, with a capacity for twenty patients. Our method of managing the disease was to shut everything up until we got things under control.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food and medicine, has been $1,800. The estimated cost in loss of trade and interference with business has been $10,000.

The chief difficulties in stamping out the disease have been ignorance and failure to recognize the disease, doctors calling it "Cuban itch."

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Consumption, twenty-five cases and twenty-five deaths; typhoid fever, seventy-five cases and fifteen deaths; cholera infantum, twenty cases and five deaths; dysentery, twenty-five cases and no deaths. The average cost to our people for managing and treating a case of any of these diseases, including medical attention, nursing, loss of time and incidental expenses, is estimated to be $125, making a total loss to the county for the two years from diseases which might be prevented of $18,125, as against $32,000 paid for State taxes. The county health officer is paid a salary of $400, and all of the other members serve gratuitously.

Very respectfully,
J. B. ROBARDS, M. D., Secretary.

Wayne County Board of Health.

Monticello, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there has been no outbreak of smallpox in this county.

Very respectfully,
C. B. RANKIN, M. D., Secretary.

Webster County Board of Health.

Dixon, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there have been four outbreaks of smallpox in this county, in the Sebree, Clay and Slaughtersville districts or precincts, with a total of 100 cases and six deaths.

The first case came from Illinois, and twenty persons had been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under control. Of those exposed, one had been properly vaccinated and did not contract the disease. Of the nineteen exposed who had not been vaccinated, all took the disease and none died.

The population of this county is 25,000. At the time of our last report 20 per cent. had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that 20 per cent have procured vaccination, leaving 60 per cent. still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have no eruptive hospital. Our method of managing the disease was quarantine, isolation and guarding.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food and medicine, has been $5,000. The estimated cost in loss of trade and interference with business has been $5,000.

The chief difficulty in stamping out the disease has been lack of vaccination.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Consumption, fifty cases and forty deaths; typhoid fever, 150 cases and twenty-five deaths; scarlet fever, twenty-five cases and five deaths; cholera infantum, 100 cases and twenty-five deaths; dysentery, forty cases and six deaths. The average cost to our people for managing and treating a case of any of these diseases, including medical attention, nursing, loss of time and incidental expenses, is estimated to be $50, making a total loss to the county for the two years from diseases which might be prevented of $18,250, as against $40,000 paid for county, and $30,000 for State taxes. The county health officer is paid a salary of $350, and all of the other members serve gratuitously.

The health officer is a member of board ex-officio.

Very respectfully,

O. T. CROUSE, Secretary.
J. P. CAMPBELL, "Member."

Whitley County Board of Health.

Williamsburg, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there have been four outbreaks of smallpox in this county, in the mining districts, with a total of fifty cases and two deaths.

The first case came from Tennessee, and many persons had been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under control. Of those exposed, twenty had been properly vaccinated; of these, none contracted the disease. Of the sixty exposed who had not been vaccinated, fifty took the disease and two died.

The population of this county is 30,000. At the time of our last report 2,000 had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that 1,000 have procured vaccination, leaving 90 per cent. still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have two eruptive hospitals, located twelve miles from Williamsburg, with a capacity for twenty patients. Our method of managing the disease was isolation and vaccination, and in some places, when not taken to eruptive hospital, to guard houses.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food and medicine, has been $3,000. The estimated cost in loss of trade and interference with business has been $5,000.

The chief difficulty in stamping out the disease has been new cases coming from the State of Tennessee and starting new foci of infection.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Consumption, fifty cases and forty-five deaths; typhoid fever, 100 cases and ten deaths; diphtheria, twenty-five cases and five deaths; scarlet fever, twenty cases and three deaths; cholera infantum, 100 cases and ten deaths; dysentery, forty cases and ten deaths. The average cost to our people for managing and treating a case of any of these diseases, including medical attention, nursing, loss of time and incidental expenses, is estimated to be $75, making a total loss to the county for the two years from diseases which might be prevented of $20,000, as against $30,000 paid for State taxes. The county health officer is paid no regular salary, and all of the other members serve gratuitously.

The following additional facts will be of interest in connection with this report: Most all cases of smallpox were mild, and many were well before found out. The various mining interests here keeps continual shifting population, which is the source of most all the above, except typhoid fever, consumption and dysentery.

Very respectfully,

E. S. MOSS, M. D., Secretary.

Wolfe County Board of Health.

Campton, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there has been no outbreak of smallpox in this county.

Very respectfully,
J. H. STAMPER, M. D., Secretary.

Woodford County Board of Health.

Versailles, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there have been three outbreaks of smallpox in this county, in the city of Versailles, county, and from Jessamine county, with a total of eleven cases and no deaths.

The population of this county is 15,000. At the time of our last report, 50 per cent. had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that 10 per cent. have procured vaccination, leaving 40 per cent. still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have an eruptive hospital, located two and one-half miles from Versailles, with a capacity for fourteen patients. Our method of managing the disease was isolation, vaccination and disinfection.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food and medicine, has been $1,500. The estimated cost in loss of trade and interference with business has been inappreciable.

The chief difficulties in stamping out the disease have been lack of general vaccination and inefficiency of the so-called compulsory vaccination law.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Consumption, twenty cases and two deaths; typhoid fever, seventy-five cases and six deaths; diphtheria, forty cases and four deaths; scarlet fever, twenty cases and no deaths; cholera infantum, six cases and one death; dysentery, twenty-five cases and no death. The average cost to our people for managing and treating a case of any of these diseases, including medical attention, nursing, loss of time and incidental expenses, is estimated to be $100, making a total loss to the county for the two years from diseases which might be prevented

of $18,600, as against $42,500 paid for county, and $47,500 for State taxes each year. The county health officer is paid no salary, and all of the other members serve gratuitously.

Very respectfully,

W. C. McCAULEY, M. D., Secretary.

Ashland City Board of Health.

Ashland, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there has been one outbreak of smallpox in this city, with a total of thirty-five cases and four deaths.

The first case came from Ceredo, W. Va.

The population of this city is 8,000. At the time of our last report 80 per cent. had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that 15 per cent. have procured vaccination, leaving 5 per cent. still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have an eruptive hospital, located one and one-half miles from Ashland, with a capacity for forty patients.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Diphtheria, two cases and no deaths; scarlet fever, fifteen cases and two deaths.

This city has never enforced the ordinance requiring physicians to report to health officer contagious and preventable diseases, consequently there has not been kept a systematic register. Steps are now being taken to enact and enforce an ordinance requiring physicians to report promptly all cases of contagious disease.

Very respectfully,

THOS. R. YOUNG, City Health Officer.

Ashland, Ky., August 22, 1905.

J. N. McCormack, M. D.

Dear Sir: Please find herewith biennial report. I regret that the report is unavoidably imperfect. It has been impossible to procure data necessary to make even an approximate estimate of the definite cost of managing smallpox, much less of estimating the constructive cost in loss of trade, interference with business, etc. Our city has a good eruptive hospital. and as cases are promptly removed there, we suffered very little from disturbance of business relations, and also from our being well prepared there was no necessity of troublesome quarantines. I regret also that I am not able to return a definite report as to the number of cases and deaths from general contagions and preventable diseases, as explained in this report. Hope to be better prepared in future to supply such report. Can you send me an old-time pamphlet copy of rules and regulations of health board? Would like to have also new literature (if there is any) on yellow fever. I am, sir, Yours respectfully,

THOS. R. YOUNG, Health Officer.

Lexington City Board of Health.

Lexington, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there have been four outbreaks of smallpox in this city, with a total of seven cases and no deaths.

The first case came from Madison county, and five persons had been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under control.

The population of this city is 35,000. Since our last report it is estimated that 15,000 have procured vaccination, leaving a small per cent. still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have an eruptive hospital, located two miles from the city, with a capacity for forty patients. Our method of managing the disease was complete isolation, thorough fumigation with formaldehyde, good nursing and in fact everything that should and could be done to stamp it cut.

The city health officer is paid a yearly salary of $900, and all of the other members serve gratuitously.

Very respectfully,

A. R. SIMMONS, M. D., City Health Officer.

Louisville City Board of Health.

Louisville, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there has been no special outbreak of smallpox in this city. We had a total of 224 cases and eighteen deaths.

The population of this city is 238,000. At the time of our last report 175,000 had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that 13,000 have procured vaccination, leaving 21 per cent. still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have one eruptive hospital, located five miles from Louisville. Our method of managing the disease was, all cases being immediately isolated by being sent to eruptive hospital, infected material destroyed by cremation, and houses fumigated with formaldehyde gas, and general vaccination and re-vaccination.

The chief difficulty in stamping out the disease has been the mild-

ness of the disease, thus allowing those afflicted to go about their business with an unrecognized infection.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Consumption, 210* cases reported and 1,103 deaths; typhoid fever, 281* cases reported and 225 deaths; diphtheria, 771 cases and seventy-two deaths; scarlet fever, 448 cases and nineteen deaths; cholera infantum, seventy-three deaths; dysentery, sixty-five deaths. The city health officer is paid an annual salary of $2,000, and all of the other members serve gratuitously.

*We evidently do not get anything like a reliable report of cases of tuberculosis and typhoid fever. Cases of cholera infantum and dysentery are not reported to this office.

Very respectfully,
M. K. ALLEN, M. D., City Health Officer.
By E. C. Laverty, Secretary.

Louisville, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health.

Gentlemen: I herewith hand you a detailed statement of the cases and deaths as occurring from certain contagious and infectious diseases during each of the fiscal years ending August 31, 1904, and August 31, 1905.

You will observe that the statement is not only given by months, but also the cases and deaths as occurring in sanitary districts. The city of Louisville has been divided by me into sanitary districts for the purpose of keeping well in hand conditions of a sanitary nature. This system has been accepted by the Census Department of the United States Government, and is used by them in compiling statistics from this city.

I believe I get a full report of all cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria and smallpox. In all cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria the houses where the cases are located are placarded, and the placard remains until ordered removed by the attending physician when the regulations of the health department are fully complied with. All cases of smallpox immediately after diagnosis are removed to the eruptive hospital, the house fumigated with formaldehyde, and the remaining members of the household protected by vaccination.

I am convinced that this department is not getting a full report of all cases as occurring from typhoid fever and tuberculosis, the latter being especially hard to obtain, because the tuberculous patient frequently is in the hands of a number of physicians during the run of the disease, and the doctor when consulted takes it for granted that the case has already been reported.

Number of cases of Scarlet Fever reported each month in sanitary districts, for fiscal year ending August 31, 1904.

Districts.	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total.
September, 1903	0	0	4	6	0	13	23
October, "	2	4	8	5	13	5	37
November, "	1	4	5	6	5	2	23
December, "	1	2	6	3	3	0	15
January, 1904	1	3	3	7	2	1	17
February, "	2	1	4	9	3	2	21
March, "	2	2	3	5	2	3	17
April, "	3	3	3	5	2	3	19
May, "	6	4	5	5	1	0	21
June, "	0	2	7	2	1	0	12
July, "	1	0	4	0	1	1	7
August, "	1	2	3	0	1	4	10
Totals	19	27	55	53	34	34	222

Number of deaths from Scarlet Fever reported from each sanitary district, for fiscal year ending August 31, 1904.

Districts.	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total.
September, 1903	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
October, "	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
November, "	0	0	0	2	2	0	4
December, "	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
January, 1904	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
February, "	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March, "	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
April, "	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
May, "	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June, "	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
July, "	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
August, "	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	0	1	0	4	3	1	9

Number of cases of Scarlet Fever reported each month in sanitary districts, for fiscal year ending August 31, 1905.

DISTRICTS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total.
September, 1904	1	16	5	4	2	8	36
October, "	2	10	9	7	2	6	36
November, "	1	3	13	8	5	6	36
December, "	2	4	9	4	2	7	28
January, 1905	2	3	2	10	4	6	27
February,	6	4	2	3	1	8	24
March, "	5	2	8	4	1	3	23
April, "	2	2	5	2	1	3	15
May, "	4	4	3	2	7	3	23
June, "	0	2	2	0	2	2	8
July, "	0	2	2	0	2	5	11
August, "	1	5	2	3	3	6	20
Totals	26	57	62	47	32	63	287

Number of deaths from Scarlet Fever reported in each sanitary district, for fiscal year ending August 31, 1905.

DISTRICTS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total.
September, 1904	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
October, "	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
November, "	1	0	0	1	0	1	3
December, "	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
January, 1905	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
February, "	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March, "	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
April, "	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
May, "	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
June, "	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
July, "	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
August, "	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	3	2	1	1	2	1	10

Number of cases of Diphtheria reported each month in sanitary districts, for fiscal year ending August 31, 1904.

Districts.	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total.
September, 1903	1	18	14	10	21	17	81
October, "	0	27	46	12	29	21	135
November, "	3	16	18	22	16	15	90
December, "	4	14	11	13	1	6	49
January, 1904	2	8	11	2	8	6	37
February, "	2	4	11	4	5	2	28
March, "	1	0	4	7	1	4	17
April, "	4	2	3	2	2	4	17
May, "	4	2	4	3	2	2	17
June, "	0	1	1	2	1	1	6
July, "	0	2	0	0	2	3	7
August, "	0	0	0	1	1	6	8
Totals	21	94	123	78	89	87	492

Number of deaths from Diphtheria reported each month in sanitary districts, for fiscal year ending August 31, 1904.

Districts.	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total.
September, 1903	0	0	1	1	2	2	6
October, "	1	3	8	1	3	1	17
November, "	0	3	1	0	0	0	4
December, "	0	3	1	0	1	0	5
January, 1904	0	3	1	0	2	0	6
February, "	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March, "	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
April, "	0	0	1	1	1	0	3
May, "	0	0	3	1	0	0	4
June, "	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
July, "	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
August, "	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Totals	1	12	16	6	10	3	48

Number of cases of Diphtheria reported from each sanitary district, for fiscal year ending August 31, 1905.

Districts.	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total.
September, 1904	4	10	5	7	8	6	40
October, "	11	17	10	7	8	2	55
November, "	1	17	17	1	4	5	45
December, "	8	9	11	15	1	3	47
January, 1905	5	1	4	10	6	3	29
February, "	2	2	4	5	4	1	18
March, "	4	2	1	6	3	1	17
April, "	5	2	0	0	3	0	10
May, "	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
June, "	0	0	1	1	0	2	4
July, "	0	1	2	1	8	0	12
August, "	0	1	3	1	1	1	7
Totals	41	62	58	55	46	24	286

Number of deaths from Diphtheria reported in each sanitary district, for fiscal year ending August 31, 1905.

Districts.	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total.
September, 1904	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
October, "	0	3	0	1	0	0	4
November, "	1	0	1	0	0	1	3
December, "	0	0	4	1	0	1	6
January, 1905	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
February, "	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
March, "	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
April, "	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
May, "	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June, "	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
July, "	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
August, "	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Totals	2	3	6	4	6	3	25

Number of cases of Typhoid Fever reported each month in sanitary districts, for fiscal year ending August 31, 1904.

Districts.	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total.
September, 1903	1	6	4	3	4	7	25
October, "	0	2	1	5	3	7	18
November, "	0	1	10	0	5	2	18
December, "	0	0	2	0	1	3	6
January, 1904	1	0	0	0	3	1	5
February, "	1	5	6	0	4	2	18
March, "	2	7	10	5	3	3	30
April, "	0	1	8	2	1	4	16
May, "	0	2	7	0	5	3	17
June, "	0	1	5	1	4	1	12
July, "	0	0	5	1	2	2	10
August, "	0	1	9	2	2	2	16
Totals	5	26	67	19	37	37	191

Number of deaths from Typhoid Fever reported each month in sanitary districts, for fiscal year ending August 31, 1904.

Districts.	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total.
September, 1903	0	1	4	0	0	1	6
October, "	0	1	2	1	2	3	9
November, "	0	0	3	0	2	2	7
December, "	0	1	2	2	3	0	8
January, 1904	1	2	2	1	0	1	7
February, "	1	2	4	6	4	0	17
March, "	4	0	2	3	1	1	11
April, "	1	2	1	3	1	3	11
May, "	1	0	1	2	1	1	6
June, "	0	1	5	0	1	2	9
July, "	0	2	2	0	3	2	9
August, "	0	3	2	2	2	3	12
Tot. ls	8	15	30	20	20	19	112

Number of cases of Typhoid Fever reported each month in sanitary districts, for fiscal year ending August 31, 1905.

Districts	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total.
September, 1904	1	4	2	7	2	0	16
October, "	1	2	1	2	1	1	8
November, "	0	2	1	1	2	3	9
December, "	0	1	1	0	0	3	5
January, 1905	1	1	2	0	0	0	4
February, "	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
March, "	0	0	3	2	1	0	6
April, "	1	0	0	1	0	1	3
May, "	0	1	2	1	1	1	6
June, "	1	1	3	0	1	2	8
July, "	0	2	8	2	4	8	24
August, "	2	5	8	2	15	8	40
Totals	7	19	31	18	27	28	130

Number of deaths reported from each sanitary district from Typhoid Fever, for fiscal year ending August 31, 1905.

Districts.	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total.
September, 1904	2	1	9	2	6	4	24
October, "	0	2	4	3	5	2	16
November, "	1	0	3	0	4	1	9
December, "	0	0	2	0	2	1	5
January, 1905	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
February, "	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
March, "	0	1	1	3	0	0	5
April, "	2	0	2	1	1	0	6
May, "	0	3	3	3	1	0	10
June, "	3	2	5	0	0	2	12
July, "	1	1	5	2	2	1	12
August, "	1	2	2	1	2	1	9
Totals	11	15	36	16	23	12	113

Number of cases of Tuberculosis reported each month in each sanitary district, for fiscal year ending August 31, 1904.

DISTRICTS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total.
September, 1903	0	0	1	1	0	1	3
October, "	0	1	1	0	2	1	5
November, "	0	2	10	0	0	1	13
December, "	0	1	12	2	0	0	15
January, 1904	0	0	1	1	2	1	5
February, "	1	1	13	0	4	2	21
March, "	0	1	12	0	4	4	21
April, "	0	1	13	0	0	3	17
May, "	1	0	3	0	2	0	6
June, "	0	0	14	1	1	8	24
July, "	0	1	13	0	0	2	16
August, "	0	1	11	1	0	1	14
Totals	2	9	104	6	15	24	116

Number of deaths from Tuberculosis reported each month in sanitary districts, for fiscal year ending August 31, 1904.

DISTRICTS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total.
September, 1903	0	7	16	1	8	6	38
October, "	0	6	14	7	8	5	40
November, "	0	5	20	0	6	3	34
December, "	1	11	24	4	13	5	58
January, 1904	2	8	19	4	10	7	50
February, "	1	7	25	5	6	7	51
March, "	4	4	18	6	10	11	53
April, "	4	3	25	5	12	11	60
May, "	0	8	21	3	8	8	48
June, "	4	4	20	5	9	4	46
July, "	2	7	14	5	7	4	39
August, "	3	5	16	5	14	8	51
Totals	21	75	232	50	111	79	568

Number of cases of Tuberculosis reported from each sanitary district, for fiscal year ending August 31, 1905.

DISTRICTS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total.
September, 1904	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
October, "	0	2	2	0	0	0	4
November, "	0	0	2	0	1	0	3
December, "	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
January, 1905	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
February, "	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
March, "	0	0	4	4	1	0	9
April, "	0	2	2	1	0	1	6
May, "	0	1	1	2	1	0	5
June, "	0	2	0	1	0	0	3
July, "	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
August, "	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Totals	0	7	14	11	6	2	40

Number of deaths from Tuberculosis reported in each sanitary district, for fiscal year ending August 31, 1905.

DISTRICTS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total.
September, 1904	6	5	21	6	8	4	50
October, "	2	4	11	3	7	5	32
November, "	4	4	13	0	5	7	33
December, "	0	10	15	0	13	8	46
January, 1905	1	9	21	2	2	4	39
February, "	3	6	20	2	13	13	57
March, "	2	8	21	4	10	5	50
April, "	5	8	20	5	13	4	55
May, "	3	4	20	4	4	10	45
June, "	2	2	24	1	14	4	47
July, "	5	7	17	4	6	8	47
August, "	4	3	15	4	8	6	40
Totals	37	70	218	35	103	78	541

Number of cases of Smallpox reported in sanitary districts during each month, for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1904.

Districts.	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total.
September, 1903	0	0	0	0	13	0	13
October, "	0	2	9	2	7	0	20
November, "	0	4	6	0	2	0	12
December, "	0	3	8	0	0	0	11
January, 1904	0	1	9	3	3	4	20
February, "	0	0	28	1	2	0	31
March, "	0	0	2	1	0	1	4
April, "	0	1	5	0	5	2	13
May, "	0	0	2	0	0	1	3
June, "	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
July, "	0	0	3	0	1	0	4
August, "	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Totals	0	11	73	7	33	8	132

Number of cases of Smallpox reported in sanitary districts during each month, for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1905.

Districts.	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total.
September, 1904	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
October, "	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
November, "	0	1	1	0	5	2	9
December, "	0	0	1	1	0	2	4
January, 1905	0	0	1	4	0	4	9
February, "	0	1	1	0	1	3	6
March, "	0	1	0	2	10	0	13
April, "	1	9	4	2	10	0	26
May, "	0	0	9	2	7	1	19
June, "	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
July, "	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
August, "	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	1	12	19	15	33	12	92

All deaths from smallpox occurred in the eruptive hospital.

There were sixteen deaths during the fiscal year ending August 31, 1904, and only two deaths during the year ending August 31, 1905.

We have a model eruptive hospital, located outside of the city. It has improved water supply, modern baths and water closets, and is lighted with electricity. The location is good and the buildings are well isolated from other habitations.

The total cost of managing smallpox in the city and county, including hospital, physician, nurses, guards, food and vaccinations, for the two years covered in this report was $20,000.

The health department early became alert in the yellow fever conditions in the South, and I immediately made preparations to keep the disease out of this city, and a strict watch was kept up during the entire period of danger, and arrangements were made to take care of any cases that might come into the city or develop here. I am happy to say, however, that not a single case developed, nor was any brought here.

This department is continuing its vigorous warfare against the adulteration of food products, and great improvement is observed along this line.

While this department has accomplished a great deal of good by its activity and persistent efforts, I must admit that considerable work yet remains to be done in order to protect the health and lives of the people of this great city.

Very respectfully,

M. K. ALLEN, M. D., Health Officer.

Newport City Board of Health.

Newport, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two year ago there has been one outbreak of smallpox in this city, in the northwestern district, with a total of three cases and no deaths.

The first case came from Cincinnati, and about ten persons had been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under control. Of those exposed, five had been properly vaccinated; of these, none contracted the disease. Of the ten exposed who had not been vaccinated, two took the disease and none died.

We have no eruptive hospital. Our method of managing the disease was by placing guards and quarantining houses, the city having disposed of the hospital at Cold Springs.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food and medicine, has been $100. The cost in loss of trade and interference with business is not known.

We have experienced no difficulty in stamping out the disease, having had no cases since May, 1904.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Consumption, 152 deaths; typhoid fever, twenty-nine deaths; diphtheria, 127 cases and twenty-eight deaths; scarlet fever, seventy-six cases and five deaths; cholera infantum, six deaths; dysentery, nine deaths. The city health officer is paid a salary of $720 per year, and all of the other members serve gratuitously.

The following additional facts will be of interest in connection with this report: Doctors are not required to report cases of consumption, typhoid fever, cholera infantum and dysentery, so I can not give number of cases for past two years. Impossible to give an estimate as to cost to county for these cases.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. J. KEHM, M. D., City Health Officer.

Owensboro City Board of Health.

Owensboro, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there have been two outbreaks of smallpox in this city, with a total of thirty-two cases and no deaths.

The first case came from Indiana, and forty persons had been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under control. Of those exposed, eighteen had been properly vaccinated; of these, none contracted the disease. Of the twenty-two exposed who had not been vaccinated all took the disease and none died.

The population of this city is 20,000. At the time of our last report 80 per cent. had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that 10 per cent. have procured vaccination, leaving 10 per cent. still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have one eruptive hospital, located two miles from the city, with a capacity for forty patients. Our method of managing the disease was to send patient and members of his family living in same

house to eruptive hospital at once, dismissing after twenty-one days all who had not contracted the disease, and keeping the sick separate from the others. All were negroes but one.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food and medicine, has been $1,000. The estimated cost in loss of trade and interference with business has been nothing.

The chief difficulty in stamping out the disease has been the concealment of cases.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Diphtheria, twelve cases and no deaths; scarlet fever, 100 cases and five deaths. The city health officer is paid a salary of $500 per annum, and all of the other members serve gratuitously.

I have no record of consumption, typhoid fever, dysentery or cholera infantum, as these diseases are not recorded.

Very respectfully,

W. E. IRVIN, M. D., City Health Officer.

Princeton City Board of Health.

Princeton, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there has been one outbreak of smallpox in this city, in the month of December, 1904, with a total of fifteen cases and no deaths.

The first case came from Christian county, and 100 persons had been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under control.

The population of this city is 4,000. At the time o our last report two-thirds of our people had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that four-fifths have procured vaccination, leaving one-fifth still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have one eruptive hospital, located one-half mile from the city, with a capacity for twenty-five patients. Our method of managing the disease was to vaccinate and isolate or keep in close observation of them and give them no chance to inoculate others; put them in hospital at once when diagnosed with smallpox.

The total cost of managing the disease for the nine months, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food and medicine, has been $700.

The chief difficulty in stamping out the disease has been the fact that people didn't want to believe it smallpox.

The city health officer is paid a yearly salary of $300, and all of the other members serve gratuitously.

The following additional facts will be of interest in connection with this report: I was appointed health officer on December 4, 1904. I had no records turned over to me. I suppose they made their reports to you when they went out of office. I am using all efforts to clean out our city and stop each and all outbreaks of disease at once when discovered. Very respectfully

ZACH. T. CUNNINGHAM, M. D., City Health Officer.

Princeton, Ky., August 24, 1905.

State Board of Health of Kentucky.

Gentlemen: I was elected health officer in December, 1904. No record was furnished me. I suppose that they made their report to you from the city, including the $700 for expense. We paid $250 for the city hospital, which is worth the money any day. I included $200 of my salary in the $700 expenses marked in report. The city board is trying very hard to educate our people to have a clean city, and anything known will be thankful for any information. I remain, as ever, Yours,

ZACH. T. CUNNINGHAM, M. D., City Health Officer.

Richmond City Board of Health.

Richmond, Ky., August 31, 1905.

To the State Board of Health:

Since our last published report two years ago there have been two outbreaks of smallpox in this city, in the three precincts, with a total of 150 cases and no deaths.

The first case came from Covington, Ky., and twenty-five or thirty persons had been exposed to the disease before its character was recognized and reported so that we could take steps to bring it under control. Of those exposed, 25 per cent. had been properly vaccinated; of these, none contracted the disease. Of the 75 per cent. exposed who had not been vaccinated, all took the disease and none died.

The population of this city is 6,000. At the time of our last report 25 per cent. had been vaccinated. Since that time it is estimated that 50 per cent. have procured vaccination, leaving 25 per cent. still unprotected, after nearly eight years of smallpox almost constantly in some section of the State.

We have an eruptive hospital within the city limits with a capacity for thirty-five patients. Our method of managing the disease was to quarantine the infected houses, guard them until the patients were well, then bathe in bichloride solution, change clothing, turn them out and fumigate the houses. This was continued for some time without success. The first of the year 1904, the city purchased a frame building, with eight rooms in it, and moved the patients in it as they were discovered.

The total cost of managing the disease for the two years, including hospital, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food and medicine, has been $5,200. The estimated cost in loss of trade and interference with business has been $1,500.

The chief difficulties in stamping out the disease have been on account of its not being reported, and then trying to hide the true state of affairs for fear of being sent to the pest house or quarantined.

As nearly as can be ascertained, other cases of preventable diseases have occurred during the two years as follows: Consumption, fifty cases and fifty deaths; typhoid fever, fifty cases and seven deaths; diphtheria, eighteen cases and three deaths; scarlet fever, forty cases and four deaths; cholera infantum, forty cases and fifteen deaths; dysentery, twenty-five cases and five deaths. The average cost to our people for managing and treating a case of any of these diseases, including medical attention, nursing, loss of time and incidental expenses, is estimated to be $50, making a total loss to the county for the two years from diseases which might be prevented of $11,150. The city health officer is paid a salary of $200, and all of the other members serve gratuitously.

The following additional facts will be of interest in connection with this report: I am firmly of the opinion that nothing but thorough vaccination will stop smallpox from invading every household in the Commonwealth. The disease is so mild that in some localities little or no attention is paid to it, and the result is they travel on the railroad trains and over the county generally with impunity. Negro excursions are a fruitful source of spreading the disease.

Very respectfully,

C. J. BALES, M. D., City Health Officer.

Yellow Fever, 1905.

The early appearance of yellow fever in New Orleans in the summer of 1905 caused much alarm over the entire State, especially in the Purchase, which suffered so greatly from the epidemic of this disease in 1878.

In the winter of 1904-5 Drs. Bailey and McCormack had been sent as delegates to the session of the American Public Health Association in Havana, Cuba, and while there, after painstaking personal study, they became firmly convinced that yellow fever is transferred from man to man only when the species of mosquito known as the stegomyia fasciata acts as the intermediary host. Knowing that Western and Southern Kentucky were within the habitat of this variety of mosquito, the board felt that it was necessary to take such steps as would prevent (1) the infection of our domestic stegomyia fasciata mosquitoes from persons from the South who might be taken sick within our borders, and (2) the ingress of infected mosquitoes from the South.

The following letter and reply are typical of dozens of others from the authorities of every section. As we had had no experience with yellow fever since the means of propagation had been discovered, it was perfectly proper that our local authorities should have the fear and horror of the disease which they inherited or remembered from 1878, and just here we feel that we should record a just tribute to the local health officials, who all but unanimously accepted the statement of this board as to the proper means for fighting this epidemic, and by their painstaking, self-sacrificing, and almost entirely unremunerated care, made the plan of campaign successful. This letter, then, is typical of the interest felt by the better class of local health authorities:

"Hickman, Ky., July 31, 1905.

"Dr. J. N. McCormack, Bowling Green, Ky.

"Dear Sir: I am president of the City Board of Health at Hickman, and would like to get your advice whether to quarantine or not should the yellow fever continue to spread in the South. I suppose you remember what a time Hickman had in 1878. It seems to me that Hickman should quarantine sooner than any other town in the

State, for two reasons: First, we are on the river, and boats from Southern towns land here almost every day; and second, because we had yellow fever here in 1878.

"The fever originated here in 1878 by some small boys going aboard a boat to sell apples. In a few days the boys developed fever.

"I am going to get the town as clean as possible, and will also use coal oil on all ponds. Please answer at once and oblige.

Yours truly,

"L. P. BALTZER."

"State Board of Health of Kentucky,

"Bowling Green, Ky., August 1, 1905.

"Dr. L. P. Baltzer, President City Board of Health, Hickman, Ky.

"Dear Doctor: We are keeping in very close touch with the yellow fever situation, and will put an inspection service on upon even the appearance of danger to our State. If the fever spreads so as to require this, we will endeavor to take steps to know definitely and advise the local health authorities of every refugee coming into this State from the infected district who has not been officially detained before he arrives at our borders beyond the period of incubation. If it becomes necessary, we will also require the transhipment of all passengers and baggage from the South into clean cars at or beyond our borders. With the present knowledge that yellow fever is spread only by the mosquito, such methods should have far more protective value than a quarantine, and at the same time be much less hurtful to travel and commerce.

"I will be glad to hear from you further at any time, but would advise against a quarantine unless the emergency becomes far greater than at present and until we can confer fully in regard to the matter.

"Very respectfully,

"J. N. McCORMACK, Secretary."

On August 3d, the simultaneous appearance of the disease at several points outside of Louisiana, in spite of "shotgun" quarantines, caused increased alarm in the State, and a meeting of the executive committee of the board was held in Louisville, where a report from Dr. W. H. Sanders, the distinguished State health officer of Alabama, was read, showing the exact danger of a widespread epidemic in the South. Representatives of the great transportation lines coming into Kentucky from the South were present, anxious to assist the board

in whatever precautions might be decided upon. After full discussion, the following was issued:

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, This board is confident that in the light of modern scientific knowledge, and with the co-operation of the health and civil authorities, physicians and people, Kentucky can safely continue its traditional and liberal policy of keeping an open door for citizens of our sister States who are fleeing from the pestilence of yellow fever; and

Whereas, In announcing this policy the board does not for one moment lose sight of the fact that it was created and is maintained to guard and protect the health and lives of our own people, and fully appreciates the grave responsibility it thus assumes; and

Whereas, This primary duty requires that this board and its auxiliaries in the various cities and counties shall keep track of each refugee so as to be able, with entire safety to others, to humanely care for those who may develop the disease, as we know can be done by protecting them from the bite of mosquitoes;

Now, therefore, be it known, that by virtue of authority vested in us by law, all passenger railway conductors on trains coming into this State across our southern border and captains of steamboats from the South touching at any port in this State, are hereby made official inspectors for this board; and it is required that they shall give daily notice to this board, upon forms prescribed by it, of all persons from New Orleans or other districts infected with yellow fever, bound for any place in this State, who is not provided with a certificate of freedom from infection from the proper city, State or National authorities, giving the full name and exact place of destination of each person. It is further required that all day and sleeping coaches running through from New Orleans or other districts infected with yellow fever which have their temporary or permanent terminal at any point in this State be closed and immediately fumigated with sulphur, not less than three pounds to each 1,000 cubic feet, upon reaching such terminal.

Health authorities and citizens in every city, town and county are hereby requested and directed to take immediate steps to remove all nuisances and sources of disease within their respective jurisdiction or upon their premises, and to drain, empty or properly oil or cover all ponds, pools, barrels or other receptacles which are or may become breeding places for mosquitoes; and it is urged that all houses be screened not only against mosquitoes, which may convey yellow fever and malaria, but against flies, which carry typhoid fever, a disease

of far more practical importance to our people. It is believed that the fear of yellow fever will prove a blessing to Kentucky if it induces such health reforms as will not only prevent it, but lessen the typhoid fever, diphtheria and other domestic pestilences which cause such a large and needless sick and death rate every year.

By order of the State Board of Health of Kentucky.

WILLIAM BAILEY, M. D.,
CHESTER MAYER, M. D.,
J. N. McCORMACK, M. D.,
Executive Committee.

The county boards of health received this proclamation with a unanimous accord, but our next chief difficulty was with the city boards, a few of which consisted of laymen and the youngest and most inexperienced physicians in their localities. In several towns such action was taken as the following:

At a meeting of the City Board of Health of Fulton, Ky., on August 4, 1905, the following resolutions were adopted, viz.:

First, That Fulton, Ky., be quarantined against New Orleans or other districts infected with yellow fever, and that no person be allowed to stop at Fulton, Ky., unless they have a health certificate showing that they have not been in New Orleans or other infected districts within the past ten days preceding.

Second, That all day and sleeping coaches and freight cars running from New Orleans or other districts infected with yellow fever, which have their temporary or permanent terminal at Fulton, Ky., must be closed and immediately fumigated with sulphur on arriving at such terminal.

Third, That the American Express Company stop at once shipping via Fulton, Ky., chicken coops and all tropical fruits, except lemons and oranges, from any of the infected districts.

To each of which some such reply was sent as the following, invariably raising the local quarantine:

State Board of Health of Kentucky, Executive Office.

Bowling Green, Ky., August 6, 1905.

Dr. S. Cohn, Secretary City Board of Health, Fulton, Ky.

Dear Doctor: After careful consideration of the yellow fever situation, this board has decided that local quarantines are worse than useless, giving rise to a false sense of security which interferes with

the exercise of effectual precautions and imposing unnecessary restrictions upon travel and commerce. For these reasons it is my duty to give you official notice that the quarantine imposed by your board is hereby raised.

We have provided for a careful inspection service for all passengers on trains and boats from the South, and we are satisfied that there is no danger from freight under present conditions. You will receive prompt notice of any one going into your city who has been exposed to the disease. No refugee is a source of danger unless he develops the disease, and not then if placed in a well screened room and protected from mosquitoes. It is suggested that instead of quarantine you make war upon all unsanitary conditions in your city, and especially upon mosquitoes, which are now known to be the only carriers of this disease.

Very respectfully
J. N. McCORMACK, Secretary.

In towns having competent boards this immediately settled the matter, but in a few places considerable trouble was experienced, where unscrupulous men succeeded in getting control of city boards of health and then in farming out the privilege to the worst class of doctors, or even to laymen, of selling worthless health certificates to every applicant. This condition became so notorious that the Illinois State Board refused to honor certificates from Paducah and Cairo. The matter was finally settled by this board appointing State inspectors where necessary, and in Paducah by the city council ousting the Board of Health and electing an excellent one. Much credit was due at that point to Hon. D. A. Yeiser, the mayor, as well as to the splendid medical profession of the city.

The following letters illustrate the kind of recommendation that was constantly being sent to our health officers on these points:

State Board of Health of Kentucky, Executive Office.

Bowling Green, Ky., August 14, 1905.

Dr. W. T. Graves, City Health Officer, Paducah, Ky.

Dear Doctor: In the matter of health certificates I have just instructed the railroad lines that none are to be honored from your city unless issued by either Dr. P. H. Stewart, Horace Rivers and yourself, and my instructions are that none of you shall issue these certificates except upon careful investigations as to the facts of each individual,

and that no fee shall be charged for the same. You are the executive officer of your board, and neither the president nor any other member except yourself has authority to issue certificates. I am giving notice to Dr. Pendley by this mail that this is the law and that he must refrain from issuing certificates.

In the matter of the refugees from Louisiana, it was not my intention that these people should be molested or threatened, but simply that you should locate them and be able to treat them in a well screened room should they become sick. They are certainly not a source of danger, and should not be annoyed unless they become sick, and any health board can treat them safely which is provided with a well screened room in advance and will take the proper precautions in their management.

Very respectfully

J. N. McCORMACK, Secretary.

State Board of Health of Kentucky, Executive Office.

Bowling Green, Ky., August 14, 1905.

Drs. Stewart and Rivers, Paducah, Ky.

Dear Doctors: You and each of you are given authority to issue health certificates in the name of this board to such persons as you find, upon individual investigations, are entitled to receive them, but no fee is to be charged for such a certificate in any case. I have notified the railroad authorities not to honor certificates from your city or county unless signed by you or the city health officer, Dr. Graves.

I suggest that you confer with him and work together in the discharge of these important duties.

Very respectfully,

J. N. McCORMACK, Secretary.

State Board of Health of Kentucky, Executive Office.

Bowling Green, Ky., August 14, 1905.

Drs. Whayne and Alexander, Fulton, Ky.

Dear Doctors: I have notified the railroad authorities that no health certificates are to be honored from your city or county unless issued by you in the name of this board. You and each of you are hereby appointed official inspectors for the purpose of issuing health certificates, but no fee can be charged for same. I regret to ask you to do this service gratuitously, but under the circumstances it seems necessary for the proper protection of the public health.

Very respectfully,

J. N. McCORMACK, Secretary.

The splendid co-operation given the board in its action is illustrated by the following circular, issued by the Illinois Central Railroad on this point:

Illinois Central Railroad Company.—Office of Superintendent (Louisville Division).—Circular No. 56.

Louisville, August 14, 1905.

Passenger Conductors: The Kentucky State Board of Health instruct that conductors on our trains do not honor health certificates held by passengers unless issued by the following doctors, when passengers are from the points given below:

From Fulton, Ky.—Dr. J. M. Alexander, Dr. A. B. Whayne.

From Paducah, Ky.—Dr. P. H. Stewart, Dr. Horace Rivers, Dr. W. T. Graves.

Be governed accordingly.

A. H. EGAN, Superintendent.

Copy to trainmasters, Assistant Superintendent, agent Paducah, agent Fulton, Division Agent.

The action of the Board in appointing inspectors was disapproved in some instances, the following correspondence with the mayor of Fulton being an example:

Fulton, Ky., August 16, 1905.

Hon. J. N. McCormack, Bowling Green, Ky.

Dear Sir: I write to know why it is that you have taken such action as the enclosed wire advises. Our city health board was duly elected by my council, and have been doing all in their power to give us proper protection and keep us from danger. I rather surmise that you have been wrongfully informed regarding our health board's acts. Will you kindly let me hear from you, that I may adjust things to your liking, if it can be done. I assure you I will take action at once, as we are very anxious to keep on the safe side. It will work quite a hardship on the people to have to look up the secretary of the county board to get a health certificate, as he is often out of his office.

Yours truly,

J. F. FALL, Mayor.

The telegram referred to above was as follows:

Cairo, Ill., August 14, 1905.

To Mayor, Fulton, Ky.:

Illinois State Board of Health is advised by Kentucky State Board that no health certificate issued in Fulton is official unless signed by Drs. Alexander or Whayne.

GEO. THOS. PALMER, Asst. Secy.

The reply is self-explanatory:

State Board of Health of Kentucky, Executive Office.

Bowling Green, Ky., August 18, 1905.

Hon. J. F. Fall, Mayor, Fulton, Ky.

Dear Sir: Special inspectors authorized to issue certificates were appointed at your place because I had information that such certificates were being issued by members of your city board, who had no authority under the law to do so, for which fees were charged, and that much confusion had arisen in consequence. We appointed two inspectors, so that one might always be found. There would have been no objection to the appointment of Dr. Cohn, but my information was that he did not care to issue certificates. He was the only member of your board who had authority, as he is its executive officer.

This change in no way interferes with the protection which your board of health is required to give your people, and it is our desire to co-operate with both you and them in everything looking to this end, as we certainly have no interest in the matter except what is for the public good.

Very respectfully,

J. N. McCORMACK, Secretary.

Another complication, which arose in Ballard county, and later south of Cincinnati, was caused by the health authorities of States on our northern border removing passengers from trains in Kentucky who did not have satisfactory health certificates. It became necessary for the Ballard County Board of Health to adopt stringent regulations against this practice, which were heartily approved by this board. The following letter to the very efficient local board at Wickliffe covers several points:

State Board of Health of Kentucky, Executive Office.

Bowling Green, Ky., August 11, 1905.

The County Board of Health, Wickliffe, Ky.

Gentlemen: I have delayed the reply to yours of the 8th instant until a careful investigation could be made into our inspection service, against which you make complaint. We find that it is working most satisfactorily, more so than any we have ever established. The railroads have pledged themselves to co-operate with us in enforcing both the spirit and letter of the regulations; the inspectors, already trained in handling people, have been given detailed instructions as to their duties, and we are satisfied that we are giving the people of your county, and of Kentucky, far more protection than can be secured by any local quarantines, no matter how well intended or rigid.

We fully appreciate the fears of your people and your desire to do your duty, but we urge that local quarantines like they have in the South are nearly as hurtful as yellow fever, and that experience has abundantly proven, as in the parishes of Louisiana this year, that they afford little protection against pestilence. You are certainly less exposed than were towns like Louisville and Bowling Green, where the fever has prevailed in former years, and where refugees are coming constantly. We keep these people under observation and will care for them kindly and humanely in well-screened rooms if they fall sick. Few such people are likely to go to your county, but you will receive prompt notice of any who are not fully protected.

The Illinois Central promises that no passengers shall be put off on our side on account of the Cairo quarantine, and we feel sure there will be no further ground for complaint from that source.

The board has matured its plans for this work carefully and with an eye single to the protection of our people, and your co-operation is earnestly requested in enforcing the regulations.

Very respectfully,

J. N. McCORMACK, Secretary.

On August 25th, the epidemic in the South assumed much more alarming proportions, and the exodus from the directly infected district was rapidly becoming so great that we feared an influx of actual cases of yellow fever in greater numbers than could be cared for in screened apartments, and a consequent infection of the native stegomyia fasciata, hence the order to all railroad and transportation companies, of which this is an example:

State Board of Health of Kentucky, Executive Office.

Bowling Green, Ky., August 25, 1905.

The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, Louisville, Ky.

Gentlemen: I am directed, by the Executive Committee of the State Board of Health, to inform you of an additional regulation, adopted at a meeting held last evening, requiring that no ticket be sold or transportation furnished by any railway or steamboat company to any person from any district now infected or which may hereafter become infected with yellow fever, bound for any point in this State, who does not hold a certificate from some duly authorized United States or State health official that such person has remained at one of their detention camps for at least seven days, and is free from all danger of infection.

Very respectfully,

J. N. McCORMACK, Secretary.

The prompt compliance of the great transportation companies with this order is shown by the following circular, issued September 2, 1905, by the L. & N. railroad:

Louisville & Nashville Railroad, Passenger Department.—Supplement No 1 to Circular 3892.—Quarantine Regulations.

Louisville, Ky., September 2, 1905.

Ticket Agents:

Changes in existing quarantine conditions as outlined in Circular 3892, with additional regulations, follow:

Kentucky.—The Kentucky State Board of Health has adopted regulation requiring that no railway or steamboat company shall furnish transportation to, or bring into this State, any person from any district now infected, or which may hereafter become infected, with yellow fever, who does not hold a certificate from some duly authorized United States or State health official that such person has remained at one of their detention camps for at least seven days, and is free from all danger of infection. The territory which under this regulation is considered as infected, so far as this line is concerned, includes all stations on N. O. & M. Division in Louisiana and Mississippi, and that part of Louisiana west of the Mississippi river which lies east and south of a line drawn from Baton Rouge to Thibodeaux. Pensacola, Fla., is not considered an infected district.

C. L. STONE, General Passenger Agent.

The following letter from Col. Egan, of the I. C. R. R., also illustrates this:

Illinois Central Railroad Company.

Louisville, Ky., September 1, 1905.

Dr. J. N. McCormack, Secretary State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

Dear Doctor: Referring to meeting held at the Galt House to-day, I have advised our general superintendent as follows:

"Referring to my wire of even date in regard to meeting of State Board of Health at Louisville to-day, it has been decided not to make any change in the regulations issued by the board on the 24th ult., which are as follows:

"'No railroad or steamboat company shall furnish transportation to or bring into this State any person from any district now infected, or which may hereafter become infected, with yellow fever, who does not hold certificate of detention from some duly authorized United States or State health official that such person has remained at one of their detention camps for at least seven days, and is free from all danger of infection.'

"The infected district as outlined by the board covers our line south of, but not including, Baton Rouge and Ponchatoula; from New Orleans to Grand Bay on the L. & N.; Thibodeaux, on the Texas Pacific; and on the North-Eastern a point equally distant as Ponchatoula. From all other points passengers holding certificates of immunity from State or Government authorities will be permitted to enter the State.

"These regulations do not apply to passengers destined to points outside the State of Kentucky."

I would thank you to kindly advise me if the modified instructions as shown above are in accordance with your wishes in the matter.

Yours truly,

A. H. EGAN, Superintendent.

Another interesting phase which came up about this time is illustrated by the following letter from one of the best-equipped physicians in the State:

Central City, Ky., September 16, 1905.

Dr. J. N. McCormack, Secretary, Bowling Green, Ky.

Dear Doctor: Mrs. Dan Sebree died, about four or five miles from Central City, Ky., September 14th, about 5 a. m. She was taken

with a chill September 13, 1905; the chill lasted three hours, when she recovered from it. She turned as yellow as yellow paint at once, and had a high fever, and nearly cried with her legs aching and her back, and complained of a soreness over the abdomen, and some headache. I was called about 4 or 4:30 p. m. Temperature 103½, but they had bathed it down with cold water, and she could not keep water or anything on her stomach. Her husband had given her a dose of quinine that morning, and menstruation had started a little, and he thought the quinine had caused the menstruation. I had them to give sulphate of magnesia in hot water every two or three hours until it purged her. She was in her right mind up until three hours before her death, and then she commenced to turn brown all over and vomited up the coffee grounds or black vomit from 5 p. m. until she died. Dr. J. G. Hendricks and Dr. Taylor were at the next house and were called in when she was dying, about 5 a. m., September 14th. She just lived twenty-four hours. Dr. Hendricks said it was a suspicious case, but we must call it "Addison disease," but you know that is a disease that is years coming on. She was thirty-seven years old and had eight or nine children, and had been well, but complained with her back hurting for two weeks.

Yours truly,

M. P. CREEL.

State Board of Health of Kentucky, Executive Office.

Bowling Green, Ky., September 18, 1905.

Dr. M. P. Creel, Central City, Ky.

Dear Doctor: Will you be kind enough to make an investigation and see if anybody from the South has been sick in the immediate neighborhood of Mrs. Sebree's residence? If not, she probably died with acute degeneration of the liver. Delafield says that this disease is especially common in women thirty to forty years of age, especially in pregnancy or where a number of children have been born in rapid succession. The patient at once becomes seriously ill, with a rapid development of all the symptoms of the disease. There is frequent vomiting, first of food, then of brownish fluid, coffee-ground matter and blood. There may be pain over the region of the liver. There is a febrile movement during the active period of the disease, but the temperature runs an irregular course, sometimes very high, sometimes falling below normal. The pulse becomes rapid and feeble. The prostration is very marked. The ordinary duration of the active symptoms is a week, but a prolonged period of invasion may lengthen the whole time of the disease to four weeks, and the bad cases may die within twelve hours.

I think this description fits your case perfectly. The disease is so rare that Delafield has only seen some six or eight cases.

Sincerely,

J. N. McCORMACK, Secretary.

The necessity of the increased rigor of the order of August 25th was shown by the development of six cases of yellow fever in refugees from Tullulah, La., in Lexington. The introduction of these cases was due to violation of the order by the C., N. O. & T. P. Railway, and but for the efficiency of the Lexington Board of Health might have proven disastrous in the extreme.

We here insert the report from that board covering these cases:

Lexington, Ky., November 25, 1905.

To the State Board of Health, Dr. J. N. McCormack, Secretary.

Dear Sir: In accordance with your request, I make the following report of the yellow fever outbreak in the city of Lexington.

Between September 1st and 15th we had about 800 refugees to land in our city from infected districts of Louisiana and Mississippi. On the 16th of September, Drs. Aitkin and Holloway reported to the Health Department a young man sick with fever from the South. Upon careful investigation, we diagnosed this case one of yellow fever. He had been doing duty on the picket lines around Lake Providence, Louisiana, and had thus been exposed to infection. As it was shown by subsequent report that six of his companions developed yellow fever. He was taken ill on the train when en route to Lexington. Had headache and nausea, with temperature 104 degrees F.; pulse slow, about 70, with severe pains in back and limbs. Examination of the blood for plasmodia malaria and the Widal tests were negative. The expression of the face was anxious. The sclerotics were quite yellow, and the skin also slightly jaundiced. The patient was promptly transferred to the county hospital and placed in a room that had been thoroughly screened and bed covered with a mosquito bar. The services of a trained nurse were secured. Attention was given to every detail that could contribute to the comfort and proper care of the patient and every precaution was taken to limit the infection.

The course of the disease in this case was fairly typical of yellow fever, practically every important symptom being present. The urine showed the presence of a trace of albumen on the fourth day. The quantity of albumen increased very rapidly as the disease progressed, and the urine became scanty, fifteen to twenty ounces representing the total secretion in twenty-four hours. Hyaline and granular casts were fairly numerous, and some blood casts were observed.

On the sixth day of the disease the patient vomited about twelve ounces of a dark coffee-ground material, which from its appearance, in view of the fact that practically no food had been given by mouth for several days, was supposed to be the result of gastric hemorrhage. Microscopical examination of this material was not satisfactory, as no cellular elements could be distinguished. A positive reaction was obtained, however, upon testing the vomited material for blood pigment, according to the method of Muller and Webber (Simon's Clinical Diagnosis, p. 198).

From this point the lack of correlation between the temperature and pulse-rate, which previously had been noticed, became more marked. The pulse-rate became much slower than normal, varying from 56 to 64.

Dr. John W. Stevenson, assistant surgeon in charge of the Marine Hospital at Cincinnati, acting under orders from Surgeon-General Wyman, saw the case on September 21st, and in consultation fully confirmed the diagnosis of yellow fever.

The patient gradually improved after the sixth day, and was discharged from the hospital on October 1st.

Cases numbers two and three were of the same family, and had about the same symptoms except in a milder form.

I called a meeting of the Board of Health and we appointed four physicians who made an energetic house-to-house canvass, taking the temperature daily of all refugees in the city. Also we appointed a physician to take charge of the C. S. R. R. and to examine all persons and their certificates from Southern points that were bound for Lexington.

One word in regard to preventing the propagation of the mosquito. The Board of Health ordered the health officer and his assistant to oil all ponds around the city and to thoroughly oil all manholes, catch basins, etc., in the city, and last, but not least, the streets were all thoroughly oiled.

Yours respectfully,

J. C. CARRICK, M. D.,

President of Board of Health, City of Lexington.

Another vexatious condition arose just before the end of the epidemic, as the annexed correspondence will show:

[Telegram.]

Dr. J. N. McCormack, Secretary State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

We have been strictly complying with the regulations of the Kentucky State Board of Health, and have not permitted our agents

at New Orleans or other infected points to sell tickets to any point in this State to any person not holding certificate from some duly authorized United States or State health official that such person has remained at one of their detention camps for at least seven days, and is free from all danger of infection. We find that the Illinois Central railroad has been selling tickets right along from New Orleans to Louisville and other points in Kentucky without any interference by the State Board. We have had this matter up with that company, and they advise us that they are selling tickets from New Orleans to points in Kentucky in accordance with the opinion of their legal department; that they could not refuse to sell tickets if passengers insisted upon them, after having quarantine restrictions in force at points of destination fully explained and bought the ticket subject to these restrictions. We find, however, that tickets are being sold by Illinois Central railroad from New Orleans to Louisville without any explanation being made as to the quarantine restrictions, the only notice being given is stamp on back of the tickets reading "This ticket purchased subject to quarantine regulations."

The fact that you have no inspectors on trains entering this State permits this evasion of the quarantine regulations to go on unmolested. As we have not sold any tickets from New Orleans and other infected districts to points in Kentucky since August 26th, we have lost considerable amount of revenue by reason of our competitors selling such tickets without hindrance, and I beg to submit to you the injustice of the present quarantine restrictions or giving us permission to sell tickets from New Orleans to points in Kentucky under the same conditions as Illinois Central are selling.

C. L. STONE.

[Telegram.]

Col. A. H. Egan, Superintendent I. C. R. R., Louisville, Ky.

Wire from Louisville says "Illinois Central railroad has been selling tickets right along from New Orleans to Louisville and other points in Kentucky without any interference by the State Board." It is further said to be the opinion of your legal department "that they (i. e., the I. C.) could not refuse to sell tickets if passengers insisted upon them after having quarantine restrictions in force at points of destination fully explained and bought the ticket subject to these restrictions." It is said, however, that "tickets are being sold by Illinois Central from New Orleans to Louisville without any explanation being made as to the quarantine restrictions. The only notice being given is stamp on the back of tickets reading 'This ticket is purchased subject to quarantine regulations.'" This is ob-

viously unfair to your competitors, if it is true, who are complying with the regulations, as well as a violation of law. Please wire at once frankly whether above charges are true.

J. N. McCORMACK, Secretary S. B. of Health.

Louisville, Ky., October 5, 1905.

Dr. J. N. McCormack, Secretary of State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.:

Your wire. The first information I had of this matter was your telephone message to-day. I have the matter up with our general superintendent by wire, and as soon as I get reply will advise you fully. Our records, which are based on reports received from conductors, show that this has only been on passengers handled into Kentucky since quarantine regulations were received.

A. H. EGAN.

Louisville, Ky., October 7, 1905.

Dr. J. N. McCormack:

Your wire fifth— have investigated—our company are complying with the regulations in reference to passenger business.

A. H. EGAN.

Further investigation and work were happily terminated by the killing frost of the 10th of October, and the board was enabled to send the following telegram to the general managers of the L. & N. R. R., I. C. R. R., M. & O. R. R. and Southern Ry.

[Telegram.]

October 11, 1905.

I am authorized by the board to notify you that all restrictions against travel from the South are raised, and to thank you and your road for the hearty co-operation which has made their enforcement so successful.

J. N. McCORMACK,
Secretary of State Board of Health of Kentucky.

The board also regretted the necessity for sending the following:

Mr. W. A. Garrett, General Manager C., N. O. & T. P. R. R., Cincinnati, Ohio:

I am directed by the board to notify you that all restrictions against admission of passengers from the South are hereby removed, and

that we regret that violation of them by your road caused the only cases of fever we had in the State.

J. N. McCORMACK,
Secretary State Board of Health of Kentucky.

The board congratulates Kentucky that we were able to care for thousands of refugees, practically without restriction on our Southern commerce, and without serious danger of an epidemic in this State.

Report of State Veterinarian.

Louisville, Ky., November 29, 1905.

Dr. J. N. McCormack, Secretary State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.:

Herewith is reported amount and character of work performed by me for the years 1904-5, and it is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully,
F. T. EISENMAN, State Veterinarian.

ANTHRAX.

On September 14, 1904, Mr. Hart Wallace, of Shelbyville, Ky., had two cows to die very suddenly. Upon post-mortem, lesions revealed the bacillus of anthrax in the blood. Diagnosis was confirmed by the culture method. Dr. M. A. Purdy, of Shelbyville, Ky., was placed in charge of Mr. Wallace's premises for the purpose of noting further developments and to prevent the infection from spreading. The stables were thoroughly cleaned and all animals on the farm were immediately immuned. As Mr. Wallace supplied milk to the city of Louisville, and as there was no danger of the disease spreading, owing to the immediate precautionary steps taken, Dr. Mathews and myself concluded best not to quarantine Mr. Wallace's place, and this action was later confirmed by the Secretary of the State Board of Health.

The latest information we have from Shelby county regarding the infection of anthrax at Mr. Hart Wallace's place, places the total number of deaths at nine head.

On October 3, 1904, Mr. J. T. Logan, of Shelbyville, Ky., lost two head, and the remaining animals on the farm were vaccinated. Mr. Logan is a neighbor of Mr. Hart Wallace, but it has never been determined that the infection was brought from Mr. Wallace's place. In all probability both infections were from the same source.

On October 5, 1904, anthrax was reported by Dr. Purdy on the farm of Mr. W. T. Lloyd, High Grove, Ky., who had lost three head. After visiting Mr. Lloyd's place, he concluded to have all exposed cattle vaccinated, but after conferring with some of his neighbors he decided not to have this done. After issuing proclamation stating that anthrax was present on Mr. Lloyd's farm, his premises were quarantined on October 27, 1904, and placed in charge of Dr. R. W. Deats, of Bardstown, Ky. On December 6th, Mr. Lloyd requested that all his cattle be immuned, after which the quarantine was raised.

On April 29, 1905, Dr. Purdy notified this office that anthrax was discovered on the farm of Mr. C. M. Hanna, at Cropper's Station, Ky., and that he had lost a steer and a cow; he also notified me that he had arranged with Mr. Hanna on receipt of the vaccine to immune all exposed animals. With Dr. Purdy placed in charge of the premises, and all exposed cattle under his care, it was decided not to quarantine Mr. Hanna's farm, having assurance from him that he would immediately comply with the orders of the State Board of Health, preventing the spread of the infection. No cattle having died within a period of ten days, Mr. Hanna concluded that he was free from the infection and decided not to vaccinate the exposed cattle, and so notified this office. This led to an examination of the blood taken from animals that died, and it was shown that the specimens contained the bacilli of anthrax. This examination was confirmed by Dr. Lowry Baird, of Shelbyville, Ky.

In the meantime, information was received that Mr. Hanna's cattle had been turned out, and much alarm was felt by the neighbors, fearing that their cattle were being exposed to anthrax infection. When Mr. Hanna's attention was called to this state of affairs, he requested that he would be pleased to meet the Executive Committee of the State Board of Health for the purpose of giving them the particulars which led to the death of his cattle, and at a meeting held at the Galt House a few days later Mr. Hanna said that he was under the impression and made it appear that the death of his cattle was caused from paris green poisoning, and that there was no possible chance for them to become infected from anthrax. He related that paris green had been used by his tenants in connection with the tobacco plants, and in some careless manner was not taken up, and was left exposed to the cattle. Upon explanation to the committee that the pathological condition of the two animals that died showed positively those of anthrax lesions, and that the blood contained the bacilli of anthrax, it was at once decided to quarantine Mr. Hanna's farm, and compel him to immune all cattle that had been exposed.

Mr. Hanna finally yielded and promised to engage Dr. Purdy at once and carry out measures prescribed by the board. He lost a total

of three head. All conditions having been complied with, quarantine was raised.

BLACK-LEG.

This disease is continually on the increase, and while it is seldom reported to this office, it is gradually working its way to such an extent, until it will not be long before there will be a permanent infection throughout the State.

I have made visits at different times during the years 1904-5 to Glasgow, Barren county; Russellville, Logan county, and Hopkinsville, Christian county, for the purpose of investigating a reported outbreak of black-leg.

On August 25, 1905, I made a visit with Dr. John E. Gray, of Bowling Green, Ky., to Mr. C. B. Amos's farm near Woodburn, Ky. Mr. Amos lost three head of fine cattle from black-leg. This is the first time that this disease has been reported in Warren county. All exposed cattle were left in charge of Dr. John E. Gray, who immunized them.

When a competent veterinarian is found in the neighborhood of a black-leg infection, this office, after making a diagnosis, usually places him in charge of the premises and furnishes a reliable vaccine for the purpose of immunizing all exposed cattle.

Unfortunately, the laity are under the impression that their farms will be quarantined when this disease has made its appearance, and for that reason do not report same. Usually, upon the advice of their neighbors or some one who has vaccine to sell. they undertake to immune their own cattle, which in a great many cases proves very disastrous. They will attempt to immune against black-leg, when in reality there is no black-leg, and when more deaths occur from this unknown disease the carcasses are destroyed and nothing more said about it.

Black-leg was not discovered in this State until 1897, when it made its appearance in Bourbon county. It attacks principally animals from six months to two years old, but younger and older cattle are also susceptible to the disease.

Until quite recently black-leg was mistaken for anthrax, and because of its similarity to the latter disease it has been termed "symptomatic anthrax." It is also known by the names of "black quarter," "quarter evil" and "carbuncular fever." The French call it "charbon symptomatique," and the Germans "rauschbrand."

GLANDERS.

There has been an unusually large amount of glanders in this city and Jefferson county in the past six months. During the months of July, August and September the disease was increasing at an alarming rate, and in order to prevent the further spread of the infection

it was decided by the fiscal court to have all public water troughs shut off for a period of three months. The Kentucky Humane Society has six or seven fountains throughout the city, and they issued an order shutting off the water to same , but the owners of private water troughs, principally in front of saloons, refused to obey the order of the fiscal court, and until some authority is shown compelling them to stop the water flow to their troughs we are unable to proceed further. It is hoped that the desired effect can be accomplished through the Board of Public Safety or Board of Public Works.

As there have been no new cases reported since November 16, 1905, it is hoped that the infection is stopped.

The Jefferson County Fiscal Court appraised fifty-nine head which were killed, and for which they paid an indemnity of $1,690.

Dr. Purdy, of Shelbyville, Ky., reported two cases, which were killed by order of the Shelby County Court and indemnity allowed.

On July 26th, press dispatches of Shelby county stated that Geo. F. Fishback, a farmer aged forty-four years, died in terrible agony at his home near Mt. Eden, Spencer county, of glanders, contracted from one of his work horses. He contracted the disease in his efforts to cure the sick animal.

Dr. Purdy examined the horse above referred to for Mr. Fishback's administrator, and found that the animal was suffering from acute glanders, and after notifying Judge Schindler, county judge of Spencer county, the horse was killed and indemnity allowed. It is reported that Mr. Fishback unfortunately treated his horse upon the advice of a colored veterinarian, who pronounced the disease distemper.

SHEEP SCAB.

Sheep scab is still very prevalent in this State, and aside from the precaution taken by a few owners who have been caught handling scabby sheep, nothing definite has been done to prevent the spread of the infection. Other States have been very active in suppressing scabies, and it is a great misfortune that at this writing we are unable to determine upon a course, because of inadequate laws to deal with the matter.

When notified by the B. A. I. that parties have been violating the law by shipping scabby sheep into the open market, the matter is taken up with them, and the usual response is that since all sheep have been shipped to market there is no further danger, and not being on the ground to investigate these cases, we are unable to dispose of them satisfactorily.

TEXAS FEVER.

It is exceedingly gratifying, considering the number of ticky cattle that are continually passing through the State, with its danger of spreading the infection, that only three cases of Texas fever have occurred within the past two years. The three deaths occurred in the lower end of Jefferson county, and the infection was spread from ticky cattle being driven over territory on which native cattle grazed to the slaughter pens of Mr. Geo. Brabandt. It seems that Mr. Brabandt, being short of water, drove ticky cattle to a neighboring pond, and as a consequence all the territory between the pens and the pond became infected. Mr. Brabandt was refused permission to handle ticky cattle, and the neighbors were cautioned to take up their cattle, and the infection soon disappeared.

In Hickman county, the original source of infection, report of which was made in my least report, it was found that native cattle were harboring ticks, but as no deaths occurred, it was concluded that the cattle were immune. The cattle were kept in an enclosure and no deaths occurred.

We have had several requests from live stock dealers in Paducah, asking permission to handle Southern cattle for immediate slaughter. The matter was referred to Judge Lightfoot, asking for remuneration for services for an inspection of the territory with the view of determining as to whether or not it would be safe to handle ticky cattle at the Paducah stock yards. He refused permission for an expense account incidental to the trip, and further refused to pay Dr. C. G. Warner, a competent veterinarian, for his services, if it could be arranged to allow ticky cattle to be handled at Paducah. The matter was then referred to the B. A. I., who sent Dr. Hopkins on the scene. On the day of Dr. Hopkins' arrival at Paducah, he found that four head of ticky cattle had arrived on the steamer Tennessee, and they were returned to the point of shipment. It was reported to Dr. D. E. Salmon that the county judge would not pay for State inspection for handling ticky cattle at Paducah, and that we were unable to keep track of the situation.

Mr. Ben V. Smith, county judge of Pulaski county, wrote this office desiring information as what steps could be taken to have quarantine raised from Pulaski county, and he was notified that the county must show that it did not harbor Texas fever infection, and was in position to prevent infected cattle from coming in from the counties of Clinton and Wayne. Acting upon these suggestions, Judge Smith employed Mr. Waddle, who accompanied Dr. E. M. Nighbert, U. S. Inspector, B. A. I., and a thorough investigation was made, showing that the county was free from Texas fever infection.

At a conference held in Somerset, Ky., of Judge Smith, Dr. Nighbert, Mr. Waddle, Dr. Piatt, veterinarian for the Queen & Crescent R. R., and myself, after going over the situation in Pulaski county, a resolution was passed requesting that Dr. Nighbert urge the B. A. I. to place Pulaski county above the quarantine line, and that the State Veterinarian should also recommend the placing of Pulaski above the line of quarantine, as the county was free from the infection of Texas fever, and there was no danger of ticky cattle coming in, as the county would patrol the roads leading into the county from Southern exposure.

TUBERCULOSIS.

On April 21, 1904, Dr. Allen, Louisville City Health Officer, notified this office that Dr. M. A. Purdy, of Shelbyville, Ky., informed him that he refused to pass on the milch cows of Mr. N. T. Howell, of Shelbyville, Ky., in compliance with the order regulating the sale of city milk, because he was harboring a cow in his herd infected with tuberculosis. Mr. Howell sold his milk to Bell Bros., and Dr. Allen threatened to hold up all milk coming to this city from Bell Bros. unless the cow was excluded from the herd. Mr. Howell was in turn notified since his cows were exposed to the disease of tuberculosis, it would be necessary for him to have all his cattle show negative reaction to the tuberculin test, before he could sell milk coming to the city. Mr. Howell was very reluctant to comply with this request, though subsequently decided to have the test made, and engaged Dr. Alex. Harthill for this purpose. In due time Dr. Harthill reported to the city health office that he had tested all of Mr. Howell's cows, and found them free from the disease of tuberculosis, and stated further that it was his opinion that a great injustice and outrage had been done Mr. Howell, besides putting him to an unwarranted expense. Dr Allen, not being familliar with the conditions surrounding the case, referred the matter to me, and it was held that if the cow in question had tuberculosis before being admitted to Mr. Howell's herd, that she was evidently still suffering from the disease, and I ordered Dr. Purdy to procure the cow to be killed subject to post-mortem inspection. In due time the cow was shipped to Louisville and ordered slaughtered subject to a post-mortem inspection. This was done in the presence of the following: Drs. M. K. Allen, M. A. Purdy, John Harthill, Alex. Harthill, S. A. Bradley, Messrs. Phil Weissinger, N. T. Howell and Dr. Eisenman. The writer stated in the presence of the gentlemen mentioned that in his opinion the cow showed evidence of being a chronic case of tuberculosis, and called attention to a tubercle in her left lung. On being slaughtered the conditions indicated prior to death were disclosed, but exception was made by Dr. Harthill to the character of the

post-mortem lesions, and he stated, rather than be mistaken he would submit the lesions to a bacteriologist with the view of determining as to whether or not the condition presented was that of tuberculosis. Dr. Robbins, Louisville bacteriologist, was supplied with part of the tuberculous tissue and he injected it into three guinea pigs, which in due time showed generalized tuberculosis. Dr. John E. Hays was engaged by Dr. Harthill to make the test, and he also reported that while he did not find the bacilli of tuberculosis, he stated that the tissue examined was undoubtedly that of tuberculosis.

This case is reported because of its public character and its relation to the milk supply of Louisville, as the cow was a bone of contention for two weeks previous to the time she was slaughtered.

The result of the experiment vindicated Dr. Purdy completely. A bitter fight has been made on him in Shelby county, because of his stand for the inoculation of cows which are used for dairy purposes.

On October 31, 1904, Mr. T. D. Money, of Finchville, Ky., was notified that Dr. M. K. Allen directed me to state that it was necessary for his milch cows furnishing milk to this city to be tested for tuberculosis, because of having been exposed to the disease. Mr. Money engaged Dr. Purdy to make the test, and it was found that four head reacted. One cow was killed for the purpose of corroborating the test, and it was found that the cow showed generalized tuberculosis. Mr. Money was notified to ship the remaining three cows to Louisville to be killed, subject to post-mortem inspection, but he instead sold them to Mr. John Glasscock, of Shelbyville, for five dollars per head. Mr. Glasscock in turn shipped these cows to Louisville, and two of them were resold and shipped to parties in Shelbyville, the third cow could not be traced, but it is supposed that it was sent to Chicago. The two cows which went to Shelbyville were discovered on the farm of a neighbor of Mr. Glasscock. One had died from tuberculosis, and the other was killed, and showed generalized tuberculosis.

The conditions as recited were reported to Dr. Mathews, President State Board of Health, and he advised that prosecution be instituted against Mr. T. D. Money and John Glasscock, and the writer and Dr. Purdy appeared before the grand jury at Shelbyville, and stated the case as reported, but for some reason or other the grand jury failed to issue an indictment.

Other herds at Shelbyville, Ky., which were held up for inspection were tested and showed negative reaction.

TUBERCULIN TEST.

Referring to partial report made in my last report of the milch cows of the Central Kentucky Lunatic Asylum at Lakeland, Ky., test-

ed for tuberculosis, I beg to state that the percentage of the entire herd reacting was 63 per cent. The milk taken from eleven of the condemned cows was examined bacteriologically by Dr. Robbins, Louisville bacteriologist, and he reported the bacillus of tuberculosis in three samples.

Upon the strength of this report the State Board of Health called a meeting and ordered all cows that reacted to be immediately slaughtered, and the post-mortem without an exception showed that the thirty-nine cows killed presented the various lesions characteristic of bovine tuberculosis.

At the request of Dr. M. K. Allen the writer recently tested the milch cows at the city alms house for tuberculosis. Of the forty-four head tested twenty-five head (56.8 per cent.) reacted. It was suggested to Dr. Allen that all the cows which had reacted be slaughtered, but for some reason or other this has not been done. There is no doubt that more of these cows have since become infected, and that those which have not previously reacted should be tested again, after which all cattle having shown positive reaction should be killed.

The following list reports the number of hogs condemned at the Central Stock Yards and final disposition of same: 78 hogs condemned for cholera, 11 passed, 67 tanked; 34 hogs condemned for bruised, 5 passed, 29 tanked; 1 hog condemned for rupture, 1 tanked; 91 hogs condemned for pregnancy, 1 tanked, 90 released; 9 hogs condemned for pneumonia, 9 tanked.

Sheep.—11 sheep condemned for bruised, 11 tanked; 16 sheep condemned for pregnancy, 1 tanked, 15 released.

Calves.—9 calves condemned for bruised, 2 passed, 7 tanked.

Cattle.—24 head condemned for bruised, 3 passed, 21 tanked; 55 head condemned for pregnant, 1 tanked, 54 released; 1 head condemned for pneumonia, 1 tanked; 22 head condemned for actinomycosis, 12 passed, 10 tanked; 8 head condemned for tuberculosis, 8 tanked. Total condemned, 358; total passed, 33; total tanked, 166; total released, 159.

Read at Meeting of Kentucky Midland Society.

BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS AND ITS RELATION TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

By Dr. F. T. Eisenman, President Kentucky Veterinary Medical Association, Louisville, Ky.

GEORGETOWN, KY., October 12, 1905.

Tuberculosis is an infectious disease, affecting alike the human species, horses, cattle, hogs, reptiles, fishes and birds. Sheep and goats under normal conditions show remarkable immunity for tuber-

culosis, but when inoculated with pure culture and kept indoors they readily succumb to the disease.

That man is most susceptible to tuberculosis is clearly shown by facts disclosed by post-mortem examinations revealing that one-third of the human race has at one time or another suffered from it. and also that one-seventh of the whole population die from it.

Among lower animals, cattle are the most susceptible to tuberculosis. The dangerous character of this disease was recognized by the Jews during their Egyptian captivity, which led to the enactment of ecclesiastical laws forbidding the consumption of flesh from cattle so affected.

In Munich, as far back as 1370, tuberculosis in cattle was recognized as a menace to public health, and as a result laws were framed forbidding the consumption of flesh from tuberculous animals.

Florinus in 1702 described bovine tuberculosis and reported that it was identical with syphilis, which resulted in the destruction of animals affected with the disease.

The Berlin Board of Health in 1783 rejected the theory of the identity of tuberculosis and syphilis, and declared the flesh of animals affected by it fit for food, and as a consequence all laws in Prussia, forbidding the use of flesh from tuberculous animals was repealed.

In 1816 Tscheulin formulated the following rules for the proper disposition of carcasses infected with tuberculosis:

1. Tubercles were to be removed.
2. Diseased parts to be destroyed and the meat sold at a low price.
3. Carcasses extensively invaded should be rejected.

As early as 1865 Villemin showed that tuberculosis was due to specific infection which produced the disease in rabbits by inoculating them with tuberculous lesions taken from human subjects. He also produced the disease by the experimental feeding of animals and by causing them to inhale tuberculous material.

The disease was produced in cows about the same time by Chauveau, and the truth of his investigations were confirmed by Klebs, Cohnhim and Gerlach.

The results of these experiments of producing tuberculosis in one species from the infected material of another led to the conclusion that tuberculosis in all mammals is identical, and this confirmed the opinion that tuberculosis was a greater menace to the human species than that occasioned by the loss from the total destruction of infected cattle.

The extensive invasion of tuberculosis among the cattle of Europe and this country is truly alarming.

Statistics gathered by the National Bureau of Animal Industry show

that the disease is on the increase, and that the virulence of the bacilli from the human source has been increased by passage through cats, rabbits and calves until in each case when inoculated it became very active with bovine animals. Inoculation of bovine animals with bacilli from human sources, shows that a considerable proportion of such bacilli produced generalized tuberculosis in these animals, thus exhibiting a virulence which is not to be distinguished from that of tubercle bacilli from bovine sources.

As a result of these investigations we are taking a much broader view of the question and the slight differences that were raised, so that the distinguishing of the human and bovine tuberculosis as produced by two distinct organisms is fading away.

After all there is only one tuberculosis, one tubercle bacillus, with many variations, according to its method of culture, whether it is grown in an artificial medium or in the animal organism; but aside from these variations the bacillus is always the same, and if given suitable conditions will revert to its original form.

We should try to draw a practical lesson from these scientific investigations.

There has aready been a great deal of good done by having all rooms occupied by consumptives thoroughly disinfected, sputum destroyed, spitting in public buildings and on sidewalks prohibited. Suitable sanitaria have been provided where nothing but consumptives are treated, and in which every precaution is taken to protect the public from the infection.

Twenty-five years ago Villemin demonstrated that tuberculosis was infectious from one person to another. Veterinarians called attention to the danger of infection from the lower animals, but this was not regarded, as the old theory that tuberculosis was a hereditary disease was that still held to by the majority of the medical profession. Until the discovery of the bacillus tuberculosis, no attempt was made to control the disease; what seemed to be an impossible condition has resolved itself into a plain question of proper sanitary conditions.

There appears to be still at the present time a prejudice against the theory of infection from animal sources, as there was formerly against the infection from man to man.

In 1901, at the British Congress of Tuberculosis, in the memorial address claiming that there was a vast difference between human tuberculosis, and bovine tuberculosis, Koch stated that it is improbable that the disease could be transmitted from the lower animals to man. He based his assumption on the fact that he failed in every attempt to transmit human tuberculosis to the lower animals, and from this he drew his conclusion that it would be equally as impossible to infect man with animal tuberculosis.

But since that time his experiments have been proven false. Human tuberculosis has been transferred from man to other animals, and the bacilli of the bovine type have been found in the lesions of human beings.

Now that we have the plain facts, are we simply to ignore them and find fresh reasons for condoning such a menace to the public health? Are we to allow milk to be sold that is obtained from cows where fifty to ninety per cent. of the herd has tuberculosis? Must we use meat from diseased hogs and cattle? Is this to go on without the least restriction? There seems to be no immediate answer to these questions unless it is the majority of the medical profession does not sufficiently recognize and warn the people of the grave and immediate dangers which surround them from such gross oversight on the part of our law makers.

We have numerous instances of authentic cases of infection from the lower animals to man and the transmission of human tuberculosis to the lower animals.

It is a sad fact that most of the bacilli of the bovine type are found in young children. The bovine bacilli are pathologically more active, they are more virulent to most animals and the conclusion is drawn that they are more virulent to man than the bacilli of the so-called human sort.

It is a fact that human bacilli are not so virulent as those obtained from other mammalian sources, and that the human organism has the power to overcome and gradually to render these bacilli less harmful; but this influence for good is constantly being counteracted by the fresh infection with the lower animal tuberculosis. Far be it from us to discourage any of the efforts to stop this infection from man to man, but we should be more strict and careful in regard to the infection from tuberculous lower animals.

Herewith is submitted some information concerning the prevalence of tuberculosis.

Slaughterhouse statistics of Prussia show 14.6 per cent. of cattle and 2.14 per cent. of swine to be tuberculous.

Slaughterhouse statistics of Saxony show 29.13 per cent. cattle 3.10 per cent. of swine.

Slaughterhouse statistics of Leipsig City show 36.4 per cent. cattle and 2.17 per cent. of swine.—(Siedamgrotzky.)

In Belgium 20,850 animals were tested with tuberculin; 48.88 per cent. reacted.—(Strubbe.)

Denmark, 1893 to 1895—49.3 per cent. reacted. Denmark, 1896 to 1898—32.8 per cent. reacted.—(Bang.)

In Great Britain 20,930 cattle either slaughtered and examined,

post-mortemed or tuberculin tested showed 5,441 or 26 per cent. infected with tuberculosis.

MacFadyean estimates that 30 per cent. of the cows in Great Britain are tuberculous.

Extent of bovine tuberculosis in the United States disclosed by the tuberculin test can be gathered from the statistics compiled by Russell and Hastings of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station:

STATE.	Number tested.	Number tubercular	Per cent tubercular.
Vermont	60,000	2,390	3.9
Massachusetts	24,000	12,443	50.0
Massachusetts, entire herds	4,093	1,089	26.4
Connecticut	6,300	.....	14.2
New York, 1894	947	66	6.9
New York, 1897-98	1,200	163	18.4
Pennsylvania	34,000	4,800	14.1
New Jersey	2,500	.....	21.4
Illinois, 1897-98	929	.....	12.0
Illinois, 1899	3,655	560	15.32
Michigan	.....	.....	13.0
Minnesota	3.430	.....	11.1
Iowa	873	122	13.8
Wisconsin:			
Experiment Station Tests—Suspected herds	323	115	35.6
Non-suspected herds	935	84	9.0
State Veterinarian's Tests—Suspected herds	588	191	32.5
Tests of local veterinarians, cattle intended for shipment to States requiring tuberculin certificates	3,421	76	2.2

The prevalence of bovine tuberculosis is more marked in civilized communities where there are more numerous sources of infection.

Cattle in cities deprived of proper sanitary measures are always menaced by the disease, for when the infection is once introduced there is great danger of the entire herd sooner or later falling victims to the disease.

Experiments have been made showing that within six months healthy cattle have contracted the disease from two or three infected cows, placed in different portions of the barn, boxed off in stalls six feet high, without ever coming in contact with the diseased animals.

Before the experiments were made the healthy cattle were tested with tuberculin and showed negative reaction.

The first public test of a large herd in this State for tuberculosis was made by the writer at the Central Kentucky Lunatic Asylum at the instigation of Dr. M. K. Allen, Louisville health officer, for the purpose of demonstrating the amount of infection existing in a seemingly healthy collection of milch cows.

The first test was made in April with results showing a reaction of 46 3-4 per cent. The percentage of diseased animals was so great that the officials of the asylum were alarmed and refused to believe that the test was correct. This necessitated a second test, which was conducted during the following October. Percentage reacting from this test was 40 per cent. This encountered more opposition from the officials, and they refused to have the condemned animals slaughtered.

The matter was then referred to the State Board of Health who ordered a third test which was to be final. This test was made in December, and as a result 30 1-3 per cent. reacted.

Including the cows which were chronically infected and failed to react to the second and third tests, and those which contracted the disease from April to December, the result of the three tests showed that 63 per cent. of the entire herd were infected with tuberculosis.

Milk taken from eleven of the condemned cows was examined bacteriologically by Dr. Vernon Robbins, Louisville bacteriologist, who reported the presence of the bacilli of tuberculosis in three samples.

Upon the strength of this report the State Board of Health called a meeting and ordered all cows that reacted to be immediately slaughtered.

At the post-mortem without an exception every one of the thirty-nine cows killed presented the various lesions, characteristic of bovine tuberculosis.

Of the numerous tests that have been made by the writer, this particular case has been selected, because of its public character, to demonstrate the prevalence of tuberculosis in herds apparently sound.

Examination of milk for tuberculosis has shown a variation in infectiousness of 5.5 per cent. to 66.6 per cent.

Four years ago the Illinois State Board of Live Stock Commissioners had milk from thirty cows examined, and the milk of eight of them, or 26 per cent., was found to harbor the bacillus of tuberculosis.

The bacillus is nearly always found in cows suffering from mammary tuberculosis, and has been often demonstrated in milk without udder inflammation.

Authenticated statistical reports plainly indicate that a large share of human tuberculosis, especially in children, originates from the ingestion of the bacilli with contaminated food.

Many instances are recorded proving that human beings have been accidentally infected from bovine sources through the handling of tuberculous material and milk; when such does occur the disease is more virulent from this source of infection than from tuberculosis caused from human infection.

Tuberculin as a diagnostic feature for the detection of tuberculosis in milch cows can not be over-rated. In the trained hands of the competent veterinarian its efficiency to detect tuberculosis in cattle is practically infallible.

With the knowledge that a great per cent. of the cows supplying milk to the city of Louisville are infected with tuberculosis, we should no longer for a moment tolerate the sale of milk unless it can be shown to be the product of cows which have reacted negatively to tuberculin.

Louisville's city ordinance requires quarterly inspection of dairy cows supplying milk for city consumption by competent veterinarians who must certify to the health of the animals, character of food provided, sanitary handling of milk, etc.

Since this ordinance has gone into effect about two hundred thousand cows have been examined and of this vast number, less than twenty (20) cases of tuberculosis have been reported. This indicates that the milch cows are distressingly healthy or that the qualified (?) veterinary inspectors are either ignorant of the character of the disease or lax in their method of inspection.

Dr. M. A. Purdy, of Shelbyville, who reported the cows above referred to as having tuberculosis, is the only man on record in the Louisville health office who has found the disease among the cows inspected, supplying milk to the city, and from this condition of affairs it appears that one inspector at least is familiar with the duties of the inspection, and pursues his work conscientiously.

There can be no improvement in the character of the milk supply of Louisville until the State Board of Health has full authority to appoint competent veterinarians whose efficiency and integrity can be vouched for, and the formation of laws demanding that all milch cows from which the city's supply of milk is drawn shall be subjected to the tuberculin test.

It is the especial duty of every physician to explain and impress upon his patients and associates the grave dangers which lurk in milk that has been taken from cows which have not been subjected to the tuberculin test, so that the people will understand and see for themselves the great danger from tuberculous milk, and demand a certified milk from their dealers.

The writer herewith presents the following resolutions which were drafted at the last meeting of the Kentucky Veterinary Medical Asso-

ciation, held at Lexington, Ky., December 27, 1904, and hopes that all the medical profession, both the physicians and veterinarians, will heartily endorse and recommend the adoption of the suggestions and the plan of action recommended by the following resolutions:

"In view of the fact that the Royal Tuberculosis Commission has issued the statement that in its final report it will give as its opinion that bovine tuberculosis is transmissible to the human race by the consumption of tuberculous milk, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That, it is the sense of the Kentucky Veterinary Medical Association that it is dangerous and a menace to human life to use milk from cows which have not been tested with tuberculin and shown negative reaction.

"Whereas, the Kentucky Veterinary Medical Association, now convened, has determined, after taking the testimony of competent and qualified veterinarians, that at least 20 per cent of the cows now supplying milk to the various cities in the State of Kentucky are tubercular, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we hereby suggest that the Boards of Health in all towns and cities throughout the State, on and after January 1, 1905, take stringent measures to stamp out the dread disease and require of all dairymen the testing semi-annually of all dairy cows with tuberculin by a competent and regularly qualified veterinarian."

RERORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

CALLED MEETING.

The board met in called session at the office of Dr. Wm. Bailey, Louisville, at 3 p. m., Wednesday, November 18, 1904. Present: Drs. Mathews, Bailey, Mayer and McCormack, and Drs. Allen, Wathen and Smock, of the Jefferson County Board of Health, Drs. T. P. Satterwhite, Chairman of the Board of Commissioners of the Lakeland Asylum, J. G. Furnish, Superintendent of same, and F. T. Eisenman, State Veterinarian. Dr. Allen made a report of an investigation of a herd of milch cows at the Asylum in which a number of cases of tuberculosis had been found and that the board recommended that all of the diseased cows be killed. After a full discussion, in which there was a desire expressed by all present to eradicate the disease, it was

ORDERED That, the State Veterinarian and the health officer of Jefferson county kill the pronounced cases first, verify the diagnosis by autopsy, and continue this until the herd is free from the disease.

The regulations for students entering Medical Colleges in this State were amended so as to provide that the Superintendent of Public Education for the city of Louisville was appointed as State Examiner for medical students, and that upon his statement in writing that any student has passed a satisfactory examination in all the designated branches, or holds a diploma from any of the classes of educational institutions named in the regulations, the secretary is hereby authorized to issue to such person a medical students certificate which any medical college may accept as meeting the preliminary requirements of this board.

Adjourned. J. N. McCORMACK, Secretary.

CALLED MEETING.

The board met in called session at the Galt House, Louisville, at 8 p. m., Tuesday, September 6, 1904. Present, Drs. Mathews, Bailey, Mayer, Fuller, Coffman and McCormack, members, and the State Veterinarian Dr. Eisenman. The oath of office was administered to Drs. Mathews and Coffman, newly appointed for the full term, and Dr. Quinn appointed to succeed Dr. Young.

Dr. Eisenman reported an outbreak of Texas fever in McCracken county and that the county authorities had ignored the matter. The disease was under control in Jefferson and Hickman but in hardly so good shape in Carlisle.

Dr. Mayer moved and Dr. Fuller seconded that all of the members be invited to assist in preparing the questions and grading papers.

Moved by Dr. Fuller, seconded by Dr. Coffman, that the secretary select from the questions presented by members those to be used in the first examination.

Moved by Dr. Fuller, seconded by Dr. Quinn, that the secretary be instructed to conduct the examination, and to distribute the papers to the following members for grading: Anatomy, Dr. Quinn; physiology and obstetrics, Dr. Coffman; chemistry and toxicology, Dr. Mayer; pathology, histology and bacteriology, Dr. Mathews; surgery, Dr. Shirley; gynecology, Dr. Quinn; ophthalmology and otology, Dr. Fuller; hygiene and State medicine, jurisprudence and physical diagnosis, mental and nervous diseases, Dr. Bailey.

The requirements for medical colleges were adopted unanimously.

REQUIREMENTS FOR MEDICAL COLLEGES AND STUDENTS.

On and after July 1, 1905, every medical college shall comply with the following requirements as a condition of being recognized as reputable by the State Board of Health of Kentucky:

(1) It shall uniformly exact the requirements for matriculation set forth in "Requirements for Admission to Medical Colleges," adopted by this board in this date.

(2) It shall literally observe its own published requirements for admission, tuition, time of attendance at the annual sessions and graduation, which must be definitely expressed.

(3) It shall have adequate equipment and an active and competent faculty, for teaching the science and art of medicine, embracing the following departments, viz.: Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Pathology, Histology, Bacteriology, Surgery, Obstetrics, Gynecology, Ophthalmology, Otology, Hygiene and State Medicine, Medical Jurisprudence, Physical Diagnosis, and Therapeutics and Practice, in accordance with the system to which the college belongs.

(4) It shall have clinical and hospital facilities based upon a minimum municipal population at its place of location of not less than fifty thousand; provided, that this requirement shall not apply to institutions under State control, which, by virtue of such control receive patients gratuitously from all parts of such State.

(5) It shall require actual attendance upon 80 per cent. of each of four courses of instruction of not less than thirty continuous weeks, excluding holidays, in four separate years, and shall not hold more than one graduating course in any one year.*

(6) It shall not accept notes in payments of fees, or offer to accept scholarships, or any reduction in fees, or any form of rebates, except as provided for or required under State laws or under the laws of endowed universities, and no student shall be given credit for attendance, or advanced, or graduated, until all fees have been paid.

(7) Colleges may honor official credentials issued by medical colleges of equal requirements as to students who have complied with the "Requirements for Admission to Medical Colleges," except in the branches of study embraced in the last year of their own curriculum.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION TO MEDICAL COLLEGES.

All colleges shall require every medical student applying for matriculation on and after July 1, 1904, to present to it "A Medical Student's Certificate," issued to him by the Certified Examiner of the State Board of Health or State Board of Medical Examiners of the State in which such college is located, approved by such board, and a certificate of good moral character.

The examiner shall require as a basis for his certificate:

(a) A degree of A. B., B. S., or equivalent, from any approved university, college or academy of arts, science or philosophy.

(b) A diploma or certificate of graduation from an approved high school or normal school.

(c) A State teacher's permanent or life certificate.

(d) A medical student's certificate from any State Board of Health or examiners demanding equal requirements.

* It should be noted that no provision is made for giving advanced standing for A. B., B. S., or other degrees.

Or, an examination in writing in the following branches:

(a) English, submitting a composition in satisfactory examination in the branches in which he was formerly found deficient, before he can receive credit for the first or be permitted to enter upon his second year of study, and the Examiner shall furnish a list of such applicants to the State Board of the jurisdiction.

FEE.

Two dollars is hereby fixed to be collected by the Examiner for each certificate in Kentucky. Those examined in special subjects to remove conditions will not be required to pay again, but those failing and taking a second examination will pay another fee.

The secretary was instructed to institute proceedings against a quack concern in Louisville.

The secretary was instructed to have "Not issued upon examination" printed across the face of certificates issued to Kentucky graduates exempted from examination by law.

Adjourned. J. N. McCORMACK, Secretary.

CALLED MEETING.

A special meeting of the board was held at the Galt House, Louisville, at 2:30 p. m., on Saturday, October 28, 1904. Present, Drs. Mathews, Bailey, Shirley, Coffman, Quinn and McCormack.

Secretary on motion instructed to cordially endorse Dr. John Y. Oldham to the California Board.

On motion the secretary was instructed to notify the Christian county board that smallpox is reported as spreading from that county to Henderson, Hopkins, Caldwell, Trigg and other counties, and such board is instructed to hold weekly meetings and to report in detail its methods of management, especially as to disinfection of houses, and to express the fear that a quarantine may become necessary unless the disease can be brought under control.

Moved by Dr. Mayer, seconded by Dr. Fuller, that certificates be issued to those who had successfully passed the examination. Nos. 1, 3 and 6 were rejected after reexamination by the committee. 8, 10 and 12 having failed in nearly all branches, were rejected by the examination committee.

The secretary was instructed to pay each member of the board $25.00 and his reasonable expenses for services in this examination.

Secretary authorized to make alterations in requirements adopted at the last session so as to apply only to students, and in this form were adopted by unanimous vote.

Adjourned. J. N. McCORMACK, Secretary.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING.

The board met in regular annual session at the Galt House, Louisville, at 8 p. m., on Monday, May 16, 1904. Present, Drs. Mathews, Bailey, Mayer, Shirley, Fuller and F. O. Young, appointed to fill out the unexpired term of Dr. L. L. Robertson, resigned, and McCormack. Reading of the minutes of last annual and intervening called meetings dispensed with upon motion.

The secretary read his annual report, as follows:

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

During the fiscal year, ending April 1st, smallpox has given distinctly less trouble than in any year since 1897. This has been due to several causes. In the cities and towns, vaccination has been so general as to make a widespread epidemic in them impossible. Isolation hospitals more or less complete have been provided for all centers of population, and in the vicinity of nearly all county seats, and such cases as developed could be safely and humanely cared for without panic, and with the least possible disturbance to business and travel. In everything pertaining to the management of this disease, the large experience of former years has been valuable to the health and fiscal officials, medical profession and people, and the disease was generally recognized earlier and brought under control with less time, effort and expense. Even in the country districts, under the comprehensive, kind but firm policy of the health officials, resistance to vaccination and other necessary restictive measures has appreciably lessened.

The conditions as to consumption, typhoid fever, infantile diarrhea, diphtheria, scarlet fever and the other domestic pestilences, are far more unsatisfactory. To say nothing of the suffering and loss of life

from these distinctly preventable diseases, the annual tax or money loss they impose upon our people runs into the millions. The same proportionate sick and death rate among domestic animals from preventable disease would arouse popular clamor and cause earnest efforts to secure and enforce remedial legislation, and yet, in spite of the warnings of the medical profession, this frightful annual morbidity and mortality is permitted with indifference, and authority and money for investigation are always provided grudgingly and with distrust.

The State has no more valuable asset than that represented in its healthy young men and women. The 13,305 cases and 1,579 deaths from typhoid fever reported in Kentucky last year by the various local boards represent a distinct and irreparable money loss of $963,750 which should have been prevented. The same is equally true of sickness and deaths from the other diseases named. The more intelligent of our pepole begin to realize these truths in a hazy and impersonal way, but a campaign of education is necessary to arouse such a popular sentiment as will induce a universal comprehension of the importance of this work and the inauguration of the necessary reforms.

Something is being accomplished through the free distribution of our preventive disease literature, but it is important that the public press which has always been so generous in such matters be utilized to promote dissemination of knowledge on this subject to a far greater degree than in the past. It is suggested also that the members of this board, and others who can be induced to do so, visit the county seats during the sessions of the teachers' institutes, and on other proper occasions, and deliver popular addresses on this subject, using the stereopticon when possible to illustrate the germs or organism now known to cause most of these diseases.

The amendment secured to the health law, which will become operative during the coming month, should also be made to greatly advance our work. With carefully selected medical men and members of the fiscal courts equitably represented on the county boards, and a salaried medical man in each county to look after its public health affairs, the dissensions which have so interfered with our work in many localities in the past should be greatly minimized. The machinery for effective operations are not complete but are far in advance of public sentiment. The pressing duty, now imposed upon you is to utilize the schools, the press, the pulpit, the platform, and every other available agency, as to create an educated public sentiment which will cause these preventive, life-saving measures to be put to every day practical use by the rank and file of our people.

The administration of the new medical law also places greatly increased responsibility upon this board. Under its operation, only

competent physicians should be admitted to practice. The authority to revoke license for drunkenness, addiction to the drug habit, or other vicious or dishonest conduct, is greatly extended and more distinctly defined. These evils, so dangerous to the public, are only too common in the profession, and it is suggested that examples be made of some of these offenders as soon as the proof can be obtained, as the law plainly contemplates. The proper discharge of these duties, so important to the well-being of our people, will take more of your time and attention than has been required in the past, but this I am satisfied you will freely give.

In conclusion, I submit my financial statement for the year, with a voucher for each item of expense.

Financial Statement from April 1 1903, to April 1, 1904.

Debtor.

To balance on hand, April 1, 1903	$ 921 50
To annual appropriation	5,000 00
Total	$5,921 50

Creditor.

By payments as per itemized statement	$4,908 70
By balance on hand, April 1, 1904	1,012 80
Total	$5,921 50

Itemized Statement.

Salary of the secretary	$1,200 00
Sanitary inspections	1,800 00
Traveling expenses of members and secretary	655 25
Salary of typewriter	360 00
Attorney's fees	300 00
Postage	200 75
Telephone and telegrams	152 65
Office expenses and incidentals	140 00
New typewriter	100 00
Total	$4,908 70

The financial report and vouchers were referred to an auditing committee composed of Drs. Bailey and Fuller. After a recess taken for the purpose, this committee reported that it had examined and

compared the books and vouchers of the secretary for the year and found the same correct and recommended that a quietus be granted him, which was done.

Upon motion the rules and regulations for the government of this and the county and municipal Boards of Health and others so contained in the biennial report for 1902-3 were approved and promulgated as in full force and effect in this Commonwealth until further notice.

The president presented a request from Dr. C. W. Kelley, Dean of of the Louisville Medical College in regard to advanced standing being accorded to certain osteopaths who desired to study medicine. Upon motion, action upon the request was postponed for one year.

Dr. McCormack offered the following, which was adopted after a general discussion of the subject:

Whereas, At the last meeting of the Kentucky State Medical Association, a resolution was passed upon motion of the secretary of this board, requesting that County Boards of Health be appointed upon recommendation of the respective county medical societies, and

Whereas, In many instances it has been found impracticable to comply with this request, and this board is satisfied from its experience that its uniform enforcement would not be conducive to the harmony and co-operation it was intended to promote, therefore,

Be it resolved, That this board respectfully requests the association not to insist upon the uniform enforcement of this request.

After an extended discussion of the methods for conducting the examination provided for in the new medical law, and of the sanitary conditions throughout the State, the board adjourned.

J. N. McCORMACK, Secretary.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

CALLED MEETING.

At a called meeting of the executive committee, held at the Galt House, December 26, 1904, the following requirements were adopted:

REQUIREMENTS OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH TO BE OBSERVED AT PRISONS BY PRISON COMMISSIONERS.

1. That every official and employe in and about the penitentiary give evidence of successful vaccination before leaving the walls on Tuesday, December 27, 1904, and that they file certificates of successful vaccination for themselves and each member of their families and servants with the prison commission for permanent record within ten days. That hereafter no person shall be employed in or visit the prisons in any capacity without a certificate of successful vaccination, to be exhibited to the proper officer at the gate.

2. That every prisoner in or about the walls who has not been successfully vaccinated within the last three years shall have this operation performed at least three places on the arm within the next forty-eight hours, and that the prison physician shall within the next ten days file record with the commission a full roll of the prisoners successfully vaccinated and a separate list of those unvaccinated.

That no prisoner shall be received hereafter unless the sheriff of the county shall forward a certificate of successful vaccination within three years to the commission and receive a permit for the admission of such prisoner before leaving the county from which he is to be committed.

4. That an inspector of the board be put on duty at the expense of the commission for ten days, or so much longer thereafter as may

be necessary to supervise the work in the name of this board until the present danger is over.

5. That an isolation hospital be immediately provided for the use of the city of Frankfort, county of Franklin and State prison.

Adjourned.

J. N. McCORMACK, Secretary.

REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING.

The board met in regular annual session at the Galt House, Louisville, at 3 p. m., Saturday, June 10, 1905. Present: Drs. Mathews, Bailey, Mayer, Coffman, Shirley, Quinn and McCormack.

The president then delivered his annual address as follows:

President's Address.

Members of the State Board of Health: You will permit me to offer a few suggestions at this, our annual meeting.

First.—There is an effort on the part of the laity of the city, aided, I am told, by the Commercial Club, to establish a hospital for the cure of tuberculosis. This is such a laudable enterprise and so in line with my thoughts that I wish to ask the full commendation of the board to this effort on the part of our citizens. I do not know the full import of their intentions, but I am sure that a hospital of this kind should be erected by the State. It was my pleasure seven years ago at Columbus, Ohio, as president of the American Medical Association, to suggest that the different States of the Union should erect such hospitals and maintain them, if necessary. Not only this, but that the National Government should do the same, in which our sailors and soldiers could be treated who were suffering from tuberculosis. Since that suggestion was made, I am glad to say that a number of States have adopted that idea and have erected hospitals of this character, and the National Government has done the same. The result of treatment in this disease in these institutions is truly remarkable, even to the medical profession.

Sufferers May Remain At Home.

It has been fully demonstrated that patients of this kind do not any longer have to be sent away from the comforts of home and the presence of friends to a far-away climate in order to get well. They

can be treated and cured at home in an institution of this kind managed in a proper way. The State owes it to her poor to look to their restoration to health. Outside of a humanitarian view, it is a great saving to the State in a moneyed way, for every able-bodied man is of a moneyed value to his State. I wish, therefore, not only for your indorsement of this move on the part of the Commercial Club of Louisville, and others, to erect a tuberculosis hospital, but to again enlist an effort to persuade the State, through its Legislature, to build such a one for its poor and dependent citizens afflicted with the disease.

Stricter Barber Law Needed.

Second.—There should, in my opinion be a more rigid law enforced regarding the sanitary regulations of barber shops. This board should at least ask the county boards in the State to look into this matter in each town that has a corporate existence. When we consider the many dangerous and offensive diseases that can emanate from a barber shop it is strange that the barber himself does not ask the rigid enforcement of a regulating sanitary law. Yet in this city in the last few weeks there has been a combined effort to defeat the existing law. It does appear that if gentlemen could be assured that they could go into a barber shop that was controlled by law in its sanitary arrangements, that said shop would have a fine patronage, while on the other hand if one thought that he was running the risk of contracting all manner of disease in another shop he would certainly avoid it.

Schools Should Be Inspected.

Third.—There is a certain amount of power vested in the board looking to the medical inspection of schools. It might be well to use this authority for a while only in an advisory way, but the matter should at least be agitated. It is demonstrated beyond peradventure that many children attend our public and other schools who have diseases that are communicable, but can not be detected by the layman. Many epidemics have their origin in these schools. If for nothing else an inspection of school buildings should be made with regularity to insure cleanliness. But outside these two reasons much good can be done the individual student, thereby aiding the public health. For instance, by the proper and thorough inspection physical ailments other than those mentioned could be detected and which cause absence from school. Imperfect sight and hearing could be observed in their incipiency, especially in the poor children, and by advising treatment a more serious condition avoided. Detrimental habits,

limping, improper modes of standing and walking could be observed and corrected. Many spinal deformities could be prevented by early detection.

Better County Boards Wanted.

Fourth.—It has on several occasions been recommended that there should be a more perfect organization of our county boards of health. Each individual comprising said boards should not only become personally acquainted with the State Board, but with its actions, intentions, etc. Again, an organization should be effected by them, and they should meet as such, once or twice a year, to read and discuss papers, be instructed by the State Board. etc.

Fifth.—Let me remind you that each member of the board has been derelict in duty, because of an unfulfilled promise. It was unanimously agreed over a year ago that each member of the board would fell himself duty-bound to deliver a lecture in his district on things relating to the public health. Whether this promise has been kept you alone are informed. Let me request that you renew the promise and fulfill it.

Sixth.—You will not be surprised when I state that there are yet people who defy the board in its attempts to enforce the law relating to the public health, whether it be in relation to the human or animal, I would suggest that the best thing to do with such people is to rigidly enforce the law.

On motion of Dr. Bailey the suggestion of the address in regard to a sanatorium for tuberculous patients and the work of the Board of Public Safety, Commercial Club and city health officer in favor of such an institution for Louisville were cordially endorsed.

The secretary then read his annual report as follows:

Report of the Secretary.

Although outside of four counties we have no serious epidemics of smallpox or other contagious disease, on account of the inauguration of a comprehensive system of railway sanitation for the entire State, and the holding of the first examination for medical graduates under the new law, this has probably been the most important year in the history of the board.

The matter of railway sanitation was undertaken in a very broad and comprehensive way. The evils and dangers to the public under old conditions had long been partially recognized by both the health and railway officials, and after full conference with representatives of all the

roads, regulations were formulated which give the public much needed protection without over-burdensome trouble and expense to such corporations. These include the regular and systematic cleansing and disinfection of cars, toilet rooms and stations, the proper restriction of the promiscuous and dangerous spitting habit, and other important matters not necessary to mention in detail.

Railroad Sanitation.

The inauguration of such far-reaching reform, involving preparation for the scientific cleansing and disinfection of so many coaches, and the proper care of the toilet rooms in way-stations, has been more tedious than was at first anticipated, but the regulations are already in almost perfect operation on the more important through trains, and the work is well under way on all of the lines. The delay in getting the regulations in operation caused prosecutions to be instituted with commendable promptness in a number of counties, but so far these have been dismissed upon my assurance that all of the roads were in good faith doing their best to put the regulations in operation.

The necessity for this reform was so evident to all, and the improvement resulting from the observance of the regulations will be so obvious that it is believed that we may confidentially rely upon the cordial co-operation of all of the railway officials in enforcing them in the spirit as well as in the letter. In this connection special mention should be made of the work of Messrs. George E. Evans and Edward W. Hines, respectively General Manager and General Solicitor of the L. & N. railroad. These gentlemen represented all of the lines operating in the State in the final negotiations over the regulations, and the thanks of all concerned are due them for the patient, intelligent and tactful attention they gave to the matter.

The New Medical Law.

Our work under the new medical law, and the meaning of it to the people of Kentucky, is probably not less important. Formerly all graduates from reputable medical colleges were entitled to certificates authorizing them to practice in this State upon the presentation of a diploma. As all of the other States required a rigid examination in addition to the diploma, the result was that those who could not pass an examination elsewhere came to Kentucky. By an unwise and unjust provision this evil is continued as to graduates from our own schools until the sessions of 1907, but all others are required to take a fair examination, and our people are now in a measure, and soon will be completely, afforded the protection given in other States.

In the gradual elevation of the standards of both preliminary and professional education of medical practitioners due thought and care have been given to all of the important interests concerned. The protection of the people against ignorant and incompetent doctors, from whose decisions and acts there is usually no appeal, is our first duty, and the law guards the examination so carefully, making it so absolutely impartial, that no injustice need be feared as to any one capable of practicing with safety to the people. Much careful thought has also been given to the interests of our own medical schools. Members of the profession, our personal friends, as well as the city of Louisville, have much invested in these institutions, and no action affecting their interests has been taken without due consideration, and without consultation with their representatives at every step. Some hardships are probably unavoidable in the transition from the old to the new order of things, but in the spirit of helpfulness and co-operation which is attending the movement these can and will be lightened so far as possible.

Smallpox.

Serious epidemics of smallpox have occurred during the year in the counties of Christian, Trigg, Todd and Muhlenberg. Failure to recognize the danger at the outset, and lack of a prompt and proper moral and financial support from the fiscal officials, was the chief cause of trouble and greatly increased the expense in the three first named counties. In Muhlenberg, the disease had gained such a foothold in an ignorant mining population before it was recognized and reported that the situation taxed the capacity of a good county Board of Health, supported by an excellent fiscal court. I visited most of these localities and many others in person and gave my personal assistance to the local authorities.

Many other outbreaks occurred, but in most instances the local officials were able to bring the disease under prompt control, often doing this ideally by limiting it to the first case or family. Where this was possible the saving in danger to life and business as well as money was great, but this could only be done in counties where there was a thorough understanding and co-operation between the fiscal and health officials. It is gratifying to note that such co-operation is becoming the rule in Kentucky, and that under the new statute, which provides for a carefully chosen and salaried health officer in each town and county, with representatives of the fiscal courts on the county Boards of Health, new and wide fields of usefulness are opened up in our life-saving work.

In regard to all of these matters it is pleasant to report a rapidly

growing intelligence and interest in almost every effort for the protection of the public health. The opposition to vaccination, for instance, has appreciably diminished, demagogic obstruction by ignorant and time-serving county officials is less frequent, and similar improvement is to be noted in other ways. The public press has been one of the most important factors in bringing about these results. Our literature relating to domestic pestilences, like consumption, typhoid fever, diphtheria and scarlet fever, often with editorial comments, have been repeatedly and gratuitously reproduced and laid before every newspaper-reading family in the State. The papers of this city have led in this work, and have often given an effectiveness to the efforts of the health officials which would have been impossible otherwise.

So much remains to be done that what has already been accomplished seems small. We know that nearly all acute sickness is unnecessary, and that this is especially true of the domestic plagues just mentioned, and which contribute so large a per cent. to our death rate. A still wider public intelligence is needed, and every agency at the command of the medical profession, the press, the pulpit and the schools, should be used to this end.

We also need some enlightened, progressive legislation. Sanatoria for the isolation and humane care and treatment of consumptives are necessary not only for the State, but for the large cities. A proper law regulating the collection of vital and morbidity statistics lies at the very foundation of the most effective sanitary work. For lack of restrictive legislation our rivers, which must be the main source of water supply for all future generations, are being converted rapidly into open sewers. The medical profession has less personal interest in this work than any other class of citizens, and yet of necessity it has and must always lead in it, even when misunderstood and maligned for doing so. Doctors live from the sickness they are constantly teaching people how to prevent. Nearly 600 physicians are gratuitously serving on health boards in this State, and working to this end, as is true of each of the members of this board, and yet when the profession unselfishly asks for legislation to assist to make its efforts effective the request is too often looked upon with distrust. This phase of public sentiment is dwelt upon as indicating how urgent is the demand for further educational efforts, and to this I earnestly invite your attention.

My financial statement, with vouchers for each item of expense, will be found appended.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FROM APRIL 1, 1904, TO APRIL 1, 1905.

Debtor.

To balance on hand, April 1, 1904	$1,012 80
To annual appropriation	5,000 00
Total	$6,012 80

Creditor.

By payment as per itemized statement	$4,858 44
By balance on hand, April 1, 1905	1,154 36
Total	$6,012 80

Itemized Statement.

Salary of secretary	$1,200 00
Sanitary inspections	1,800 00
Traveling expenses of members and secretary	596 65
Attorney's fees and court costs	500 00
Salary of typewriter	360 00
Postage	215 00
Office expenses and incidentals	103 38
Telephone, telegraph and express	83 41
Total	$4,858 44

Drs. Bailey and Shirley were appointed a committee to audit the accounts and books, and upon this report that they had found the same correct. On motion of Dr. Quinn the secretary was granted a quietus for the fiscal year.

After a full hearing in the matter of the quarantine of the farm of C. M. Hanna, of Shelby county, on account of its infection from anthrax, the action of the Executive Committee in establishing the quarantine was affirmed, its continuance to depend upon the inoculation of the animals on the farm not immune from anthrax, under the supervision of the State Veterinarian.

Upon motion the secretary was instructed to arrange for reciprocity with other States upon the terms and conditions provided by the action of the Confederation of Examining and Licensing Board at the meeting held at Indianapolis, April 27, 1905.

The members then proceeded to report the grades made by the various applicants at the examination held April 25 and 26, 1905, and

after this had been determined and approved by the committee on examination, the secretary was instructed to issue certificates to the successful applicants.

After the transaction of some other routine work in an informal way, the board adjourned.

J. N. McCORMACK, Secretary.

CALLED MEETING.

The executive committee of the board met at the Galt House, Louisville, at 8.00 p. m., August 3, 1905, to consider the yellow fever situation in the South, and the precautions to be taken to prevent the introduction of this disease into Kentucky. Present, Drs. William Bailey, Chester Mayer, and J. N. McCormack, members of the committee; Paul C. Barth, Mayor, and Albert Deig, representing the Louisville Health Department; B. W. Smock, County Health Officer; George E. Evans, B. M. Starks, B. S. Warfield and C. B. Phelps, representing the Louisville & Nashville railroad; C. V. Williams, representing the Lee Steamboat Line, and G. H. Wilson and F. A. Henry, Jr., representing the Louisville & Evansville Packet Company.

After a full discussion of the subject by nearly all of those present, the committee, in the name of the board, promulgated the following proclamation, and instructed the secretary to furnish the transportation companies with blank notices.

Whereas, This board is confident that, in the light of modern scientific knowledge, and with the co-operation of the health and civil authorities, physicians and people, Kentucky can safely continue its traditional and liberal policy of keeping an open door for citizens of our sister States who are fleeing from the pestilence of yellow fever; and

Whereas, In announcing this policy the board does not for a moment lose sight of the fact that it was created and is maintained to guard and protect the health and lives of our own people, and fully appreciate the grave responsibility it has assumed; and

Whereas, This primary duty requires that this board and its auxiliaries in the various cities and counties shall keep track of each refugee, so as to be able, with entire safety to others, to humanely

care for those who may develop the disease, as we know can be done by protecting them from the bite of mosquitoes;

Now, therefore, be it known, that by virtue of authority vested in us by law, all passenger railway conductors on trains coming into this State across our Southern border, and captains of steamboats from the South touching at any point in this State, are hereby made official inspectors for this board; and it is required that they shall give daily notice to this board, upon forms prescribed by it, of all persons from New Orleans or other districts infected with yellow fever, bound for any place in this State, who is not provided with a certificate of freedom from infection from the proper city, State or National authorities, giving the full name and exact place of destination of each person. It is further required that all day and sleeping coaches coming through from New Orleans or other districts infected with yellow fever, which have their temporary or permanent terminals at any point in this State, be closed and immediately fumigated with sulphur, not less than three pounds to each 1,000 cubic feet, upon reaching such terminal.

Health authorities and citizens, city, town and county, are hereby requested and directed to take immediate steps to remove all nuisances and sources of disease within their respective jurisdiction, or upon their premises, and to drain empty or properly oil or cover all ponds, pools, barrels or other receptacles which are or may become breeding places of mosquitoes, and it is urged that all houses be screened, not only against mosquitoes, which may convey yellow fever and malaria, but against flies, which convey typhoid fever, a disease of far more practical importance to our people. It is believed that the fear of yellow fever will prove a blessing to Kentucky if it induces such health reforms as will not only prevent it, but lessen the typhoid fever, diphtheria and other domestic pestilences which cause such a large and needless sick and death rate every year.

Adopted unanimously. Adjourned.

J. M. MATHEWS, President.
J. N. McCORMACK, Secretary.

CALLED MEETING.

The Executive Committee of the board met at the Galt House, Louisville, at 8 p. m., Thursday, August 24, 1905. Present, Drs. Wm. Bailey, Chester Mayer and J. N. McCormack, members; Dr. M. K. Allen, city health officer of Louisville; C. B. Phelps, representing the

Louisville & Nashville Railroad, and G. T. Roach, representing the Illinois Central Railway. After a full consideration of yellow fever in the South, an additional regulation was adopted requiring the transportation companies not to sell tickets or furnish transportation to or to bring into this State from any infected district any person who does not hold a certificate of detention at an official camp from a State or National health official, and the secretary was instructed to give notice of such regulation to each transportation company whose lines enter this State from the South. Adjourned.

J. N. McCORMACK, Secretary.

LAWS CREATING THE

State and Local Boards of Health

OF KENTUCKY,

With Their Rules and Regulations.

THE MEDICAL LAWS OF KENTUCKY.

(As Amended in 1904.)

Act of 1904.

Sec. 1. A board to be known as the State Board of Health is hereby established. It shall consist of eight members, all of whom shall be legally qualified registered practitioners under this act, seven of whom shall be appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the eighth member, who shall be the secretary and executive officer, shall be elected by the board, and by virtue of his office of secretary shall be a member of the board. One member of the board shall be a homeopathic, one an eclectic and one an osteopathic physician, and the other appointed members shall be regular, or allopathic physicians, all to be appointed by the Governor from lists of three names for each vacancy, furnished respectively by the State Society or Association of such schools or systems of practice as are entitled to the member, and the successors of such members shall be appointed in the same manner. If the board shall elect one of its members secretary, as it may do, the Governor shall appoint another member to complete the full number of the board. The president and secretary shall have authority to administer oaths for the purposes of this act, and the members of the board shall, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, take the oath prescribed by the Constitution for State officers.

Act of 1893.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the county clerk of each county to purchase a book of suitable size, to be known as the "Medical Register" of the county, and to set apart one full page for the registration of each physician; and when any physician shall die or remove from the county, he shall make a note of the same at the bottom of the page; and said clerk shall, on the first day

of January in each year, transmit to the office of the State Board of Health a duly certified list of the physicians of said county registered under this law, together with such other information as is hereinafter required, and perform such other duties as are required by this law; and such clerk shall receive the sum of fifty cents from each physician so registered, which shall be his full compensation for all the duties required under this law.

Act of 1893.

Sec. 3. It shall be unlawful for any person to practice medicine, in any of its branches, within the limits of this State, who has not exhibited and registered in the county clerk's office of the county in which he resides his authority for so practicing medicine as herein prescribed, together with his age, address, place of birth, and the school or system of medicine to which he proposes to belong; and the person so registered shall subscribe and verify by oath, before such clerk, an affidavit containing such facts, which, if willfully false, shall subject the affiant to conviction and punishment for perjury.

Act of 1904.

Sec. 4. Authority to practice medicine under this act shall be a certificate from the State Board of Health, registered in the county in which the holder resides; and said board shall issue a certificate to any reputable physician who desires to practice medicine in this State, who has passed a satisfactory examination before it, in the branches of medicine as taught in reputable medical colleges; and said board shall, upon application, admit to examination any person of good moral character, who may possess any of the following qualifications:

1st. A diploma from a reputable medical college, legally chartered under the laws of this State.

2d. A diploma from a reputable and legally chartered medical college of some other State in this Union.

3d. Satisfactory evidence from the person claiming the same that such person was reputably and honorably engaged in the practice of medicine in this State prior to February 23, 1884.

Applicants may present their credentials by mail or proxy and shall receive due notice of the place and date of examination. Certificates shall be signed by the president and secretary, and attested by the seal of the board, and the fee for each examination, including the certificate, shall not exceed the sum of ten dollars. The members of the board shall be entitled to receive ten dollars per day and their necessary traveling expenses for each day devoted to such examinations, to be paid from the fees provided herein, and the board shall [illegible] authority to provide for such assistants as it may deem necessary [illegible] same from the fund arising from such fees.

Act of 1904.

Sec. 5. Examinations shall be held at least semi-annually at Frankfort, Louisville, Lexington, or other centrally located places, and on such dates as the board may deem will best suit the convenience of applicants. The questions for all examinations in the branches common to all schools or systems of practice shall be prepared by a committee of the board, to consist of five members, one of which shall be a homeopath, one an eclectic, and one an osteopath, and said committee shall conduct all examinations and grade the same, and when any applicant has made the average prescribed by law, and is so graded, the Board of Health shall admit such applicant to the practice of his or her profession in this State. All examinations shall be conducted in writing, and in such manner that the result shall be entirely fair and impartial, the applicants being known by numbers so that no member of the Board shall be able to identify the papers of any applicant until they have been graded and the case passed upon; and all questions and answers, with the grade attached, shall be preserved for one year. All applicants examined at any one time shall have the same questions asked them in anatomy, physiology, obstetrics, and the other branches common to all systems of practice, and shall be required to make an average grade of 70, with a minimum of 60 in any one branch; but all examinations, involving methods or principles of treatment shall be made and graded by that member of the board who represents, or most nearly represents, the school or system of practice to which the applicant belongs, or the board may, in its discretion, omit the examination in such branches. No member of the board shall be a stockholder or member of the faculty or board of trustees of any medical college.

Act of 1904.

Sec. 6. Any person engaged in the pratice of osteopathy in this State prior to February 1, 1904, who holds a diploma from a reputable osteopathic college, having a course of not less than four terms of five months each, legally chartered under the laws of any State in this Union, as determined by the osteopathic member of the board, and who makes application to the State Board of Health within ninety days after the passage of this act, accompanied by the fee hereinbefore provided, shall receive a certificate from the board without an examination, which, when registered in the office of the county clerk of the county of his residence, as required of other certificates issued by the board, shall authorize the holder thereof to practice osteopathy in this Commonwealth, but it shall not permit him to administer drugs, nor to perform surgical operations with the knife. The words; "practice of medicine," in this act, shall be held to include the practice of osteopathy. But no person shall be permitted to prac-

tice osteopathy in this Commonwealth without an osteopathic diploma and certificate as provided in this section.

Act of 1904.

Sec. 7. Any other person applying for authority to treat the sick or injured, or in any way discharge the duties usually performed by physicians, whether by medical, surgical or mechanical means, shall apply to the State Board of Health, who shall examine them as to their competency in such manner as they may deem fair and best, but such examination shall always include anatomy, physiology and pathology, and the term "practice of medicine," as used in this act, shall be construed to be the treatment of any human ailment or infirmity by any method; but this shall not include trained or other nurses, or persons selling proprietary or patent medicines, when not traveling as a troupe or troupes composed of two or more persons.

Act of 1904.

Sec. 8. That any itinerant medical company of two or more persons traveling as a troupe or company as vendors of any drug, nostrum or instrument of any kind, intended for the treatment of any disease or injury, or who shall, by any writing or printing, profess to the public to treat disease or deformity by the use of any drug, nostrum, or instrument, shall pay to the board a license of $100 per month, which shall be at once covered into the State Treasury. The board shall issue a license to reputable and worthy applicants under this section upon payment of the fee for each month, but may for sufficient cause refuse such license. Any such itinerant vendor traveling as a company or troupe, with two or more persons as members or in its employ, who shall treat or profess to treat or cure disease or injuries by the use of any drug, nostrum, or instrument without license to do so, or shall sell the same for such purpose, in violation of this section, shall, upon conviction, each and every person so engaged, be fined fifty dollars for the first offense, and upon each subsequent conviction shall be fined one hundred dollars.

Act of 1893.

Sec. 9. Nothing in this law shall be construed as to authorize any itinerant doctor to register or to practice medicine in any county in this State.

Act of 1893.

Sec. 10. Nothing in this law shall be so construed as to discriminate against any peculiar school or system of medicine, or to prohibit women from practicing midwifery, or to prohibit gratuitous services in case of emergency; nor shall this law apply to commissioned surgeons of the United States Army, Navy or Marine Hospital Service, or to legally qualified physicians of another State,

called to see a particular case or family, but who does not open an office or appoint any place in this State where he or she may meet patients or receive calls.

Act of 1904.

Sec. 11. The State Board of Health may refuse to issue the certificate provided for in this act for any of the following causes:

1st. The presentation to the board of any license, certificate or diploma which was illegally or fraudulently obtained, or the practice of fraud or deception in passing the examination.

2d. The commission of a criminal abortion, or conviction of a felony involving moral turpitude.

3d. Chronic or persistent inebriety, or addiction to a drug habit, to an extent which disqualifies the applicant to practice with safety to the people.

4th. Or other grossly unprofessional or dishonorable conduct of a character likely to deceive or defraud the public.

The board may suspend or revoke a certificate for any of the causes for which it may refuse to grant a license under the provisions of this act. In all proceedings for suspension or revocation under this act the holder, and shall be given at least thirty days thereafter to prepare for a hearing; and he shall be heard in person or by counsel, or both, as he may elect, and in such hearing and in all matters arising in the course of their duties, the president and secretary shall have authority to administer oaths; and in such hearing the board may take oral or written proof for and against the complaint, as it may deem will best present the facts. In all cases of refusal, suspension, or revocation, the applicant or holder may appeal to the Governor, who may affirm or overrule the decision of the board. Upon the suspension or revocation of any certificate, it shall be the duty of the board to give official notice of such action, under seal, to the county clerk of the county in which the holder is registered, and such name shall be marked as suspended for the period indicated, or stricken from the register, in accordance with such notice, and if such holder shall continue to practice he shall thereupon be subject to the penalties provided in the law to which this is an amendment.

Act of 1904.

Sec. 12. This act shall take effect and be in force in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, but it is expressly provided that all certificates issued by the board under the provisions of the law to which this is an amendment, are hereby confirmed and continued in force, and all students who are matriculated in any medical or osteopathic college in this Commonwealth on or before February 1, 1904, and shall have graduated prior to September

1, 1907, and make application to the board prior to January 1, 1908, shall receive certificates without examination. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Act of 1893.

Sec. 13. It shall be the duty of the State and local boards of health to bring to the attention of the courts any violations of the provisions of this law within their respective jurisdictions.

Act of 1898.

Sec. 14. Any person living in this State, or any person coming into this State, who shall practice medicine, or attempt to practice medicine in any of its branches, or who shall treat or attempt to treat any sick or afflicted person by any system or method whatsoever, for reward or compensation, without first complying with the provisions of this law, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined fifty dollars, and upon each and every subsequent conviciton shall be fined one hundred dollars and imprisoned thirty days, or either or both, in the discretion of the court or jury trying the case; and in no case where any provision of this law has been violated shall the person so violating be entitled to receive any compensation for the service rendered. To open an office for such purpose, or to announce to the public in any way a readiness to treat the sick or afflicted shall be deemed to engage in the practice of medicine within the meaning of this act.

STATE HEALTH LAW.

Chapter 63, Kentucky Statutes.

Section 2047. A board to be known as the State Board of Health is hereby established. It shall consist of eight members, all of whom shall be legally qualified registered practitioners under this act, seven of whom shall be appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the eighth member, who shall be the secretary and executive officer, shall be elected by the board, and by virtue of his office of secretary shall be a member of the board. One member of the board shall be a homeopathic, one an eclectic, and one an osteopathic physician, and the other appointed members shall be regular, or allopathic physicians, all to be appointed by the Governor from lists of three names for each vacancy, furnished respectively by the State society or association of such schools or systems of practice as are entitled to the member, and the successors of such members shall be appointed in the same manner. If the board shall elect one of its members secretary, as it may do, the Governor shall appoint

another member to complete the full number of the board. The president and secretary shall have authority to administer oaths for the purposes of this act, and the members of the board shall, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, take the oath prescribed by the Constitution for State officers.

Sec. 2048. **Term of Office—Vacancy—How Filled.**—The present board shall continue in office until their respective terms expire; and, as the term of members expire, their successors shall be appointed, as herein provided, and shall hold office six years, and until their successors are appointed. A vacancy in the board may be filled by the Governor until the next regular session of the General Assembly.

Sec. 2049. **Powers and Duties—Quarantine Established—Common Carriers to Obey—Penalty.**—The board shall have general supervision of the health of the citizens of the State, and endeavor to make intelligent and profitable use of the collected records of the causes of sickness and death among the people. They shall make sanitary investigations and inquiry concerning the causes of the disease, and especially of epidemics and endemics; the causes of mortality and the effects of locality, employments, conditions, food, water supply, habits and other circumstances upon the health of the people. They shall make sanitary inspection and survey of such places and localities as they deem advisable; and when they believe there is a probability that any infectious or contagious disease will invade this State from any other State or country, it shall be their duty to take such action and adopt and enforce such rules and regulations as they may, in the exercise of their discretion, deem sufficient in preventing the introduction or spread of such infectious or contagious disease or diseases within this State. The better to accomplish such objects, they are empowered and directed to establish and strictly maintain quarantine at such places as they deem proper; and are further empowered to make and enforce any regulations to obstruct and prevent the introduction or spread of infectious or contagious diseases to or within the State. They may establish quarantine ground in some suitable place, and establish the quarantine to be observed in such locality, and may there cause to be erected temporary buildings or hospitals, necessary for the medical treatment of any persons who may be kept in quarantine and affected with contagious or infectious disease, for the inspection or disinfection of travelers' baggage, merchandise and articles in transit through such quarantine grounds or stations; and they may enforce inspections of persons and articles at such stations or grounds, as well as the purification of perons, baggage and articles, and require the transportation of passengers from said quarantine station; and shall assign the charge and control of each quarantine station to a competent physician and his necessary assistants or employes, who shall receive

such compensation as the board may fix as the value of their service. All companies or individuals operating or controlling railroads, steamboats, coaches, public and private conveyances, and steamers plying the Ohio river or its tributaries in this State, shall obey the rules and regulations when made and published by the State Board of Health; and any person or owner having charge of any railway train, passenger coach, steamboat or public or private conveyance, who shall refuse to obey such rules and regulations when made and published by the State Board of Health, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and for each offense shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not less than ten nor more than sixty days, or both so fined and imprisoned. (See chapter 5, section 49, as to power to suppress contagious disease among cattle.)

Sec. 2050. The board shall hold its meetings semi-annually at such places and times as the majority of the board may determine by a vote taken at the previous meeting of the board. A majority of the members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; they shall elect the president of the board from their own number, and may adopt rules and by-laws subject to the provisions of this law. They are authorized to send either the secretary or a special committee of the board to consult and co-operate with the National Board of Health, the State Boards of Health of other States, or other sanitary organizations, with reference to location, drainage, water supply, the disposal of excrement, garbage, the heating and ventilation of public and private buildings; and the board is empowered to co-operate with other State boards of health in prosecuting sanitary investigations, and whenever requested shall afford information to any community as to the proper methods of ventilating and heating the public buildings and school houses of the State.

Sec. 2051. **Members Sent on Duty to be Paid.**—Whenever the State Board of Health shall deem it necessary to send any member or members of said board to any place in this State, for the purpose of establishing quarantine or to make any sanitary investigation or survey, said board may allow such member or members so sent a reasonable compensation, to be paid out of the appropriation made by this law.

Sec. 2052. **Secretary—Appointment and Removal of—Office and Duty.**—The secretary shall be elected by the members composing the State Board of Health on the first Monday in January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, and shall hold his office for a term of four years and until his successor shall have been elected. He shall keep his office at some centrally located place in this State designated by the board and shall perform the duties prescribed by this law or required by the board. He shall keep a record of the transactions of

the board; shall have the custody of all books, papers, documents and other property belonging to the board which may be deposited in his office; shall, so far as practicable, communicate with other State boards of health, and with the local boards within the State; shall keep on file all reports received from such boards and all correspondence of the office appertaining to the business of the board; he shall, so far as possible, aid in obtaining contributions to the library of the board; shall prepare blank forms of returns, and such instructions as may be necessary, and forward them to the local boards of health; he shall collect information concerning vital statistics, knowledge respecting diseases, and all useful information on the subject of hygiene; and through an annual report, and otherwise, as the board may direct, shall disseminate such information among the people, and shall supply, on demand, to local boards of health, reliable vaccine virus for gratuitous vaccination of the poor.

Sec. 2053. **Salary of Secretary—Compensation of Members.**—The secretary shall receive an annual salary, which shall be fixed by the State Board of Health, not exceeding the sum of twelve hundred dollars. The board shall quarterly certify the amount due him, and on presentation of said certificate, the auditor shall draw his warrant upon the treasurer for the amount. The members of the board shall receive no compensation for their services, but their traveling and other necessary expenses, while employed on the business of the board, shall be allowed and paid. The necessary printing of the State Board of Health shall be done in the same way and upon the same conditions as other public printing is done.

Sec. 2054. **Annual Appropriation—How to Expend.**—The sum of five thousand dollars per annum, or so much thereof as may be deemed necessary by the State Board of Health, is hereby appropriated to pay the salary of the secretary, meet the contingent expenses of the office of secretary, and the expenses of the board, which shall not exceed the sum here appropriated. Said expenses shall be certified and paid in the same manner as the salary of the secretary.

Sec. 2055. It shall be the duty of the State Board of Health to appoint three intelligent and discreet, licensed and practicing physicians residing in each county of this State, who, together with the county judge and one person elected by the fiscal court of each county, shall constitute a local board of health for the respective counties in which they reside, and such persons as members of the local board, shall hold their office for a term of two years from the date of their appointment or election, and until their successors are appointed or elected, and such local boards are empowered, and it shall be their duty to inaugurate and execute and to require the heads of families and other persons to execute such sanitary regulations as the local board may con-

sider expedient to prevent the outbreak and spread of cholera, smallpox, yellow fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria and other epidemic and communicable diseases, and to this end may bring the infected population under prompt and proper treatment during premonitory or other stages of the disease, and they are empowered to go upon and inspect any premises which they may believe are in an unclean or infectious condition, and it shall be empowered to fix and determine the location of an eruptive hospital for the county, sufficiently remote from human habitation and public highways as in its judgment is safe, and said boards are authorized and shall have power to enforce the rules and regulations adopted by the State Board of Health, and any person who shall fail or refuse, after written notice from the local board or State Board, to observe or obey the written request shall be fined not less than $10 nor more than $100 for each day he so fails or neglects, and it shall be the duty of physicians practicing their profession in any county in which a local board is organized to report all or any of the above-mentioned diseases under their special treatment to such local board, and it shall likewise be the duty of heads of families to report any of said diseases, when known by them to exist in their respective families, to such local board, or to some member thereof, within twenty-four hours from his or her knowledge of the existence of such disease, and such local board shall make report to the State Board of Health at least once in every three months:

1st. Of the character of the infectious, epidemic and communicable diseases prevailing in their county.

2d. The number reported as afflicted with such disease.

3d. The action taken by such boards in arresting the progress of such epidemics, and the visible effects of such action; and shall also make special reports when they deem it expedient, or when required by the State Board, and the local board shall receive no compensation for such services.

The local board shall appoint a competent practicing physician, who shall be the health officer of the county and secretary of the board, whose duty shall be to see that the rules and regulations provided for in this act, and the rules and regulations of the State Board of Health are enforced, and who shall hold his office at the pleasure of said board, and he shall receive a salary, the amount of which to be fixed by the fiscal court at the time or immediately after his election. In no state of case shall said health officer claim or receive from the county any compensation for his services other than the salary fixed by the fiscal court.

Sec. 2056. **Quarantine Established by Local Boards—Notice to State Board and Duty of—Penalty Against Carrier Violating Rules.**—In the counties bordering on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and on

the State lines separating Kentucky from the States of West Virginia and Tennessee, the local boards of health are empowered to declare and maintain quarantine in said county or counties or in any particular place or places therein against the introduction of any contagious or infectious diseases prevailing in any other State or county. Provided, that so soon as such quarantine is established, the local board declaring the same, through its presiding or chief officer, shall, in writing, notify the State Board of Health of such quarantine, and the extent thereof; and thereupon the State Board of Health, in the exercise of its supervisory power over local boards, shall, as early as practicable, by their sanitary or executive committee, ascertain the necessity of such quarantine, and shall either approve of said quarantine, and enforce the same, or declare the same raised. The State Board of Health and its agents, employes, or the local boards of health, acting under the direction and regulations of the State Board, when they have reasonable ground to believe that any packet or other steamboat, barge or other water craft navigating the Mississippi or Ohio rivers, or any of their tributaries, is infected with any epidemic or infectious disease, are empowered to prevent the landing of such craft at any point or places on the Kentucky shore; and they are also empowered, when they have reasonable grounds to believe any railway train, coach, or other vehicle, contains persons or articles infected with epidemic or infectious diseases, to detain at any station or point on such railway or road, such train, coach or vehicle for a time sufficient to disinfect or purify the same: Provided, quarantine has been established at such station or place by action of said boards; and any railway conductor, driver or person in charge of any coach or vehicle who shall wilfully avoid or prevent the inspection or purification of the coaches or vehicles under his charge or control shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and imprisoned not less than ten nor more than sixty days, or both so fined or imprisoned.

Sec. 2057. **Boards May Examine Into Causes of Disease—Notice to Remove Nuisance—Penalty.**—The State Board of Health and the local boards shall have power and authority to examine into all nuisances, sources of filth and causes of sickness that may, in their opinion, be injurious to the health of the inhabitants within any county in this State, or in any vessel within any harbor or port in any county in this State; and whenever any such nuisance, source of filth or cause of sickness shall be found to exist on any private property, or in any vessel within any port or harbor of any county in this State, or upon any water course in this State, the State Board of Health or local boards of health shall have power and authority to order, in writing, the owner or occupant thereof, at his own expense, to remove the same

within twenty-four hours, or within such reasonable time thereafter as such board may order; and if the owner or occupant shall neglect so to do, he shall be fined not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars, and each day's continuance of such nuisance, or source of filth, or cause of sickness, after the owner or occupant thereof shall have been notified to remove same, shall be a separate offense.

Sec. 2058. **Duty of County Attorney.**—It shall be the duty of the county attorney of each county to prosecute any person who shall violate the provisions of this chapter.

Sec. 2059. **City Boards—Appointment—Term of Office—Powers and Duty—Appointment of Health Officer.**—It shall be the duty of the council of every city in this State of ten thousand inhabitants or more to appoint a board of health for such city, to consist of six persons, not members of such council, who shall be appointed as follows: Two persons for a term of one year, two persons for a term of two years, and two persons for a term of three years, and at least three of whom shall be competent physicians. The mayor of such city shall be ex officio a member of such board of health. Upon the expiration of the term of office of any member of a board of health appointed under this section, his successor shall be appointed for a term of three years. It shall be the duty of the board of trustees or council of every incorporated city or town of less than ten thousand and more than two thousand five hundred inhabitants to appoint a board of health for such city or town, to consist of three persons, not members of such board of trustees or council, who shall hold their office for a term of three years, and until their successors have been appointed. Such boards of health shall organize within ten days after their appointment, and shall elect a competent physician, who shall be the health officer of such city or town, and the executive officer of and ex officio a member of such board of health. Such local boards shall have the same powers within their respective cities and towns as local boards for counties are invested with by this chapter.

Sec. 2060. **Compensation of Health Officer—Removal—Address to be Sent State Board.**—Physicians appointed as health officers for cities, towns and counties shall receive reasonable compensation for their services, to be allowed by the councils, trustees or county courts of the cities, towns or counties, and to be paid as other city, town or county officers are paid, and such officers may be removed at any time by the local boards appointing them. It shall be the duty of each local authority to transmit to the office of the State Board the name and postoffice address of each officer appointed by it. Any physician or head of a family who shall fail or refuse to report to the local board of health [illegible]es of cholera, smallpox, yellow fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria and [illegible]r epidemic diseases, as provided for in section two thousand and

fifty-five of the act mentioned in the title of this act, shall be fined not less than five dollars for each day he neglects or refuses to report.

Sec. 2061. **Existing Boards and Health Officers Continued.**—All existing local boards and health officers shall remain in office until removed as herein provided, or until their respective terms expire, and their successors shall be appointed as herein provided.

Sec. 2062. 1. **Appropriation to Prevent Yellow Fever and Cholera—Expenditures to be Reported.**—That the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, which shall constitute a "contingent fund," any part of which may, from time to time, be used for preventing the introduction of cholera or yellow fever into this State, or for the suppression thereof if introduced. No part of the ten thousand dollars shall be used for any other purpose than that expressed in this section, nor shall any part thereof be used except at such time or times as in the judgment of the Governor of this Commonwealth necessity therefor exists; but whenever, in the judgment of the Governor, it shall be necessary to take action to prevent the introduction or spread of either of said diseases, he is authorized and directed, from time to time, to draw his written order for so much of the ten thousand dollars as may be necessary in favor of the State Board of Health, and on receipt of such order the auditor shall draw his warrant on the treasurer for the amount of such orders of the Governor, and said sums so received by the State Board of Health, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be expended by said board in the work of protecting the people of this State against the introduction or spread of these diseases.

2. The State Board of Health shall keep a full and separate account of all moneys expended out of said ten thousand dollars' appropriation, and shall report an itemized statement thereof to the General Assembly.

SMALLPOX.

Chapter 119, Kentucky Statutes.

Section 4607. **Penalty for Importing Into State.**—If any person shall wilfully or designedly import or bring the smallpox or any variolous or infected matter of the said disease into this Commonwealth from any other country or place whatsoever, or shall cause the same to be done, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars.

Sec. 4608. **Adults to be Vaccinated.**—All persons of the age of twenty-one years and over, who have not been vaccinated, or, if vaccinated, not successfully, shall, within three months after this revision takes effect, procure their own vaccination or re-vaccination, as the case may be.

Sec. 4609. **Minors and Infants—Vaccination.**—All parents, guar-

dians and other persons having the care, custody or control of any child or children, or who may have in their employ any minor or minors, shall have the same vaccinated; and every parent, guardian and person that may have the care, custody or control of any child born hereafter, shall have said child vaccinated within twelve months after its birth, or after it comes under his or her care, custody or control.

Sec. 4610. **Persons Coming from Other States to be Vaccinated.**—All persons coming into this State to abide or become citizens, who have not been vaccinated, or who may have children under their care or control that have not been vaccinated, shall procure the vaccination of themselves and said children within six months after coming into the State.

Sec. 4611. **City Council May Require Persons to be Vaccinated.**—The city council of every city, and the board of trustees of every town in the State, are invested with full power and authority to make such ordinances, rules and regulations, with fines and penalties attached, as will secure the vaccination of all the inhabitants of said cities and towns, and provide the necessary means to pay for the vaccination of all paupers and destitute persons in same.

Sec. 4612. **Inmates of Charitable Institutions and Penitentiary to be Vaccinated.**—The superintendents of the charitable institutions of the State shall have all the inmates of said institutions vaccinated. The keeper of the penitentiary shall have all the convicts in same vaccinated.

Sec. 4613. **Pure Vaccine Matter to be Used.**—All vaccination performed under this article shall be with pure vaccine matter.

Sec. 4614. **County Court May Appoint Physician to Vaccinate—Fees.**—That it shall be the duty of the county judge of the county court of each county, whenever, in his opinion, the necessity for such action exists, to call his court together, and said court shall have power to give to some practicing physician or physicians of the county written authority to vaccinate all persons in the county who are unable to procure vaccination. The physicians so appointed shall furnish to the judge of said court a true list, under oath, of the persons vaccinated by him, with the charges thereof, which shall not exceed twenty-five cents for each successful vaccination; and the judge shall report the same to the court of claims for his county, and the court shall order the charges to be paid out of the county levy.

Sec. 4615. **Patients Having Smallpox—Care to be Taken of.**—Every person superintending a hospital or other place where a patient having smallpox is confined, shall prohibit all intercourse therewith of persons not having had the disease, and shall, before discharging a patient, or suffering him to be removed, take due care that his

person is thoroughly cleansed, and his clothes, such as have not been infected with the disease, under the penalty of ten dollars.

Sec. 4616. **Persons Going Where Smallpox is may be Confined.**—If any person who has never had smallpox shall go into a house where the disease is, or associate with a person who is afflicted therewith, any justice of the peace, on due proof of the fact, may cause such person to be conveyed to some house or place in the county where the disease will not spread, there to remain until he shall have gone through the disease, or until a physician shall certify that he will not take same. If such person be not able to pay the expense of his nursing, the county shall pay the same.

Sec. 4617. **Penalty for Wilfully Spreading.**—If any person shall wilfully endeavor to spread or propagate the smallpox he shall be subject to be indicted and fined the sum of five hundred dollars, or to be imprisoned for six months.

Sec. 4618. **Penalty for Person Having Smallpox Going in Public Places.**—Any person who, having reason at the time to believe himself afflicted with the disease of smallpox, shall voluntarily go upon any public highway or street. or to any place at which people are accustomed to collect or assemble, or who shall enter or go on board any steamboat, railroad car or other public conveyance, and all persons who shall knowingly aid or assist any one thus to offend, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be fined not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

These rules having been duly adopted and properly published, have the force of law.

(It is recommended that they also be adopted by each city and county board of health in the State.)

Rule 1. Each local board of health shall elect a competent physician as its secretary, and he shall, by such election, become the health officer of the territory under its jurisdiction. The name and postoffice address of such officer shall at once be sent by him to the State Board of Health. Such officer shall enforce the rules and regulations of the State Board of Health and his own board; he shall keep a correct report of its proceedings, and of his official acts; shall report quarterly and at such other times as may be required by the State Board of Health, and perform such other duties as may be required by his own or the State board. Local boards of health shall recommend to their respective fiscal courts and councils the value of the services of the health officer, to be paid under section 2060, Kentucky Statutes.

Rule 2. The health officer shall make a sanitary survey of the ter-

ritory under his jurisdiction, for the purpose of ascertaining the existence of conditions detrimental to the public health, including in such survey, swamp lands, stagnant ponds, imperfect drainage, sewerage, cess pools and water closets; the construction, ventilation and drainage of public buildings, school houses, prisons, hospitals, eleemosynary institutions, and such nuisances as might prove detrimental to the public health, and shall take proper steps to secure the abatement of such nuisance or condition. Between the first day of May and the first day of November, no hogs shall be kept within one-half mile of the corporate limits of any city or town in this State. The local board shall order the removal of such animals at any time when they appear to be prejudicial to the public health, safety, or comfort. No privy vault, or cesspool shall open into any stream, ditch or drain except common sewers. No human excrement removed from privy vaults within a city or town shall be deposited on the ground within one mile of the corporate limits of any city or town, and only then upon a written permit from the health officer of the county in whose jurisdiction the territory lies.

Rule 3. City and county boards of health shall exercise especial supervision over the location, drainage, water supply, heating, ventilation, plumbing and disposal of excreta of the schools, school houses and all public buildings within their jurisdiction, and where any hygienic faults exist it shall be the duty of said board of health, upon notification of proper authorities, to immediately examine the same and advise such changes as will result in a correction of any existing defects.

DANGEROUS COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

Rule 4. Whenever any parent, guardian or other person having charge of the sick in his or her family, or having charge of any one residing temporarily therein, shall know or suspect that such person or persons are affected with smallpox, diphtheria, membraneous croup, scarlet fever, measles or other communicable diseases dangerous to the public health, the person having supervision of the sick shall immediately give notice to the health officer within whose jurisdiction he or she made reside.

Rule 5. When any physician shall know or suspect that any person whom he is called upon to visit has diphtheria, membraneous croup, scarlet fever, measles, or any other communicable diseases dangerous to the public health, such physician shall immediately give notice, together with the locality and description of the case, to the board of health within whose jurisdiction he may reside.

Rule 6. No parent, guardian or other person having control of any

child or children shall allow or permit any such child or children to go from any house or building infected with diphtheria, membraneous croup, scarlet fever, measles, or other communicable disease dangerous to the public health, to attend any church, Sunday school or public gathering, or to travel in any street car or public vehicle, vessel or steamer, or to travel or to appear on any highway or street without first procuring a permit from the board of health or its proper officer.

Rule 7. It shall be unlawful for any person to enter or leave any house or building infected with smallpox, diphtheria, membraneous croup, scarlet fever, or any communicable disease dangerous to the public health, to attend any church, public meeting or place of amusement, or to travel on any street car or public vehicle, vessel or steamer, or to travel or appear on any public street or highway, without first making a complete change of clothing and procuring a permit from the board of health of the jurisdiction.

Rule 8. No person who is, or has been recently, affected with diphtheria, membraneous croup, smallpox, scarlet fever, or any communicable disease dangerous to the public health, shall be permitted to travel or appear upon the public streets or highway, or to appear in any public place or gathering, or to travel in any public vehicle or vessel, until a certificate is made by the attending physician to the board of health within whose jurisdiction the case occurs, stating that all danger from contagion by reason of such disease is passed, and such certificate is approved and endorsed by said board of health.

Rule 9. Whenever the board of health or its proper officer shall know or suspect the existence of any communicable disease dangerous to the public health, and there be no physician in attendance, or should any physician, while in attendance, fail or refuse to immediately report such case to the board of health, it shall be the duty of said board of health, or its health officer, to examine such case or cases of alleged communicable disease dangerous to the public health and act as required by the rules governing said board of health in such cases of communicable diseases.

Rule 10. It shall be the duty of each local board of health to make a written request of the fiscal court or city council of the jurisdiction in which it is located to provide suitable grounds, buildings and equipments for an "eruptive hospital," and at its discretion to remove, or to direct the health officer to remove to it at once any case of smallpox that may occur or come within its jurisdiction; and in all cases where there has been an exposure, or a suspected exposure to smallpox of any person, it shall be the duty of the board of health under whose jurisdiction said person may be temporarily or permanently residing, to quarantine for twenty days such persons as may have been exposed or suspected of having been exposed to smallpox, and to see that the

health officer at once vaccinates or re-vaccinates all who may have been thus exposed. It shall be the imperative duty of the board of health to enforce this rule, and in case of refusal or neglect by said board of health to comply with the requirements of this rule, it shall be the duty of the secretary of the State Board of Health to assume charge, and either in person or by his inspectors enforce the foregoing rule. The board of health shall employ such guards, nurses and medical and other assistance, and procure such food, clothing, bedding, vehicles and other things as may be necessary for the proper and humane care of such afflicted and exposed persons; and the reasonable expense thereof shall be borne by the fiscal court or council having jurisdiction.

Upon notice that smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles or other communicable disease exist within its jurisdiction it shall be the duty of the city or county board of health to placard the house in which such disease prevails, by placing a flag or card not less than twelve inches long in a conspicious place on said house, the card or flag to be procured from the county health officer on application. After the house is flagged, or placarded, all persons, and especially all children, all having the care of children and all going where children are, shall be excluded, except upon permit from the board of health. The card or flag for smallpox shall be yellow, and have the name of the disease printed thereon. The card or flag for diphtheria, membraneous croup and scarlet fever shall be red, with the name of the disease printed thereon. No person shall remove, or cause to be removed, any such card or flag, until a certificate is made by the attending physician satisfactory to the health officer in authority, that the disease has subsided and all danger of contagion by reason of such disease is passed, and that proper disinfection, satisfactory to the health officer has been accomplished. Any person causing the removal or mutilation of said card or flag before a proper certificate has been placed in the hands of the health officer in authority, upon conviction, shall be subject to the penalties of the law. In cities or towns flags or cards shall be provided by city or town authorities, and outside the corporate limits of cities or towns, by county authorities. Every physician attending a case of smallpox, diphtheria, or scarlet fever shall use a robe, overalls, or other proper protection for his clothing and person, and take every other reasonable precaution to prevent communicating the disease to others.

Rule 12. It is hereby made the duty of any person having charge of the remains of one who has died of smallpox to cause the body to be interred within twelve hours after death; and it shall be the duty of any person having charge of the remains of those who died of smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria and membraneous croup, to cause said

remains to be immediately wrapped in a sheet saturated with a solution of bichloride of mercury in the proportion of one ounce of bichloride of mercury to the gallon of water, and placed in a coffin, which shall be securely closed, and the coffin not to be opened again. In all such cases the funeral shall be strictly private, and no public or church funeral held, or any person permitted to enter the house containing the remains except the undertaker and his assistants and the clergyman, unless by permission of the board of health.

DISINFECTION.

Rule 13. The room in which there has been a case of contagious disease dangerous to the public health, must be immediately disinfected following the recovery of the sick or the removal of the remains, with formaldehyde or by burning sulphur. In preparing for such disinfection, proceed as follows: Thoroughly boil everything which can be so treated. All articles which can not be boiled must be spread out on chairs. Mattresses should be burned. Open all closets, chests or trunks, but let nothing remain in them. Paste strips or sheets of paper over keyholes, cracks, stovepipe holes, and shut tightly all windows and doors. Formaldehyde may be used from a generator or by sprinkling on sheets suspended in the room, using a quart of a 40 per cent. solution for every 1,000 cubic feet of space. If sulphur is used, place a tub containing about two inches of water in the room. Put two bricks in the tub and on them place a tin pie pan or any old iron vessel. Into the vessel put three pounds of sulphur for every 1,000 cubic feet of room space, moisten with alcohol and set on fire. Immediately leave the room and tightly close the door. At the end of twenty four hours open the windows, top and bottom, and air the room until all odor of sulphur is gone. Take out the various articles, including carpet, and submit them to air and sunshine for several days. Thoroughly clean the room, scrubbing all the wood work with soap and water and re-whitewash or re-calcimine the walls and ceiling. If walls are papered, have the paper removed and new paper put on.

If any house is infected with smallpox and is so constructed that, in the opinion of the board of health, it can not be safely and thoroughly disinfected, after due notice such house should be condemned as a nuisance, under section 2057 of the statutes, and the owner required to destroy it.

QUARANTINE.

Rule 14. No common carrier or other person shall bring into the State of Kentucky any person sick or suspected of being sick with Asiatic cholera, smallpox, yellow fever, typhus fever, diphtheria, mem-

braneous croup and scarlet fever, or any other communicable disease dangerous to the public health.

Rule 15. When any railway car, steamboat, vessel or other conveyance coming from a place or locality declared by the State Board of Health having jurisdiction as being infected with cholera, smallpox, typhus fever or yellow fever, or having on board any person or persons affected with any of the above mentioned diseases enters any part or place in the State of Kentucky, such railway car, steamboat, vessel or other conveyance, shall be stopped and held by the sheriff of the county having jurisdiction upon order of its health officer, who shall at once telegraph to the office of the State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky., and the crew, officers, passengers, baggage, merchandise and freight shall be subject to such inspection and disinfection as may be ordered by the State Board of Health.

Rule 16. If any person is found on any railway car, steamboat, vessel or other conveyance who is sick with cholera, smallpox, typhus fever or yellow fever, he or she shall be immediately removed by the health authorities within whose jurisdiction such person is found, and isolated and properly cared for until the termination of the disease, and the necessary expense of such isolation and care (if the person so removed is unable to pay the same) shall be a valid claim against and be refunded by the owners, agents or assigns of the railway car, steamboat, vessel or other conveyance from which such person or persons were removed.

Rule 17. If a case of smallpox, or a person reasonably suspected of having been exposed thereto, shall be removed from such railway car, steamboat, vessel or other conveyance, they shall be isolated for fourteen (14) days from the last exposure. In case of typhus fever, all persons reasonably suspected of having been exposed thereto shall be removed and isolated for twenty-one (21) days from the last exposure. In case of cholera or yellow fever, all persons reasonably suspected of having been exposed thereto shall be removed and isolated for five (5) days from last exposure. The clothing of persons so removed, and all baggage, luggage, freight or merchandise found on any railway, steamboat, vessel or other conveyance on which there is any person sick with cholera, smallpox, typhus fever or yellow fever, and reasonably suspected of having been infected, shall be at once disinfected or destroyed, and such railway car, steamboat, vessel or other conveyance shall also be disinfected as required by the board of health having jurisdiction.

Rule 18. When deemed necessary by the State Board of Health, to prevent the spread of cholera, and after ten (10) days' notice, each and every railway car, steamboat, vessel in or coming into the State of Kentucky, and used for the transportation of passengers shall be pro-

vided with means satisfactory to said Board of Health for disinfecting the excreta of passengers and crews.

Rule 19. It shall be the duty of the conductor of any railway train, and the master of any steamboat or vessel, to immediately notify by telegram the secretary of the State Board of Health, at Bowling Green, of any case or suspected case of cholera, smallpox, yellow fever or typhus fever occurring on board such train, boat or vessel within the limits of the State of Kentucky.

Rule 20. It shall be the duty of the Board of Health or other health authorities of any town, city or county, to at once furnish the State Board of Health with a true copy of any quarantine orders or regulations adopted by said Board of Health authority, as against any foreign State or municipality or county within the State of Kentucky.

RAILWAYS AND SLEEPING CARS.

Rule 21. All day coaches engaged in regular traffic shall be thoroughly cleansed after each trip at such points as facilities for same have been provided. In no case shall such cleansing be less frequently performed than on every third day of use. In such cleansing, all rugs, mattings and upholstered seats and back-rests, when practicable, shall be removed from the coach to the open air for mechanical cleansing, and be exposed to sunlight when the prevailing meteorological conditions will permit.

Rule 22. All interior surfaces in coaches are to be mopped, scrubbed or cleansed, at intervals of not more than ten days, with solutions of mercury bichloride, carbolic acid, tricreosol or other disinfecting preparation preferred by any corporation and approved by this board as to ingredients and strength.

Rule 23. Spittoons are to be provided in numbers of not less than one for each seat in all smoking cars and toilet rooms, and one at each end of all other day coaches and in all waiting rooms. Placards provided by this board shall be displayed at each end of all such coaches, and in all waiting rooms, indicating the importance of using the spittoons, and it shall be unlawful for any person to spit upon the floor, or platform, of any railway car, or other public conveyance, or upon the floor of any waiting room or platform in any station or depot.

Rule 24. All coaches of any kind in which an acute infectious disease has been carried shall remain closed and unoccupied after such person has been removed until it has been thoroughly cleansed and disinfected by the use of formaldehyde gas in quantities of not less than forty fluid ounces of formalin to each coach. All day coaches in regular use for through travel are to be disinfected after cleansing, by

some method approved by this board, at intervals of not more than ten days.

Rule 25. All toilet rooms, water closets, urinals, spittoons and toilet appliances are to be scrubbed with soap and hot water and disinfected with formalin, or other approved method, after each trip's use, and kept as clean as possible when on the road, and all similar rooms and appliances in stations shall be cleansed daily in the same way, and when vaults or surface receptacles are used in stations these shall be disinfected daily with fresh lime.

Rule 26. All preceding regulations in regard to cleanliness and disinfection shall apply equally to sleeping, dining, buffet and parlor cars used in the service of the public.

Rule 27. All blankets, curtains and hangings used in sleeping cars shall be exposed to super-heated steam or other means of disinfection, approved by this board, at intervals of not more than ten days, and all mattresses shall be so treated at intervals of not more than sixty days.

Rule 28. In each sleeping car there shall be carried spittoons of any sufficiently sanitary type, meeting the approval of this board, which shall, upon the occupancy of any upper berth, be placed therein by the car attendant, whose duty shall also be to notify the occupant of its readiness for use. Owners of sleeping cars must provide proper supports and buckets for such spittoons.

SCHOOLS.

Rule 29. No person afflicted with consumption or any other communicable disease shall be admitted into any public or private school, as teacher or pupil.

Rule 30. No parent, guardian or other person, having charge or control of any child or children, shall allow or permit any such child or children to go from any house or building infected with scarlet fever, diphtheria, smallpox, measles, whooping cough, cholera or other contagious or infectious disease dangerous to public health, to attend any public or private school.

Rule 31. No person shall be admitted into any public or private school who may recently have been affected with smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, cholera, whooping cough, measles or other contagious or infectious diseases dangerous to public health, nor from any of the diseases named, until twenty-one days after complete recovery, and without first presenting a certificate signed by a legally registered physician that all danger of communicating such disease to others is passed.

Rule 32. The county, city and town health officers shall exercise

especial hygienic supervision over the schools and school houses within their respective jurisdictions, and where defects are found it shall be the duty of said officers to immediately call the attention of the school authorities thereto, and see that they have them removed, by legal action if necessary.

(Also see rule 35.)

VACCINATION.

Rule 33. Every child shall be vaccinated before it becomes one year of age, and this board recommends that all persons be re-vaccinated as often as once in five years.

Rule 34. All incorporated corporations or companies within the jurisdiction of this board shall cause each new employe to be vaccinated on entrance, unless proof is furnished of recent successful vaccination.

Rule 35. No person shall become a member of any public school within the jurisdiction of this board, as teacher or scholar, without furnishing a certificate from some reputable physician that he or she has been successfully vaccinated, and has been re-vaccinated at least once each seven years.

STOCK YARDS, ABATTOIRS, SLAUGHTER HOUSES AND DISEASED ANIMALS.

Rule 36. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation owning or operating stock yards, abattoirs, or slaughter houses in this State to sell or offer for sale or to have in their possession for sale or slaughter for food any cattle, sheep, hogs, or other animals which are diseased or in any way unhealthy or unfit for food, and such animals shall be at once killed and the carcass disposed of, as provided by law for diseased animals, or put in quarantine and reported to the State veterinarian. It shall be the duty of all stock yards to set aside and maintain at the expense of the owners or operators thereof, a quarantine pen of such size and construction as may be prescribed by this board, which shall be provided with a suitable lock, and in which pen shall be at once placed all animals failing to pass inspection or suspected to be diseased and awaiting inspection, and all such stock yards, abattoirs and slaughter houses as are regularly inspected by the State veterinarian shall furnish such officer proper office or desk room for the performance of his duties without expense to him.

Rule 37. It shall be the duty of the State veterinarian to condemn and have killed any and all diseased live stock held or offered for sale or slaughter by any such stock yards, abattoirs or slaughter

houses, and to deliver the carcasses of the same to the owner or his agents for disposition as required by law. Provided, that before such condemnation he shall give the owner or his agents having such animals in charge notice of the time and place of such proposed inspection, and allow him reasonable time to be heard in the premises. The State veterinarian shall cause to be placed in the ear of each animal so condemned a numbered metal tag, furnished by the county in which such inspection is operated, in which is stamped the word "condemned," which shall not be removed by any person until such animal has been disposed of as required by law. The State veterinarian shall keep a record of all animals condemned by him, which shall show the kind of animal, name of owner, date and cause of condemnation, and the disposition made of the carcass, and he shall make a monthly report of the same to the local board of health of such jurisdiction.

Rule 38. Animals affected with any of the following diseases shall be condemned and the carcasses shall not be used for food: Hog cholera, swine plague, anthrax, or charbon, rabies, pyemia or septicemia, mange, or scab in advanced stages, actinomycosis or lump jaw, Texas fever, tuberculosis, or any other contagious or infectious disease, or which are badly bruised or affected in any organ or part by tuberculosis, actinomycosis, trichnae, cancer, abscess or suppurating sore, to an extent which in the opinion of the State veterinarian renders it unfit for food. Also all calves under four weeks old offered for veal; all animals in an advanced stage of pregnancy, or which have recently given birth to young. All duties performed by the State veterinarian in enforcing these regulations shall be subject to the supervision and direction of the local board of health in whose jurisdiction such stock yards, abattoirs and slaughter houses are located.

DAIRIES AND DAIRY CATTLE.

Rule 39. No building shall be used for stabling cows for dairy purposes which is not well lighted, ventilated, drained and constructed. No building shall be used for stabling cows for dairy purposes which is not provided with a suitable floor, laid with proper grades and channels to carry off all drainage; if a public sewer abuts the premises upon which such buildings are situated, they shall be connected therewith and furnished with proper sanitary traps.

Rule 40. No building shall be used for stabling cows for dairy purposes which is not provided with good and sufficient feeding troughs or boxes, and with a covered, water tight, receptacle outside the building for the reception of dung or other refuse.

Rule 41. No water closet, privy, cesspool, urinal, inhabited room or workshop shall be located within any building or shed used for

stabling cows for dairy purposes, or for the storage of milk or cream; nor shall any fowl, hog, horse, sheep or goat be kept in any room used for such purpose. No space in buildings or sheds used for stabling cows shall be less than five hundred (500) cubic feet for each cow, and the stall therefor shall not be less than four (4) feet in width.

Rule 42. It shall be the duty of each person using any premises for keeping cows for dairy purposes to keep such premises thoroughly clean and in good repair, and well painted or whitewashed at all times.

Rule 43. Every person keeping cows for the production of milk for sale, shall cause every cow to be cleaned every day, and to be properly fed and watered; and every person using any premises for keeping cows, shall cause the yard used in connection therewith to be provided with a proper receptacle for drinking water for such cows, none but fresh, pure water to be used in such receptacle.

Rule 44. Any inclosure in which cows are kept shall be graded and drained so as to keep the surface reasonably dry and to prevent the accumulation of water therein, except as may be permitted for the purpose of supplying drinking water; no garbage, urine, fecal matter or similar substances shall be placed or allowed to remain in such inclosure; and no open drain shall be allowed to run through it.

Rule 45. Any person using any premises for keeping cows for dairy purposes shall provide and use a sufficient number of receptacles, made of non-absorbent materials, for the reception of, storage and delivery of milk, and shall cause all milk to be removed without delay from the room in which the cows are kept.

Rule 46. No milk shall be kept in ice boxes or refrigerators which are in any way connected with sewers or cesspools; nor shall any milk be kept in the same compartment of any ice box or refrigerator in which meats or other articles of food are kept.

Rule 47. All cans, measures and other receptacles for milk shall be scalded with boiling water or live steam daily; they must not be rinsed in cold water before using, for the water may not be pure, and some of it remaining in the vessels may contaminate the milk. All milk cans coming from the dairies to dealers must be properly cleaned as above before returning to producer, thoroughly aired and kept turned upside down in a cool place.

Rule 48. All milk shall be strained through wire-cloth strainers, and shall be cooled to 58 degrees within forty-five (45) minutes after it is drawn from the cow. In winter weather said cooler should be guarded against freezing. The milk shall not exceed 60 degrees when delivered to the customer or dealer.

Rule 49. All milk cans delivered to creameries or dealers in the city shall be covered with air-tight lids, and when conveyed in open

wagons, shall be covered with canvas while being so conveyed, said canvas to be kept clean by frequent washing.

Rule 50. All stripping, as well as first part of milk, shall be delivered. The night's and morning's milk shall not be mixed. No milk shall be delivered that is taken from a cow that has calved within twelve (12) days, or from a cow that will come in or calve inside of forty-five (45) days.

Rule 51. Cows shall not be fed on feed which will impart a disagreeable flavor to milk, or upon any food which will not produce milk of a standard richness, or any sour, damaged feed or ensilage.

Rule 52. It shall be the duty of any person having charge or control of any premises upon which cows are kept to notify the secretary of the board of health of the existence of any contagious or infectious disease among such cows immediately upon the discovery thereof, and to thoroughly isolate any cow or cows affected, and to exercise such other precautions as may be directed, in writing, by the said secretary.

Rule 53. It shall be the duty of any person owning or having control of cows used for the production of milk for sale or exchange to submit said cows to the tuberculin test for tuberculosis, on the written order of the State veterinarian or health board of jurisdiction.

Rule 54. It shall be the duty of any person having charge or control of any premises upon which milk or cream is produced, handled, stored or distributed, to notify the health officer immediately upon the discovery of any case of diphtheria, measles, membraneous croup, scarlet fever, smallpox, typhoid fever, or any other contagious or infectious diseases upon such premises. No milk or cream shall be sold, exchanged, given away, or in any other manner distributed from such infected premises until all danger of spread of disease shall be removed and the health officer certifies to that effect. No person who attends to cows or milks them, or who has the care of handling of vessels for the sale, storage, or distribution of milk or cream, shall enter any place or premises wherein exists any of the diseases mentioned herein; nor shall any such have any communication, direct or indirect, with any person who resides in or is an occupant of such infected place. Strict cleanliness of the hands and person of milkers, and those engaged in the handling of milk or cream, and of the bodies of cows, especially of the udders and teats, must be enforced at all times, to the end that no impurity or foreign substance may be added to the milk or cream, such addition being declared adulteration by the statute.

Rule 55. No person shall add water or any other foreign substances to milk or cream offered or intended for sale or exchange. Milk offered for sale as whole milk, or sold as such, which contains more than eighty-seven (87) per cent. of watery fluid, or less than thirteen

(13) per cent. of milk solids, including three and seven-tenths (3.7) per cent. of butter fat, is prima facie watered, and such watering is declared an adulteration by the State statutes, the punishment for which is a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars ($25) for each and every offense.

TRANSPORTATION OF DEAD BODIES.

Rule 56. The transportation of bodies dead of smallpox or bubonic plague from one State, territory, district or province to another, is absolutely prohibited.

Rule 57. The transportation of bodies dead of Asiatic cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever. diphtheria (membraneous croup), scarlet fever (scarlatina, scarlet rash), erysipelas, glanders, anthrax or leprosy, shall not be accepted for transportation unless prepared for shipment by being thoroughly disinfected by (a) arterial and cavity injection with an approved disinfecting fluid; (b) disinfection and stopping of all orifices with absorbent cotton, and (c) washing the body with the disinfectant, all of which must be done by an embalmer holding a certificate as such, issued by the State of provincial board of health, or other State or provincial authority provided for by law.

After being disinfected as above, such body shall be enveloped in a layer of dry cotton, not less than one inch thick, completely wrapped in a sheet securely fastened, and encased in an air-tight zinc, tin, copper, or lead lined coffin or iron casket, all joints and seams hermetically sealed, and all enclosed in a strong tight wooden box. Or the body being prepared for shipment by disinfecting and wrapping as above, may be placed in a strong coffin or casket, and said coffin or casket encased in an air-tight zinc, copper, or tin lined box, all joints and seams hermetically soldered.

For interstate transportation under this rule, only embalmers holding a license issued or approved by the State or provincial board of health, or other State or provincial authority provided for by law, after examination, shall be recognized as competent to prepare such bodies for shipment.

Rule 58. The bodies of those dead of typhoid fever, puerperal fever, tuberculosis, or measles, may be received for transportation when prepared for shipment by arterial and cavity injection with an approved disinfecting fluid, washing the exterior of the body with the same, and enveloping the entire body with a layer of cotton not less than one inch thick, and all wrapped in a sheet securely fastened, and encased in an air-tight metallic coffin or casket, or air-tight metal-lined box, provided that this shall apply only to bodies which can reach their destination within thirty hours from the time of death. In all other

cases, such bodies shall be prepared by a licensed embalmer holding a certificate as provided for in Rule 57. When prepared by a licensed embalmer, as defined and directed in Rule 57, the air-tight sealing and bandaging with cotton may be dispensed with.

Rule 59. The bodies of those dead from any cause not stated in Rules 57 and 58 may be received for transportation when encased in a sound coffin or casket and enclosed in a strong outside wooden box, provided they can reach their destination within thirty hours from the time of death. If the body can not reach its destination within thirty hours from the time of death, it must be prepared for shipment by arterial and cavity injection with an improved disinfecting fluid, washing the exterior of the body with the same, and enveloping the entire body with a layer of dry cotton not less than one inch thick, and all wrapped in a sheet securely fastened, and encased in an air-tight metallic coffin or casket or an air-tight metal lined box. But when the body has been prepared for shipment by being thoroughly disinfected by a licensed embalmer, as defined and directed in Rule 57, the air-tight sealing and bandaging with cotton may be dispensed with.

Rule 60. In the shipment of bodies dead from any disease named in Rule 57, such body must not be accompanied by persons or articles which have been exposed to the infection of the disease, unless certified by the health officer as having been properly disinfected.

Before selling tickets, agents should carefully examine the transit permit and note the name of the passenger in charge, and of any others proposing to accompany the body, and see that all necessary precautions have been taken to prevent the spread of the disease. The transit permit in such cases shall specifically state who is authorized by the health authorities to accompany the remains. In all cases where bodies are forwarded under Rule 57, notice must be sent by telegraph by the shipping embalmer to the health officer, or, when there is no health officer, to other competent authority at destination, advising date and train on which the body may be expected.

Rule 61. Every dead body must be accompanied by a person in charge, who must be provided with a passage ticket and also present a full first-class ticket marked "Corpse" for the transportation of the body, and a transit permit showing physician's or coroner's certificate, name of deceased, date and hour of death, age, place of death, cause of death and all other items of the standard certificate of death recommended by the American Public Health Association and adopted by the United State Census Bureau, as far as obtainable, including health officer's or Registrar's permit for removal, whether a communicable or non-communicable disease, the point to which the body is to be shipped, and, when death is caused by any of the diseases specified in Rule 57, the names of those authorized by the health authorities

to accompany the body. Also the undertaker's certificate as to how the body has been prepared for shipment. The transit permit must be made in duplicate, and the signature of physician or coroner, health officer, and undertaker, must be on both the original and duplicate copies. The undertaker's or registrar's certificate and paster of the original bill shall be detached from the transit permit and securely fastened on the end of the coffin box. All coffin boxes must be provided with at least four handles. The physician's certificate and transit permit shall be handed to the passenger in charge of the corpse. The whole duplicate copy shall be sent to the official in charge of the baggage department of the initial line, and by him to the secretary of the State or provincial board of health of the State or province from which said shipment is made.

Rule 62. When bodies are shipped by express, a transit permit, as described in Rule 61, must be made out in duplicate. The undertaker's certificate and paster of the original shall be detached from the transit permit and securely fastened on the coffin box. The physician's certificate and transit permit shall be attached to and accompany the express way-bill covering the remains, and be delivered with the body at the point of destination to the person to whom it is consigned. The whole duplicate copy shall be sent by the forwarding express agent to the secretary of the State or provincial board of health of the State or province from which said shipment was made.

Rule 63. Every disinterred body, dead from any disease or cause, shall be treated as infectious or dangerous to the public health, and shall not be accepted for transportation unless said removal has been approved by the State or provincial health authorities having jurisdiction where such body is disinterred, and the consent of the health authorities of the locality to which the corpse is consigned has first been obtained; and all such disinterred remains, or the coffin or casket containing the same, must be wrapped in a woolen blanket thoroughly saturated with a 1-1000 solution of corrosive sublimate, and enclosed in a hermetically soldered zinc, tin, or copper-lined box. But bodies deposited in receiving vaults shall not be treated and considered the same as buried bodies, when originally prepared by a licensed embalmer as defined in Rule 57 and as directed in Rule 57 or 58 (according to the nature of the disease causing death), provided shipment takes place within thirty days from the time of death. The shipment of bodies prepared in the manner above directed by licensed embalmers from receiving vaults may be made within thirty days from the time of death without having to obtain permission from the health authorities of the locality to which the body is consigned. After thirty days, the casket or coffin box containing said body must be enclosed in a hermetically soldered box.

FORMS FOR CERTIFICATES AND NOTICES.

Transit Permit.

No.....

This certificate must be presented to the local board of health for approval.

Physician's or Coroner's Certificate.

.....19...

Name of deceased.....(if minor, give parent's name also).
Date of death.....at.....M.
Age .....years..... ..months.....days.
Place of death..... ....
Cause of death.....

I hereby certify that the above is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

....M. D., or Coroner.
Residence.....County of.....State of.....

Permit of Local Board of Health.

This permit must be properly signed, and, with physician's certificate, presented to the railroad or express agent before a body can be shipped.

In the.....(city or township) of.....county of.....
State of.....on the.....day of.....19.
Permission is hereby given to remove for burial at.....
in the county of.....State of.....the body of
...., who died at
....., county of....., on the.....
day of....., 19.., aged....years, ...months, ...days. The cause of death being....., which is a.....(contagious or non-contagious) disease.

Rule 47. The transportation of bodies dead of smallpox or bubonic plague is absolutely forbidden.

Signed..... .....M. D.
(If city or town, affix
corporate seal.)

.....Health Officer,
Local Board of Health.

This permit and preceding certificate must be detached and delivered to the person in charge of the corpse.

PASTER.

Certificate of Undertaker.

I (or we) hereby certify that the accompanying dead body of .....(if a minor, give parent's name also), consigned to.....address.....State of..... has been prepared by me (or us) strictly in accordance with the rules of the State Board of Health for transportation by railway, and in conformity with said rules, as printed on the back of this permit.

.....Shipping Undertaker.

Residence.....

Rule 65. The following shall be the form for the abatement of nuisances after they have been declared such by the local board of health having jurisdiction:

Office of the.....County (or City) Board of Health.

.....Ky., 19...

To....., owner (or occupant) of..... Under the authority conferred upon this board by section 2057 of the Kentucky Statutes, you are hereby notified that, after examination. the board has decided that a nuisance dangerous to the public health (or source of filth or cause of sickness) exists on the above-described premises, as follows: .....,
and, under the express power and authority conferred by the said statute, you are hereby ordered to remove the same within———— hours (days) after the service of this notice, which time this board has decided is a reasonable time for the removal of said nuisance (source of filth, or cause of sickness), and you are warned that if you shall fail or neglect so to do, that the law provides that you shall be fined not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars, and that each day's continuance of such nuisance (or source of filth, or cause of sickness) shall be a separate offense.

Done by the.....County (or City) Board of Health, at a ~~meeting~~ held at....., Ky., at .....o'clock, a. m. (p. m.), ...19.., a quorum of said board being present and voting.

.....,

Secretary and Health Officer.....County.

And said notice shall be prepared in duplicate, and one copy shall be served on the owner or occupant of the property containing the nuisance, or source of filth, or cause of sickness, and one retained by the health officer, sheriff or constable serving said notice, who shall note thereon the exact hour and day, and the manner in which and upon whom it has been served, and when so served and noted, said

copy shall be prima facie evidence that a nuisance exists on such premises as such notice recites.

PUBLICITY FOR RULES.

Rule 66. Each local board of health shall procure the publication of such of the foregoing rules from time to time as will meet indications and emergencies that may arise, and as will best promote and protect the public health.

ENFORCEMENT.

The rules and regulations made by the State Board of Health and adopted by the various local boards, in accordance with powers given by the act creating the State and local boards of health, etc., are laws to be obeyed by every individual in the State.

All prosecutions for violations of the statute law, or the rules of local boards of health, should be instituted by the several county or prosecuting attorneys of this State upon information of such local boards.

The above rules and regulations are hereby adopted, and all rules and regulations heretofore promulgated by circular, card or pamphlets, or through newspaper publications, in conflict with the foregoing, are hereby revoked.

By order of the Board.

J. M. MATHEWS, M. D., President.
J. N. McCORMACK, M. D., Secretary.

ANDERSON COUNTY—Continued.

Name	P. O. Address	Date of Certificate	Basis of Certificate Diploma—Examiations—Practice	
Speer, J. W.	Alton	October 3, 1893	Miami Medical College	1867
Toll, Jas. L.	Lawrenceburg	July 14, 1897	Kentucky School of Medicine	1897
Townsend, O. L.	Glenboro	October 3, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine	1881
Walker, W. L.	Lawrenceburg	June 10, 1904	Louisville Medical College	1904
Willis, Jas. H.	Lawrenceburg	April 10, 1895	Fifty years practice	
Wright, Arthur P.	Fox Creek	July 18, 1904	Kentucky School of Medicine	1904

BALLARD COUNTY.

County Referee, Dr. N. L. Rogers.

Ashbrook, William A.	Gage	April 19, 1904	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1904
Baker, John Reuben	Lovelaceville	May 10, 1905	Hospital College of Medicine	1905
Baker, T. M.	Lovelaceville	February 3, 1894	Physio-Medical Institute	1880
Boone, J. C.	Wickliffe	April 15, 1895	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1895
Burrow, D. E.	Lovelaceville	May 19, 1898	Eclectic Medical Institute	1898
Davis, John S.	Lovelaceville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University	1892
Davis, T. J.	Slater	November 1, 1894	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University	1894
Dorris, S. M.	Bandanna	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Baltimore	1886
Hale, John L.	Wickliffe	November 20, 1896	Thirty years practice	
Harris, J. K.	Ogden	March 30, 1898	Exam. and twenty-five years practice.	
Hilton, Nick Ware	LaCenter	May 10, 1905	University of Louisville	1905
Hohs, J. F.	Bandanna	March 30, 1898	St. Louis College of Phy. and Surg.	1898
Juett, D. P.	Blandville	October 3, 1893	Jefferson Medical College	1857
Manor, Jesse B.	Hazlewood	March 30, 1894	Missouri Medical College	1882
Martin, J. Edward	Hazlewood	April 3, 1896	St. Louis College of Phy. and Surg.	1896
Melton, Harry Ripley	Wickliffe	July 29, 1905	Hospital College of Medicine	1905
Meshew, Joshua W.	Barlow City	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1889
Morrill, J. J.	Ogden	June 1, 1899	Eclectic Medical College	1899

Moss, J. F.	Woodville	March 30, 1898	St. Louis College of Phy. and Surg.	1898
Page, W. A.	Barlow	April 29, 1903	St. Louis College of Phy. and Surg.	1903
Payne, J. B.	Bandanna	April 16, 1894	Beaumont Hospital Medical College	1888
Rogers, N. L.	Wickliffe	October 3, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine	1890
Rollings, J. D.	Hinckleville	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1882
Rudolph, Leslie	Woodville	May 18, 1903	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1903
Seay, J. S.	Blandville	November 11, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1865
Shelton, E. B.	Blandville	October 3, 1893	Jefferson Medical College	1889
Shemwell, J. N.	Barlow	January 18, 1902	Kentucky School of Medicine	1889
Smith, H. S.	Blandville	April 27, 1894	Forty-seven years practice	
Stevens, William F.	LaCentre	April 10, 1901	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1901
Terrell, James D.	Blandville	July 6, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisiana	1852

BARREN COUNTY. County Referee, Dr. J. S. Leech.

Biggers, C. W.	Nobob	October 3, 1893	Thirty years practice	
Biggers, Millard F.	Temple Hill	June 1, 1902	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1900
Blakeman, W. S.	Glasgow Junction	March 9, 1894	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University	1880
Botts, A. T.	Lucas	October 3, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine	1891
Botts, S. T.	Glasgow	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1889
Britt, W. T.	Temple Hill	July 15, 1901	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1899
Brown, Charles C.	Hiseville	August 6, 1894	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University	1886
Bullock, T. J.	Freedom	April 16, 1895	Twenty-three years prac. and exam.	
Clements, A. J.	Glasgow	March 17, 1897	Med. Dept. University of Nashville	1858
Cooksey, M. E.	Etoile	October 3, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine	1880
Coombs, H. W.	Goodnight	February 26, 1894	Eclectic Medical College	1870
Depp. Candor Galiton	R. F. D., Glasgow	August 17, 1905	Hospital College of Medicine	1905
Devasher, Lela H.	Glasgow	June 10, 1904	S. W. Homeopathic Medical College	1904
Durette, J. S. (Col.)	Glasgow	January 20, 1898	Meharry Medical College	1897
Ellison, E. T.	Glasgow	April 16, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1881
Froedge, C. W.	Eighty Eight	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1893

BARREN COUNTY—Continued.

Name	P. O. Address	Date of Certificate	Basis of Certificate Diploma—Examination—Practice	
Garnett, R. E.	Glasgow	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1880
Grinstead, R. H.	Glasgow	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1853
Harris, W. H.	Austin	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1888
Hodge, Francis M.	Merry Oaks	March 30, 1903	Fifty-one years practice	
Holmes, A. G.	Glasgow Junction	October 3, 1893	Thirty-two years practice	
Honeycutt, J. B.	Glasgow	October 3, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine	1891
Hume, Henry R.	Tracy	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1867
Jepson, J. J.	Glasgow	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1860
Jordan, John C.	Rocky Hill	April 23, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1894
Langley, P. E.	Three Forks	April 1, 1902	Forty-two years practice	
Leech, Jos. S.	Glasgow	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1881
McCreary, J. Clark	Cave City	July 16, 1902	Hospital College of Medicine	1902
Marcum, A. B.	Cave City	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1889
Parker, Geo. T.	Cave City	April 9, 1894	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University	1882
Shipley, B. J.	Glasgow	September 30, 1902	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1873
Siddens, John G.	Etoile	April 12, 1902	Barnes Medical College	1902
Taylor, Flavius J.	Glasgow	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1865
Taylor, James M.	Glasgow	September 1, 1897	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1878
Wells, W. T.	Slick Rock	March 30, 1903	Ohio Medical College	1872
White, John B.	Cave City	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1888
Woosley, J. H.	Glasgow Junction	October 3, 1893	Forty years practice	

BATH COUNTY. **County Referee, Dr. A. W. Walden.**

Alexander, Spencer C.	Yale	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1890
Clark, N. T.	Olympia	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1892
Conway, Seth	Sharpsburg	September 1, 1905	Med. Dept. Kentucky University	1905
Cornelison, B.	Owingsville	March 24, 1894	Keokuk Medical College	1891

Daily, J. H.	Owingsville	March 7, 1904	S. W. Homeopathic Med. College	1903
Feland, John M.	Reynoldsville	May 12, 1894	Hospital College of Medicine	1885
Gudgell, Frank P.	Owingsville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1882
Jones, A. W.	Odessa	June 1, 1899	Kentucky School of Medicine	1898
Letton, James J.	Bethel	April 15, 1895	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University	1895
Lewis, H. H.	Salt Lick	October 3, 1893	Eclectic Medical College	1854
Philips, William C.	Wyoming	October 3, 1893	Jefferson Medical College	1857
Pierce, H. S.	Salt Lick	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1889
Reeves, William S.	Wyoming	October 3, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine	1891
Renfro, Joseph W.	Sharpsburg	January 1, 1898	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1878
Robbins, I. H.	Salt Lick	July 9, 1899	Barnes Medical College	1899
Robbins, Laban F.	Salt Lick	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1889
Roberts, O. H.	Bethel	August 10, 1898	Kentucky School of Medicine	1898
Rutherford, J. W.	Sharpsburg	October 3, 1893	Medical College of Ohio	1873
Stone, Samuel N.	Bethel	December 25, 1899	Kentucky School of Medicine	1898
Taulbee, James H.	Owingsville	May 10, 1894	Louisville Medical College	1894
Walden, A. W.	Owingsville	October 3, 1893	College of P. and S. of Baltimore	1883

BELL COUNTY. **County Referee, Dr. L. L. Robertson.**

Arthur, McCauley	Middlesboro	October 3, 1893	Rush Medical College	1877
Brasheer, C. K.	Middlesboro	July 15, 1901	Med. Dept. University of Nashville	1900
Buck, Edgar C.	Middlesboro	February 10, 1896	Pulte Medical College	1891
Coombs, Mason	Pineville	August 10, 1905	Hospital College of Medicine	1905
Corum, John Lewis	Four Mile	July 20, 1904	Hospital College of Medicine	1904
Curd, T. H.	Middlesboro	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1879
Durham, C. C.	Pineville	July 19, 1894	Kentucky School of Medicine	1894
Evans, J. T.	Middlesboro	July 9, 1903	Hospital College of Medicine	1903
Evans, William K.	Pineville	July 23, 1902	Hospital College of Medicine	1902
Foley, J. G.	Pineville	October 3, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine	1893
Foley, T. S.	Pineville	October 3, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine	1884
Hodges, W. J.	Pineville	February 24, 1898	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1890

BELL COUNTY Continued.

Name	P. O. Address	Date of Certificate	Basis of Certificate Diploma Examination Practice	
Hollins, L. D.	Wasioto	September 28, 1903	Hospital College of Medicine	1903
Hollins, Millard D.	Oaks	August 18, 1905	Hospital College of Medicine	1905
Howard, John C.	Middlesboro	April 29, 1903	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1902
Ingram, Moses Randall	Ingram	September 1, 1905	Hospital College of Medicine	1905
Jones, Lewis J.	Middlesboro	March 30, 1903	Hospital College of Medicine	1902
Lindsey, L. P.	Middlesboro	March 10, 1896	Chattanooga Medical College	1890
Ramsay, Tillman	Pineville	February 15, 1902	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1899
Robertson, L. L.	Middlesboro	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1888
Ward, J. Scott	Pineville	December 26, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1889
Wilson, Edward	Pineville	December 23, 1903	Hospital College of Medicine	1903

BOONE COUNTY. County Referee, Dr. W. O. Rouse.

Adams, H. M.	Walton	October 3, 1893	Medical College of Ohio	1878
Barby, D. M.	Walton	October 3, 1893	Medical College of Ohio	1866
Corey, W. M.	Florence	October 3, 1893	Eclectic Medical Institute	1886
Crouch, M. J.	Union	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1887
Drake, William Preston	Grant	August 10, 1905	Med. Dept. Kentucky University	1905
Dulaney, B. A.	Florence	April 25, 1896	Cincinnati College of Med. and Surg.	1875
Duncan, E. W.	Burlington	June 26, 1895	Medical College of Ohio	1885
Finnell, Robert L.	Verona	March 16, 1894	Medical College of Ohio	1872
Grant, J. M.	Petersburg	October 3, 1893	Jefferson Medical College	1875
Hafer, Lewis Cecil	Hollifiaville	July 16, 1902	Miami Medical College	1902
Hays, H. H.	Hollifiaville	October 3, 1893	Medical College of Ohio	1879
Henry, Omer Clinton	Sandrum	August 18, 1905	Hospital College of Medicine	1905
Hopkins, Frank	Rabbit Hash	September 19, 1901	Kentucky School of Medicine	1901
Jones, A. N.	Walton	June 25, 1895	Medical College of Ohio	1881
Lassing, H. C.	Union	October 3, 1893	Medical College of Ohio	1856

McCormack, J. F.	Verona	June 18, 1895	Medical College of Ohio	1895
Menifee, B. K.	Walton	March 16, 1894	Louisville Medical College	1893
Metcalfe, Columbus	Walton	July 9, 1901	Medical College of Ohio	1901
Murratt, A. A.	Constance	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1874
Rouse, W. O.	Burlington	June 4, 1895	Medical College of Ohio	1895
Ryle, R. E.	Big Bone	April 25, 1896	Starling Medical College	1896
Sayre, A.	Florence	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1851
Sayre, F. L.	Hebron	October 3, 1893	Miami Medical College	1893
Senour, Otis Elmer	Florence	September 1, 1904	Hospital College of Medicine	1904
Slater, J. G.	Hume	August 13, 1904	Hospital College of Medicine	1904
Tanner, K. L.	Florence	May 25, 1900	Medical College of Ohio	1900
Tilley, Ralph C.	Petersburg	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1889
Walton, Hubert	Petersburg	July 29, 1905	Hospital College of Medicine	1905
Weindell, William J.	Petersburg	September 1, 1897	Kentucky School of Medicine	1897
Williamson, H. A.	Grant	October 3, 1893	Physio-Medical Institute	1873

BOURBON COUNTY. **County Referee, Dr. Frank Fithian.**

Anderson, David B.	Paris	December 24, 1902	Louisville Medical College	1902
Anderson, S. J.	Clintonville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1891
Bean, Bennett E.	North Middleton	October 3, 1893	Bellevue Hospital Medical College	1872
Cram, E. A.	Jacksonville	June 10, 1904	Kentucky School of Medicine	1903
Dailey, Wilson G.	Millersburg	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1888
Daugherty, C. G.	Paris	December 1, 1899	Bellevue Hospital Medical College	1899
Dudley, Will Kenney	Paris	September 1, 1904	Med. Dept. Kentucky University	1904
Eads, D. D.	Paris	October 3, 1893	Jefferson Medical College	1859
Evans, Silas	Paris	October 3, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine	1882
Ferguson, J. W.	Shawhan	March 5, 1901	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1889
Fithian, Frank	Paris	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. Univ. of Pennsylvania	1884
Gilkey, John A.	North Middleton	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. Univ. of Pennsylvania	1893
Granger, Robert	Paris	March 20, 1905	Cincinnati College of Med. and Surg.	1899
Hickman, Benjamin J.	Paris	March 30, 1901	Eclectic Medical Institute	1900
Huffman, W. V.	Millersburg	December 28, 1893	Jefferson Medical College	1887

BOURBON COUNTY *Continued*

Name	P. O. Address	Date of Certificate	Basis of Certificate: Diploma, Examinations, Practice	
[illegible]	Centerville	August 23, 1898	Med. Dept. University of Maryland	1898
[illegible]	Paris	August 23, 1898	Kentucky School of Medicine	1898
[illegible]	Paris	November 11, 1893	Med. Dept. Syracuse University	1892
[illegible]	Paris	September 6, 1895	Hospital College of Medicine	1894
[illegible]	Plum Lick	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1891
[illegible]	Millersburg	October 3, 1893	Medical College of Ohio	1889
[illegible]	Millersburg	October 3, 1893	Eclectic Medical Institute	1892
Poore, Lydia Lloyd	Paris	June 10, 1904	Laura Memorial Medical College	1902
[illegible]	Rosedell's Mills	August 15, 1904	Kentucky School of Medicine	1904
[illegible]	Paris	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1892
Smith, [illegible] Bruce	Millersburg	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1886
Stephens, John Miller	Paris	July 9, 1903	Bellevue Hospital Medical College	1903
Tucker, William C	Paris	August 21, 1896	Medical College of Ohio	1890
Vancant, [illegible]	Paris	October 3, 1893	New York Hom. Med. College	1879
Wallingford, [illegible] Stuart	Paris	April 3, 1896	Medical College of Ohio	1895
Weaver, Robert D	North Middleton	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1871
Wilkerson, W. C	Little Rock	November 2, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1881
Willmott, A. C	Hutchison	April 19, 1902	Kentucky School of Medicine	1901
Wood, Margaret C	Paris	October 3, 1893	Cincinnati College of Med. and Surg.	1889
Wood, H. T	Paris	October 3, 1893	Medical College of Ohio	1878

BOYD COUNTY.

County Referee, Dr. J. W. Kincaid.

Bartman, J. H	Ashland	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1892
Berry, W. A	Ashland	October 3, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine	1887
Booth, Robt. Campbell	Ashland	November 15, 1905	Hospital College of Medicine	1905
Dupuy, M. R	Catlettsburg	July 23, 1900	Hospital College of Medicine	1891
Eaton, William O	Ashland	August 20, 1902	Medical College of Ohio	1894

Gambill, W. L.	Ashland	October 3, 1901	Hospital College of Medicine	1901
Henderson, A. T.	Ashland	October 3, 1893	Medical College of Ohio	1877
Hood, Louis T.	Ashland	June 30, 1896	Kentucky School of Medicine	1896
Keffer, Smithfield	Ashland	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1893
Kincaid, J. W.	Catlettsburg	October 3, 1893	Medical College of Ohio	1880
Layne, P. C.	Ashland	May 30, 1902	Medical College of Ohio	1894
Martin, J. C.	Ashland	April 13, 1897	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1897
Martin, John L.	Ashland	July 13, 1900	Bellevue Hospital Medical College	1899
Martin, J. W.	Ashland	November 9, 1893	Thirty-seven years practice	
Miller, Joseph L.	Ashland	April 8, 1902	Univ. College of Med., Richmond, Va.	1900
Moore, Albert H.	Ashland	June 15, 1896	Jefferson Medical College	1896
Moore, George W.	Ashland	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1889
Morton, W. W.	Catlettsburg	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1890
Mutters, John D.	Rush	October 3, 1893	Starling Medical College	1892
Oblinger, Frank Vane	Catlettsburg	June 26, 1905	University of Louisville	1905
Patton, Silas W.	Catlettsburg	June 21, 1894	Twenty-five years practice	
Philips, William O.	Ashland	April 16, 1900	Pulte Medical College	1900
Prichard, J. Allen	Bolt's Fork	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1892
Prichard, J. M.	Ashland	August 21, 1896	Kentucky School of Medicine	1892
Prichard, L. M.	Bolt's Fork	February 24, 1898	Hospital College of Medicine	1897
Prichard, R. A.	Garner	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1893
Rice, B. S.	Catlettsburg	October 3, 1893	Medical College of Ohio	1872
Salmon, J. M.	Ashland	August 10, 1896	Jefferson Medical College	1897
Saulsberry, W. M.	Ashland	February 3, 1894	Jefferson Medical College	1891
Sellards, E. M.	Ashland	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1893
Smiley, M. L.	Catlettsburg	October 3, 1893	Eclectic Medical Institute	1877
Sturgell, J. D.	Princess	June 30, 1894	Kentucky School of Medicine	1894
Swope, H. S.	Ashland	April 11, 1898	Louisville Medical College	1898
Thomas, John M. (Col.)	Ashland	June 10, 1904	Meharry Medical College	1904
Turner, Jas.	Ashland	November 15, 1905	Medical College of Ohio	1905
Wade, John H.	Ashland	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1872
Williams, J. D.	Catlettsburg	April 15, 1895	Miami Medical College	1895
Williams, N. K.	Catlettsburg	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1889
Young, Thomas R.	Ashland	February 3, 1894	Jefferson Medical College	1859

[illegible] COUNTY

County Referee, Dr. Fayette Dunlap.

		Date of Certificate	Basis of Certificate: Diploma, Examination, Practice	
[illegible]	[illegible]	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1878
[illegible]	[illegible]	October 1, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1850
[illegible]	[illegible]	October 3, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1873
[illegible]	[illegible]	June 28, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1888
[illegible]	[illegible]	June 15, 1897	Kentucky School of Medicine	1869
[illegible]	[illegible]	July 28, 1894	Medical College of Ohio	1891
[illegible]	[illegible]	October 3, 1893	Jefferson Medical College	1855
[illegible]	[illegible]	February 14, 1896	Med. Dept. Harvard University	1894
[illegible]	[illegible]	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. Tulane University	1879
[illegible]	[illegible]	June 6, 1905	Louisville National Med. College	1905
[illegible]	[illegible]	August 6, 1901	Hospital College of Medicine	1901
[illegible]	[illegible]	June 10, 1904	Louisville Medical College	1904
[illegible]	[illegible]	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1893
[illegible]	[illegible]	July 16, 1902	Col. of Phy. and Surg., San Francisco	1902
[illegible]	[illegible]	February 3, 1894	Med. Dept. Howard University	1890
[illegible]	[illegible]	September 28, 1903	Med. Dept. Georgetown College	1891
[illegible]	[illegible]	February 20, 1894	Hahnemann Medical College	1891
[illegible]	[illegible]	September 6, 1898	Med. Dept. Columbian University	1892
[illegible]	[illegible]	June 4, 1896	Bellevue Hospital Med. College	1888
[illegible]	[illegible]	September 17, 1894	Hospital College of Medicine	1894
[illegible]	[illegible]	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1893
[illegible]	[illegible]	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1873

[illegible] COUNTY

County Referee, Dr. C. H. Wallin.

[illegible]	Johnsville	May 1, 1901	Baltimore Medical College	1901
[illegible]	Brooksville	October 3, 1893	Cincinnati College of Med. and Surg.	1893
[illegible], Minter	Milford	November 6, 1901	Medical College of Ohio	1901

Berry, W. Irvin	Milford	September 1, 1904	Kentucky School of Medicine	1904
Bradford, T. S	Augusta	October 3, 1893	Jefferson Medical College	1871
Clark, J. W	Gertrude	April 11, 1898	Ohio Medical College	1870
Corlis, Eugene Edw	Brooksville	June 10, 1905	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1905
Corlis, J. W. R	Brooksville	October 3, 1893	Ohio Medical College	1855
Hutchings, Jas. Henry	Augusta	May 18, 1903	Pulte Medical College	1903
McKenney, W. A	Milford	October 3, 1893	Ohio Medical College	1890
Mannon, Adrian A	Augusta	October 3, 1893	Medical College of Ohio	1872
Mullen, C. H	Foster	August 30, 1898	Thirty-four years practice	
Norris, James C	Augusta	January 1, 1894	Homeopathic Hospital Med. College	1884
Plummer, L. B	Foster	March 10, 1896	Medical College of Ohio	1882
Rees, William S	Berlin	October 3, 1893	Cincinnati College of Med. and Surg.	1892
Smith, V. E	Powersville	December 4, 1894	Kentucky School of Medicine	1894
Wallin, Corlis H	Brooksville	October 21, 1895	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1894
Wallin, David J	Brooksville	October 3, 1893	Thirty-four years practice	
Wallin, William B	Brooksville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1893
Yelton, J. L	Augusta	August 14, 1897	Hospital College of Medicine	1897
Yelton, Martin Augustus	Johnsville	June 10, 1905	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1905

BREATHITT COUNTY. County Referee, Dr. J. P. Boggs.

Arnold, Asa M	Jackson	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1889
Boggs, James Preston	Jackson	August 10, 1896	Hospital College of Medicine	1896
Gardner, R. B	Jackson	October 3, 1893	Thirty-four years practice	
Hogg, W. P	Jackson	May 30, 1902	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1902
Kash, J. M	Jackson	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1889
Offutt, Vance	Jackson	November 8, 1902	Louisville Medical College	1899
Swango, O. H	Jackson	July 8, 1903	Kentucky School of Medicine	1903
Warren, Geo. Hillard	Robbins	November 16, 1905	Med. Dept. St. Louis University	1904

DOE COUNTY — County Referee, Dr. A. M. Kincheloe.

Name	P. O. Address	Date of Certificate	Basis of Certificate: Diploma, Examination, Practice	
[illegible]	Hardinsburg	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville...	1875
[illegible] Paul P.	Irvington	June 30, 1902	Louisville Medical College.....	1902
[illegible]	Irvington	October 3, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine.....	1880
[illegible]	Frenchburg	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville...	1867
[illegible] Thomas J.	McDaniel	July 16, 1904	Med. Dept. Kentucky University.....	1904
Hall, Sidney J.	Constantine	August 20, 1903	Hospital College of Medicine	1903
Harned, P. J.	Garfield	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville...	1892
Hart, John H.	McDaniel	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville...	1877
Hendrick, [illegible]	Webster	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine.....	1883
Howard, W. M.	Mattingly	October 9, 1894	Exam. and twenty six years practice.	
Pinchelon, A. M.	Hardinsburg	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine.....	1870
Pinchelon, John B.	Hardinsburg	August 3, 1899	Kentucky School of Medicine.....	1899
Pratt, H. H.	Webster	June 31, 1901	Med. Dept. University of Louisville...	1876
Richford, F. L.	Cloverport	September 1, 1899	St. Louis College of P. and S.....	1898
Lynch, Isaac L.	McQuady	August 23, 1895	Kentucky School of Medicine.....	1895
McCaslin, Robert H.	McDaniels	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine.....	1891
Matthews, J. P.	Westview	July 25, 1903	Kentucky School of Medicine.....	1903
Meador, John W.	Custer	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville...	1876
Miller, William	Fulton Mill	October 3, 1893	Thirty seven years practice.....	
Moorman, Paul	Hardinsburg	July 29, 1905	Hospital College of Medicine.....	1905
Moorman, J. H.	Irvington	May 13, 1896	Kentucky School of Medicine.....	1892
Moore, J. T.	Cloverport	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville...	1867
Parks, H. F.	Webster	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville...	1884
Rafferty, H. T.	Cloverport	September 6, 1896	Med. Dept. University of Louisville...	1879
Sandbach, John Alexander,	McQuady	July 30, 1904	Hospital College of Medicine.....	1904
Spinks, D. S.	Meadowville	July 9, 1903	Med. Dept. Kentucky University.....	1903
Simons, A. A.	Cloverport	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville...	1892
Stone, H. C.	Constantine		Louisville Medical College.....	1892

Sutton, James C.	Harrinsburg	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1870
Tucker, John Clinton	McDaniels	July 20, 1904	Kentucky School of Medicine	1904
Walker, James M.	Bewleyville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1874
Wimp, William H.	Stephensport	July 29, 1905	Louisville Medical College	1905

BULLITT COUNTY. — County Referee, Dr. S. W. Bates.

Bates, S. W.	Shepherdsville	January 12, 1897	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1896
Brooks, W. B. M.	Brooks	July 16, 1894	Louisville Medical College	1889
Coleman, William W.	Mt. Washington	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1883
Davis, John F.	Bardstown	April 9, 1894	Hospital College of Medicine	1880
Gaines, J. W.	Lebanon Junction	July 13, 1900	Kentucky School of Medicine	1897
Godby, J. T.	Bardstown Junction	September 19, 1896	Kentucky School of Medicine	1896
Hackworth, R. L.	Shepherdsville	March 5, 1894	Hospital College of Medicine	1889
Hoffman, J. A.	Shepherdsville	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1890
Holsclaw, John R.	Shepherdsville	March 13, 1894	Louisville Medical College	1875
Houck, Isaac T.	Clermont	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1889
Johnson, J. E.	Lebanon Junction	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1872
Johnson, Otto Earle	Lebanon Junction	April 12, 1904	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1904
Kirk, George W.	Shepherdsville	April 25, 1905	Hospital College of Medicine	1883
Moore, Edward G.	Mt. Washington	October 3, 1893	Thirty years practice	
Napper, W. S.	Lebanon Junction	March 25, 1902	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1891
Tydings, Charles O.	Cupio	July 29, 1905	Hospital College of Medicine	1903

BUTLER COUNTY. — County Referee, Dr. A. E. Gardner.

Allen, Oscar	Round Hill	July 29, 1905	Med. Dept. Kentucky University	1905
Austin, Joshua H.	Morgantown	July 13, 1898	Kentucky School of Medicine	1898
Cherry, Wm. R.	Morgantown	August 20, 1901	Med Dept. Vanderbilt	1901
Coffman, S. P.	Sugar Grove	January 20, 1894	Louisville Medical College	1886
Gardner, Alfred E.	Morgantown	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1893

UNTY—Continued.

Name	P. O. Address	Date of Certificate	Basis of Certificate Diploma—Examination—Practice	
Glasscock, R. L.	Brooklyn	April 8, 1902	Kentucky School of Medicine	1898
Grubb, Jas. W.	Logansport	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1893
Harper, R. W.	Quality	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1882
Hunt, W. C.	Rochester	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1889
James, Preston Emmette.	Morgantown	October 3, 1893	University Med. Col. of Kansas City	1893
McReynolds, S. S.	Rochester	July 9, 1899	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt	1899 & exam.
Milligan, G. H.	Round Hill	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1872
Phelps, J. W.	Welch's Creek	November 11, 1893	Thirty years practice	
Tatum, John S.	Harreldsville	October 3, 1893		
Threlkel, C. C.	Round Hill	April 23, 1898	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1898
Wand, Elwood	Woodbury	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt	1880
Westerfield, Wm. P.	Rochester	October 3, 1893	Memphis Hospital Medical College	1893

CALDWELL COUNTY.

County Referee, Dr. J. A. H. Miller.

Bailey, William H. (Col.)	Princeton	March 24, 1902	Meharry Medical College	1902
Baker, W. T.	Princeton	February 15, 1902	Hospital College of Medicine	1892
Barber, I. Z.	Crider	June 10, 1905	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1905
Buckner, J. S.	Fredonia	October 3, 1893	Thirty-five years practice	
Bunton, J. F.	Kelsey	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1889
Coleman, R. S.	Princeton	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1889
Cunningham, Z. T.	Princeton	January 20, 1894	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt	1880
Davis, R. O.	Princeton	July 23, 1900	Hospital College of Medicine	1900
Farris, R. C.	Kelsey	August 25, 1903	Hospital College of Medicine	1903
Fletcher, James W.	Princeton	October 3, 1893	Cincinnati College of Med. and Surg.	1861
Jones, John Richard	O'Hara	July 16, 1902	Hospital College of Medicine	1902
Kingsolving, W. G.	Dulaney	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1884

Leeper, Samuel M.	Fredonia	October 3, 1893	Miami Medical College	1873
Miller, Joseph A. H.	Princeton	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1889
Moore, W. B.	Crider	July 9, 1899	Med. Dept. University of Nashville	1899
Mott, J. D.	Crider	October 3, 1893	Thirty-two years practice	
Ogilvie, R. W.	Princeton	November 19, 1900	Hospital College of Medicine	1900
Orr, E. A.	Creswell	October 3, 1893	Thirty-one years practice	
Pollard, Charles J.	Princeton	January 10, 1898	S. W. Homeopathic Med. College	1897
Shelby, P. R.	Princeton	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1883
Sullivan, F. J.	Princeton	October 3, 1893	Thirty-two years practice	
Todd, John N.	Fredonia	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1879
Wadlington, J. B.	Princeton	March 16, 1898	S. W. Homeopathic Med. College	1899
Walker, Frank	Farmersville	April 27, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1894
Warfield, S. H. (Col.)	Princeton	June 10, 1904	Meharry Medical College	1904
Young, L. O.	Cobb	April 14, 1897	S. W. Homeopathic Med. College	1897

CALLOWAY COUNTY. County Referee. Dr. W. H. Mason.

Covington, E. D.	Wadesboro	August 25, 1903	Hospital College of Medicine	1903
Covington, G. H.	Wadesboro	October 3, 1893	Thirty years practice	
Crawford, C. N.	Murray	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1884
Crawford, Robert Parvin	Lynn Grove	June 10, 1905	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1905
Curd, E. B.	New Providence	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1870
Dunaway, Enoch T.	Murray	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1893
Evans, Newton Gordon	Murray	July 29, 1905	Med. Dept. Cornell University	1905
Callimore, U. G.	Penny	February 14, 1896	Med. Dept Vanderbilt	1895
Gingles, C. O.	Kirksey	August 23, 1898	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1897
Gingles, John T.	Kirksey	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1870
Graves, T. M.	Murray	October 3, 1893	Forty-nine years practice	
Graves, W. H.	Murray	August 13, 1900	Hospital College of Medicine	1900
Grogan, R. L.	Murray	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1905
Grubbs, W. F.	Freeland	April 11, 1898	Med. Dept. University of Nashville	1898
Grugett, A. G.	Golo	October 3, 1893	Thirty-six years practice	

CALLOWAY COUNTY—Continued

Name	P. O. Address	Date of Certificate	Basis of Certificate: Diploma, Examination, Practice
[illegible]	[illegible]	October 10, 1904	Med. Dept. University of Louisville . 1904
[illegible]	[illegible]	July 29, 1905	Med. Dept. University of Louisville . 1905
[illegible]	[illegible]	October 4, 1903	Eclectic Medical Institute. 1873
[illegible]	[illegible]	October 3, 1903	Med. Dept. University of Louisville . 1890
[illegible]	[illegible]	November 30, 1901	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee . 1901
[illegible]	[illegible]	July 1, 1901	Illinois Medical College . 1901
[illegible]	[illegible]	April 16, 1895	Memphis Hospital Medical College . 1894
[illegible]	[illegible]	February 16, 1902	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt . 1901
[illegible]	[illegible]	July 9, 1899	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt . 1899 & exam.
[illegible]	[illegible]	October 3, 1903	Med. Dept. University of Louisville . 1875
[illegible]	[illegible]	May 20, 1898	Med. Dept. University of Louisville . 1898
[illegible]	[illegible]	October 3, 1903	Med. Dept. University of Louisville . 1892
[illegible]	[illegible]	October 3, 1903	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University . 1870
[illegible]	[illegible]	October 3, 1903	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee . 1892
[illegible]	[illegible]	October 1, 1903	Thirty-one years practice
[illegible]	[illegible]	October 1, 1904	Thirty years practice
[illegible]	[illegible]	April 19, 1902	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee . 1902
[illegible]	[illegible]	May 10, 1906	Med. Dept. University of Louisville . 1905
[illegible]	[illegible]	October 1, 1904	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University . 1881
[illegible]	[illegible]	October 1, 1904	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee . 1871
CAMPBELL COUNTY			**County Referee, Dr. W. H. Mason.**
[illegible]	[illegible]	October 3, 1904	Medical College of Ohio . 1893
[illegible]	[illegible]	March 10, 1904	Medical College of Ohio . 1902
[illegible]	[illegible]	November 10, 1900	Medical College of Ohio . 1900
[illegible]	[illegible]	March 7, 1904	Laura Memorial Medical College . 1901
[illegible]	California	October 23, 1904	Kentucky School of Medicine . 1886
Brown, H. S.	Rano	October 8, 1893	Cincinnati College of Med. and Surg. . 1881

Brown, George W.	Newport	October 3, 1893	Eclectic Medical Institute	1890
Crowley, James W.	Newport	April 6, 1896	Cincinnati College of Med and Surg.	1896
Dennis, Glenn K.	Covington	June 10, 1904	Miami Medical College	1904
Digby, James M.	Newport	November 15, 1894	Medical College of Ohio	1889
Fischback, F. W.	Newport	October 3, 1893	Pulte Medical College	1889
Frickman, Oscar A.	Newport	June 15, 1896	Medical College of Ohio	1896
Gerding, William J.	Newport	May 13, 1897	Medical College of Ohio	1897
Gould, Isaac P.	Newport	October 6, 1894	Medical College of Ohio	1891
Griggs, S. O.	Bellevue	June 13, 1901	Medical College of Ohio	1896
Gunkel, Henri Ch.	Newport	October 6, 1894	Eclectic Medical Institute	1859
Heflein, William R.	Newport	December 29, 1894	Medical College of Ohio	1894
Helmbold, Aug.	Newport	October 3, 1893	Eclectic Medical Institute	1893
Herman, Edward	Newport	July 9, 1903	Miami Medical College	1903
Herman, George J.	Newport	April 23, 1897	Medical College of Ohio	1894
Higgins, Matthias	Newport	June 21, 1894	Cincinnati College of Med. and Surg.	1892
Houston, J. F.	Alexandria	October 3, 1893	Medical College of Ohio	1890
Jeancon, C. A.	Newport	November 19, 1898	Eclectic Medical Institute	1879
Jenkins, J. O.	Newport	October 3, 1893	Medical College of Ohio	1882
Keeney, E. W.	Newport	October 6, 1894	Medical College of Ohio	1870
Keeney, Palmer G.	Newport	March 16, 1900	Medical College of Ohio	1899
Kehm, Cora E.	Newport	July 14, 1897	Eclectic Medical Institute	1897
Kehm, Charles J.	Newport	June 15, 1896	Eclectic Medical Institute	1896
King, Clarence Joseph	Newport	June 10, 1904	Medical College of Ohio	1901
Locke, Frank E.	Newport	October 6, 1894	Eclectic Medical Institute	1880
McCormick, Frank Earl	Dayton	June 10, 1904	Miami Medical College	1904
Matting, Charles Morton	Ft. Thomas	June 10, 1904	Pulte Medical College	1899
Pingnely, J E	Ross	August 30, 1898	Medical College of Ohio	1888
Pythian, J L.	Newport	February 24, 1898	Kentucky School of Medicine	1891
Quinn, Janet D.	Newport	June 15, 1897	Eclectic Medical Institute	1894
Ragan, George N.	Cold Spring	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1891
Rainey, Louise G.	Newport	July 16, 1902	Laura Memorial Medical College	1902
Richards, W. D.	Dayton	October 12, 1894	Miami Medical College	1889

CAMPBELL COUNTY—Continued.

Name	P. O. Address	Date of Certificate	Basis of Certificate Diploma—Examination—Practice	
Roebuck, Kate S.	Newport	April 26, 1895	Woman's Medical College	1894
Schneider, William	Mentor	March 7, 1904	Miami Medical College	1901
Schoolfield, C. B.	Dayton	October 3, 1893	Medical College of Ohio	1873
Schoolfield, Douglas	Bellevue	October 12, 1894	Medical College of Ohio	1880
Senour, W. E.	Bellevue	June 10, 1897	Med. Dept University of Louisville	1891
Shaw, Clayton	Alexandria	January 1, 1895	Medical College of Ohio	1894
Southgate, F. H.	Newport	February 24, 1894	Medical College of Ohio	1892
Stine, F. A.	Newport	May 30, 1901	Cincinnati College of Med. and Surg.	1901
Struble, C. H.	Dayton	November 1, 1895	Pulte Medical College	1895
Thomasson, E. G.	Newport	October 12, 1894	Medical College of Ohio	1890
Thomasson, W. J.	Newport	October 12, 1894	Medical College of Ohio	1893
Thornton, Robt. H.	Newport	October 3, 1893	Medical College of Ohio Bellevue Hospital Medical College	1868 1872
Todd, John	Newport	May 25, 1900	Medical College of Ohio	1900
Truesdell, William E.	Newport	April 26, 1895	Medical College of Ohio	1895
Wadsworth, L. C.	Newport	December 4, 1894	Medical College of Ohio	1893
Wagner, George B.	Dayton	December 1, 1893	Cincinnati College of Med. and Surg.	1892
Weber, Fred Carl	Newport	July 10, 1904	Pulte Medical College	1904
Wendt, Edward S.	Newport	April 8, 1902	Miami Medical College	1902
Wolfram, Anna E.	Bellevue	April 26, 1895	Woman's Medical College	1895
Young, William A.	Newport	October 3, 1893	Medical College of Ohio	1893
Youtsey, Claud	Newport	September 28, 1903	Medical College of Ohio	1903
Youtsey, J. J.	Newport	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1877
Zimmerman, C. E.	Newport	February 18, 1897	Cincinnati College of Med and Surg.	1896
Zinn, Newton G.	Alexandria	June 28, 1894	Kentucky School of Medicine	1894

CARLISLE COUNTY. County Referee, Dr. J. H. Peck.

Bugg, Thomas D.	Bardwell	July 16, 1902	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1902
Burrow, R. C.	Cunningham	April 23, 1900	Eclectic Medical Institute	1894
Crouch, H. T.	Bardwell	October 3, 1893	Missouri Medical College	1882
Elsey, J. H.	Bardwell	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1875
Gholson, William E.	Kirbyton	April 16, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1894
Graves, William T.	Laketon	June 21, 1894	Twenty-eight years practice	
Hocker, Robt.	Arlington	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Nashville	1870
Jackson, W. Z.	Arlington		Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1898
Lamkin, T. L.	Milburn	July 9, 1899	Barnes' Medical College	1899
Mosby, William L.	Bardwell	October 3, 1893	Missouri Medical College	1883
Owen, J. R.	Arlington	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1872
Payne, George W.	Bardwell	July 9, 1899	Missouri Medical College	1899
Peck, J. M.	Arlington	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University	1882
Simpson, F. N.	Milburn	April 9, 1894	Eclectic Medical Institute	1899
Sutton, I. T.	Milburn	October 3, 1893	Missouri Medical College	1863
Terrell, T. S.	Bardwell	October 3, 1893	Missouri Medical College	1869
Thomas, G. A.	Bardwell	January 31, 1895	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1870
Willingham, E. B.	Cunningham	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1892

CARROLL COUNTY. County Referee, Dr. F. H. Gaines.

Brown, N. C.	Ghent	October 3, 1893	Washington University School of Med.	1870
Darbro, J. R.	Eagle Station	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1879
Donaldson, Allen	Carrollton	April 30, 1898	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1898
Ellis, P. V.	Ghent	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1886
Gaines, F. H.	Carrollton	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Nashville	1856
Gaines, Frank M.	Carrollton	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1893
Gilbert, J. M.	English	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1867
Golden, W. S.	Worthville	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1882
Hampton, S. E.	Milton	October 3, 1893	Miami Medical College	1866

CARROLL COUNTY—Continued.

Name	P. O. Address	Date of Certificate	Basis of Certificate Diploma—Examination—Practice	
Hilling, James Riley	Worthville	August 18, 1905	Hospital College of Medicine	1905
Holems, B. L.	Carrollton	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1889
Jemison, W. A.	Carrollton		Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1876
Johnson, M. C.	Ghent	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1880
Lehman, Jos. S.	Carrollton	September 19, 1896	Cleveland Medical College	1896
Messink, W. B.	Worthville	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1892
Rowlett, Hugh S.	Ghent	March 16, 1894	Louisville Medical College	1894
Sarlls, Gayle Lee	Sanders	March 1, 1905	Med. Dept. Kentucky University	1904
Slocum, Homer J.	Easterdy	April 29, 1903	Louisville Medical College	1903
Webster, Albert T.	Prestonville	May 4, 1898	Pulte Medical College	1899
Wheeler, J. P.	Prestonville	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1893
Williams, R. N.	Sanders	July 23, 1898	Hospital College of Medicine	1898

CARTER COUNTY.

County Referee, Dr. J. W. Strother.

Armstrong, M. W.	Olive Hill	May 13, 1897	Kentucky School of Medicine	1894
Burton, George W.	Rush	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1892
Clay, C. M.	McGlone	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1892
Clayton, Jas. M.	Music	October 3, 1893	Med. Dpt. University of Louisville	1888
Ferguson, H. C.	Carter City	October 3, 1893	Cincinnati College of Med and Surg	1896
Fraley, Hugh B.	Willard	March 21, 1895	Louisville Medical College	1895
Fults, H. M.	Carter	September 3, 1901	Med. Dept. Kentucky University	1901
Horton, W. A.	Grayson	October 3, 1893	Medical College of Ohio	1891
Howard, W. W.	Olive Hill	October 9, 1894	Thirty years practice	
Hudgins, C. L.	Olive Hill	October 3, 1893	St. Louis College of P. and S.	1889
Jarvis, W. S.	McGlone	July 9, 1903	Med. Dept. Kentucky University	1903
Logan, George R.	Enterprise	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1890
Logan, John M.	Kilgore	October 3, 1893	Miami Medical College	1873

McCleese, Charles	Olive Hill	July 9, 1899	Barnes Medical College	1899
Morgan, H. H.	Soldier	September 12, 1904	Eclectic Medical College	1903
O'Roark, G. B.	Grayson	June 20, 1894	Kentucky School of Medicine	1890
Rogers, C. B.	Soldier	October 2, 1903	Kentucky School of Medicine	1902
Sparks, Martin L.	Denton	August 5, 1905	Louisville Medical College	1905
Steele, J. H.	Olive Hill	October 3, 1893	Forty-two years practice	
Stovall, J. Q.	Grayson	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1885
Stovall, J. Watts	Grayson	July 29, 1905	Med. Dept. Kentucky University	1905
Strother, J. W.	Grayson	October 3, 1893	Miami Medical College	1876
Tabor, Hiram W.	Rosedale	September 13, 1899	Kentucky School of Medicine	1899
Wilcox, D. B.	Grayson	October 3, 1893	Medical College of Ohio	1891
Wilcox, George Samuel	Rosedale	March 1, 1905	Med. Dept. Kentucky University	1904
Williams, W. D.	Enterprise	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1889

CASEY COUNTY. **County Referee, Dr. I. S. Wesley.**

Combest, John Dowell	Phil	Sept. 21, 1905	Med. Dept. Kentucky University	1905
Cox, Wiser	Powers	October 6, 1904	Med. Dept. Kentucky University	1904
Dunham, Oscar	Dunnville	August 14, 1897	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1897
Floyd, D. S.	Joyce	December 10, 1898	Kentucky School of Medicine	1898
Garner, W. T.	Humphrey	June 4, 1894	Kentucky School of Medicine	1878
Godbey, Duke M.	Middlesburg	August 18, 1905	Hospital College of Medicine	1905
Hammond, Lewis T.	Dunnville	April 13, 1897	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1897
Haney, J. M.	Middleburg	January 1, 1894	Starling Medical College	1887
Herren, C. L.	Liberty	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1889
Hughes, J. T.	Gilpen	September 17, 1894	Thirty-one years practice	
Humphrey, P. S.	Hartwell	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1890
Martin, Pierce	Humphrey	July 1, 1905	Med. Dept. Kentucky University	1904
McBeath, W. A.	Phil	July 15, 1901	Barnes' Medical College	1901
Murphy, W. T.	Powers	August 30, 1898	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1892

JAMES COUNTY—Continued.

Name	P. O. Address	Date of Certificate	Basis of Certificate: Diploma, Examination, Practice
[illegible]	Mintonville	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine..... 1893
[illegible]	Liberty	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville... 1889
[illegible]	Middleburg	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville... 1889

CHRISTIAN COUNTY.

County Referee, Dr. J. B. Jackson.

Name	P. O. Address	Date of Certificate	Basis of Certificate: Diploma, Examination, Practice
Alexander, Lawrence	Hopkinsville	June 10, 1904	Med. Dept. University of Nashville.. 1904
Allen, Thomas P.	Elton	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville... 1884
Anderson, F. [illegible]	Hopkinsville	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College..... 1879
Anderson, Thos.	Pogue	August 14, 1902	Med. Dept. University South..... 1901
Barton, [illegible]	Gracey	October 3, 1893	Chicago Homeopathic Med. College.. 1886
Bacon, Thomas L.	Hopkinsville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville... 1855
			Med. Dept. University of Pennsylvania 1861
Bailey, Alex.	Hopkinsville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville... 1881
Barker, Jas. [illegible]	Pembroke	March 25, 1899	Med. Dept. University of Louisville... 1898
Bell, Austin	Hopkinsville	April 9, 1896	Med. Dept. University of Virginia.... 1896
Bell, Barzillai	Gracey	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University.... 1882
Bell, [illegible]	Gracey	August 10, 1898	Hospital College of Medicine..... 1898
Bell, John P.	Bell	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville... 1885
Blakey, [illegible]	Hopkinsville	January 20, 1894	Jefferson Medical College..... 1882
Board, Milton	Hopkinsville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville... 1893
Boyd, Robt. L.	Pembroke	December 5, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville... 1890
Brandon, Dale	La Fayette	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University.... 1879
Brown, F. M.	Hopkinsville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University.... 1893
Brown, W. H.	Fulton	April 9, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville... 1894
Caudle, Bennie A.	Newstead	November 23, 1893	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University.... 1892
Croft, Charles C.	Crofton	August 8, 1900	Kentucky School of Medicine..... 1900
Croft, M. B.	Crofton	August 14, 1902	Hospital College of Medicine..... 1902
Crow, Charles H.	Bell	June 10, 1904	St. Louis College of P. and S..... 1900

Dennis, J. M	Hopkinsville	October 3, 1893	Jefferson Medical College	1860
Durham, Wallis W	Crofton	November 11, 1905	Hospital College of Medicine	1905
Erkeletlian, Dickran H	Laytonsville	September 21, 1903	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1903
Ezell, Jas. J	La Fayette	December 5, 1900	Barnes' Medical College	1898
Ferguson, Joseph M	Hopkinsville	April 8, 1902	Med. Dept. Kentucky University	1902
Flemister, J. T. (Col.)	Hopkinsville	April 16, 1898	Meharry Medical College	1900
Gates, E. L	Herndon	August 20, 1903	Hospital College of Medicine	1903
Grace, F. E	Haley's Mill	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Nashville	1879
Grubbs, J. S	Hopkinsville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1866
Gunn, John A	Hopkinsville	August 28, 1894	Medical College of Ohio	1868
Harned, John W	Hopkinsville	May 13, 1897	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1897
Harris, L. J	Hopkinsville	October 3, 1893	Twenty-nine years practice	
Haynes, William A	Howell	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1889
Hendrix, A. A	Crofton	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1878
Hill, W. M	Hopkinsville	October 3, 1893		
Jackson, J. B	Hopkinsville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1881
Johnston, John Evan	Crofton	August 10, 1905	Hospital College of Medicine	1905
Kenner, Alexander	Hopkinsville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept University of Louisville	1867
Ketchum, Wesley H	Hopkinsville	October 10, 1904	Cleveland Homeopathic Med. College	1904
Lackey, George W	Pembroke	October 3, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine	1876
Lackey, Walter A	Pembroke	March 13, 1894	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University	1892
Leverett, Wm. M. (Col.)	Hopkinsville	May 10, 1894	Louisville National Medical College	1893
Lyte, Jos. C. (Col.)	Hopkinsville	February 20, 1894	Meharry Medical College	1894
McDaniel, Robt. F	Hopkinsville	August 3, 1899	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University	1899
Marable, John H	Lafayette	April 5, 1898	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University	1896
Meder, Florence	Hopkinsville	May 10, 1900	S. W. Homeopathic Medical College	1898
Paine, Jas. R	Pembroke	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Nashville	1872
Petrie, C. B	Hopkinsville	March 7, 1904	Kentucky School of Medicine	1898
Petrie, J. P	Hopkinsville	April 16, 1894	Kentucky School of Medicine	1864
Rascoe, J. F	Julian	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Nashville	1868
Robinson, Albert Nelson	Pembroke	June 10, 1905	Cleveland Homeopathic Med. College	1904
Rollow, S. J	Kennedy	April 16, 1894	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University	1887
Rudd, T. D	Hopkinsville	June 20, 1896	Kentucky School of Medicine	1896

NTY—Continued.

	P. O. Address	Date of Certificate	Basis of Certificate Diploma—Examination—Practice	
r.....	Hopkinsville	October 3, 1893.....	Louisville Medical College.....	1881
.....	Pee Dee.....	August 20, 1903.....	Baltimore College of Phy. Surg.....	1883
.....	Hopkinsville	October 3, 1893.....	Med. Dept. University of Louisville...	1889
.....	Church Hill.....	October 3, 1893.....	Kentucky School of Medicine.....	1893
, J. F.....	La Fayette.....	October 3, 1893.....	Med. Dept. University of Louisville...	1875
Stuart, E. S.....	Fairview	October 3, 1893.....	St. Louis Medical College.....	1851
Taylor, E. F.....	La Fayette.....	August 25, 1903.....	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee..	1903
Thomas, F. P.....	Hopkinsville	April 9, 1894.....	Louisville Medical College.....	1894
Wallace, H. H.....	Hopkinsville	October 3, 1893.....	Med. Dept. University of Louisville...	1883
Watts, Henry W.....	Hopkinsville	March 16, 1894.....	Louisville Medical College.....	1894
Williams, G. W.....	Church Hill.....	October 3, 1893.....	Louisville Medical College.....	1875
Williams, S. H.....	Crofton	June 4, 1894.....	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee..	1894
Williams, William.....	Fruit Hill.....	October 3, 1893.....	Louisville Medical College.....	1872
Ward, J. A. B.....	Oak Grove.....	March 16, 1894.....	Med. Dept. University of N. Y. City..	1891
Woodard, Robert L.....	Hopkinsville	May 30, 1896.....	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University....	1896
Wright, Oscar E.....	Carl	April 15, 1899.....	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee..	1896
Young, James A.....	Hopkinsville	October 3, 1893.....	Hahneman Medical College.....	1868

CLARK COUNTY.

County Referee, Dr. I. A. Shirley.

Allen, Richard.....	Ruckerville	December 1, 1893.....	Med. Dept. University of Louisville...	1890
Brown, I. H.....	Winchester	July 14, 1897.....	Kentucky School of Medicine.....	1897
Browne, M. S.....	Winchester	April 9, 1894.....	Bellevue Hospital Medical College...	1874
Brown, O. F.....	Pine Grove.....	December 4, 1896.....	Bellevue Hospital Medical College...	1883
Bush, William Allen.....	Winchester	July 29, 1905.....	Med. Dept. Kentucky University.....	1905
Clark, George F.....	Winchester	April 15, 1895.....	Medical College of Ohio.....	1895
Cole, Ernest.....	Winchester	July 29, 1905.....	Med. Dept. University of Louisville...	1905

Combs, Glenmore	Winchester	November 8, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1875
Deany, A. Brutus (Col.)	Winchester	March 30, 1903	Meharry Medical College	1903
Driver, C. M	Hedges	June 21, 1898	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1898
Goodwin, Asa F	Winchester	August 20, 1902	Kentucky School of Medicine	1902
Hart, Henry Clay	Winchester	November 8, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1865
Holmes, John H. (Col.)	Winchester	November 8, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Howard	1890
Ishmael, J. W	Winchester	December 1, 1893	Jefferson Medical College	1872
Ishmael, R. B. S	Winchester	July 14, 1897	Kentucky School of Medicine	1897
Jeffries, J. H	Ford	March 25, 1899	Med. Dept. Tulane University	1898
Johnson, B. Frank	Winchester	October 8, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine	1886
Johnson, John W	Winchester	October 8, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1861
Lockhart, J. F	Kiddville	June 5, 1894	Kentucky School of Medicine	1889
Lyon, Howard	Winchester	June 10, 1904	Louisville Medical College	1904
McKinley, Isaac H	Winchester	October 8, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine	1879
Price, Dillard S	Winchester	November 8, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1856
Rankin, J. N	Winchester	February 21, 1894	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University	1889
Rutledge, John Hunt	Winchester	July 29, 1905	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1905
Shirley, Isaac A	Winchester	November 8, 1893	Bellevue Hospital Medical College	1879
Stephenson, Chas. G	Becknerville	August 10, 1898	Hospital College of Medicine	1898
Tyler, John H. (Col.)	Winchester	May 19, 1898	Meharry Medical College	1898
Vaught, John C	Winchester	November 8, 1893	Pulte Medical College	1890
Venable, Oliver R	Winchester	November 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Michigan	1885
Webb, Jefferson	Hunt	October 5, 1898	Hospital College of Medicine	1898
Wells, James K	Pilot View	November 1, 1894	Kentucky School of Medicine	1894
Williams, David J	Ford	May 15, 1895	Tennessee Medical College	1895
Willis, Samuel W	Jasper	November 3, 1893	Jefferson Medical College	1864
Wright, Augustus	Elkin	December 1, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1890

NTY. — **County Referee, Dr. I. S. Manning.**

ame	P. O. Address	Date of Certificate	Basis of Certificate Diploma Examination Practice	
J. L.	Manchester	December 24, 1897	Kentucky School of Medicine	1897
, R.	Manchester	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1877
rittenden	Manchester	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1890
H. C.	Burning Springs	November 15, 1898	Louisville Medical College	1898
I. S.	Manchester	October 3, 1893	Miami Medical College	1872
Charles Hudson	Oneida	September 21, 1905	Hospital College of Medicine	1905
, John W	Benge	June 21, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1892
..KS, H. S.	Oneida	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1892

CLINTON COUNTY. — **County Referee, Dr. W. F. Cartwright.**

Aarons, A. R	Seventy Six	June 13, 1895	Exam. and years practice	
Bryan, William	Cumberland City	April 10, 1895	Barnes Medical College	1895
Cook, D. L	Albany	January 1, 1898	Kentucky School of Medicine	1897
Karer, E. M	Savage	June 2, 1904	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1904
Koger, Robert Gordon	Savage	July 29, 1905	Hospital College of Medicine	1905
Norris, W. H.	Forest Cottage	October 15, 1896	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1896
Ryan, Alvis P	Albany	October 15, 1896	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1882
Shelley, D. C. L	Albany	August 23, 1898	Kentucky School of Medicine	1898
Sloan, John A	Albany	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1891
Stephenson, Samuel F	Albany	August 23, 1898	Kentucky School of Medicine	1898

CRITTENDEN COUNTY. — **County Referee, Dr. W. C. Keen.**

Clement, I. H.	Tolu	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1885
Coff, W. E.	Marion	June 10, 1904	Louisville Medical College	1904
Cook, O. C.	Craneyville	July 9, 1899	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1899
Daughtry, W. T.	Marion	May 26, 1898	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1897
Dixon, John O.	Marion	October 3, 1893	Missouri Medical College	1886

Driskill, A. J.	Marion	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University	1889
Fox, James Ernest	Levias	July 13, 1904	Hospital College of Medicine	1904
Frazer, T. Atchinson	Marion	May 26, 1894	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University	1894
Gardner, W. F.	Sheridan	August 25, 1903	Med. Dept. Kentucky University	1903
Graves, J. M.	Dycusburg	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1877
Hodges, W. U.	Shady Grove	July 15, 1901	Chattanooga Medical College	1901
McConnell, J. D.	Shady Grove	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1890
Moore, J. M.	Tolu	July 9, 1901	Hospital College of Medicine	1901
Moreland, Clarence G.	Ford's Ferry	August 27, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1894
Newcom, Emerson E.	Repton	April 27, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1894
Perkins, Thomas	Tribune	October 3, 1893	Philadelphia College of Med. and Surg.	1852
Philips, T. L.	Dycusburg	July 13, 1898	Kentucky School of Medicine	1898
Rower, Charles M.	Craneyville	August 28, 1894	Pulte Medical College	1880
Shively, George E.	Marion	July 9, 1899	Barnes' Medical College	1899
Trisler, J. W.	Marion	October 3, 1893	Jefferson Medical College	1884
Wilburn, T. F.	Star	October 3, 1893	Thirty years practice	

CUMBERLAND COUNTY. County Referee, Dr. W. C. Keen.

Baker, T. T.	Amandaville	October 3, 1893	Nashville Medical College	1876
Bow, J. E.	Burkesville	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1893
Bowman, John W.	Cloyd's Landing	July 9, 1901	Med. Dept. Kentucky University	1901
Cartwright, H. L.	Burkesville	January 20, 1898	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1878
Cheatham, Samuel B.	Burkesville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1883
Davis, Herbert G.	Marrowbone	July 9, 1903	Hospital College of Medicine	1903
Keen, Oscar	Burkesville	June 10, 1904	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1904
Keen, W. C.	Burkesville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1880
Myers, James H.	Whetstone	July 15, 1901	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1901
Owsley, William F.	Burkesville	March 7, 1902	Med. Dept. Kentucky University	1901
Richardson, R. L.	Waterview	February 6, 1899	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1883

CUMBERLAND COUNTY Continued.

Name	P. O. Address	Date of Certificate	Basis of Certificate Diploma Examination--Certificate	
Jorge, Albert W	Kettle	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1888
Compton, C. J	Hegira	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1892
Crance, A. A	Burkesville	January 17, 1896	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1889
Talbot, John G	Burkesville	July 14, 1897	Hospital College of Medicine	1897
Taylor, W. B	Marrowbone	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1889

DAVIESS COUNTY — County Referee, Dr. C. H. Todd.

Anderson, J. R	Owensboro	October 16, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1893
Armendt, L. G	Owensboro	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1876
Ashby, W. Hammond	Panther	July 13, 1904	Hospital College of Medicine	1904
Baird, Stanley L	Panther	May 14, 1902	St. Louis Homeopathic Med. College	1902
Barnhill, J. W	Owensboro	October 3, 1893	Hospital Medical College	1882
Barr, Edward	Home	March 30, 1903	Louisville Medical College	1903
Barr, George L	Home	July 9, 1898	Hospital College of Medicine	1898
Berry, M. B	Maceo	August 10, 1898	Barnes' Medical College	1898
Blanford, T. W	West Louisville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1869
Carpenter, A. W	Owensboro	October 3, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine	1877
Carter, Joe L	Maxwell	September 10, 1898	Memphis Hospital Medical College	1898
Cary, H. G	Bonghe	September 1, 1897	Kentucky School of Medicine	1897
Clay, Henry F	Delaware	June 13, 1899	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1899
Cole, Arthur L	Sutherland	August 10, 1898	Hospital College of Medicine	1898
Coy, Leonard T	Owensboro	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1886
Crimmann, L. A	Stanley	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1873
Daniel, Charles T	Dermot	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1892
Davis, Amos	Stanley	December 10, 1898	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1874
Dawson, G. W	Stanley	July 26, 1894	Kentucky School of Medicine	1894
Early, J. L	Knottsville	July 6, 1894	Kentucky School of Medicine	1894

Ellis, J. W.	Masonville	October 3, 1893	Jefferson Medical College	1870
Fareline, J. N.	Owensboro	May 19, 1898	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1898
Field, J. W.	Owensboro	July 1, 1901	Kentucky School of Medicine	1901
Filiatrean, R. N.	Knottsville	July 9, 1899	Marion Sims Medical College	1899
Frederick, Karan	Owensboro	October 30, 1904	Miami Medical College	1904
Freeman, Leo D.	Sorgho	November 9, 1903	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1899
Gatewood, Thomas H.	Owensboro	June 30, 1902	Kentucky School of Medicine	1886
Gillim, Parvis Douglas	Owensboro	June 10, 1905	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1905
Gillim, W. F.	Owensboro	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1871
Glahn, Jacob	Owensboro	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1885
Gordon, Alvah J.	Masonville	July 29, 1905	Hospital College of Medicine	1905
Griffin, Robert E.	Owensboro	May 4, 1899	Kentucky School of Medicine	1898
Griffith, D. M.	Owensboro	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. Tulane University	1888
Hale, Josiah	Owensboro	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1856
Hardwick, G. A.	Livian	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1874
Harris, Samuel J.	Philpot	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1872
Heavrin, C. M.	Owensboro	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1888
Heavrin, J. P.	Owensboro	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1882
Holmes, W. E.	Utica	October 3, 1893	Jefferson Medical College	1879
Hoover, John C.	Owensboro	October 3, 1893	College of Phy. and Surg. of Chicago	1883
Irvin, W. E.	Owensboro	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University	1878
Kimbley, Hugh	Owensboro	November 20, 1896	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1896
Kirk, A.	Habit	October 3, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine	1892
Kirk, James Arthur	Ensor	July 20, 1904	Hospital College of Medicine	1904
Knox, J. S.	Whitesville	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1882
Lacer, J. B.	Owensboro	February 3, 1894	Kentucky School of Medicine	1890
Lambert, Stinson	Owensboro	October 3, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine	1879
Lancaster, H. M.	Ensor	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1882
Lockhart, C. J.	Owensboro	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1876
Magruder, F. M.	Utica	October 3, 1893	Thirty years practice	
McCormick, E. B.	Owensboro	October 3, 1890	Hospital College of Medicine	1881
McCormick, E. P.	Masonville	October 3, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine	1889

OUNTY—Continued.

Name	P. O. Address	Date of Certificate	Basis of Certificate Diploma—Examination—Practice	
Cornelius	Miller's Creek	October 3, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine	1892
W.	Irvine	June 30, 1903	Michigan College of Medicine	1882
P.	Irvine	October 3, 1893	Forty-two years practice	....
J. F.	Station Camp	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1892
hn S.	Irvine	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1889
, Henry M.	Sams	April 9, 1894	Louisville Medical College	1894
ohn	Patsy	October 3, 1901	Thirty-two years practice	

FAYETTE COUNTY. County Referee, Dr. R. L. Willis.

Aitkin, Charles W.	Lexington	October 3, 1893	Medical College of Ohio	1880
Allen, James M. (Col.)	Lexington	October 3, 1893	Meharry Medical College	1892
Andrews, A. J.	Lexington	September 25, 1897	College of P. & S., New York	....
Bannister, W. E.	Lexington	November 18, 1895	Kentucky School of Medicine	1892
Barkley, Arch H.	Lexington	June 30, 1896	Med. Dept. Columbia University	1896
Barrow, David	Lexington	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisiana	1880
Beard, Eugene F.	Lexington	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1876
Bewley, Ham.	Lexington	June 10, 1904	Eclectic Medical Institute	1879
Bosworth, N. L.	Lexington	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1892
Brashear, E. J.	Fort Spring	October 5, 1895	Hospital College of Medicine	1898
Britton, Mary Ellen (Col.)	Lexington	August 20, 1902	Am. Missionary Med. College	1902
Brown, Alexander	Lexington	September 1, 1904	Hospital College of Medicine	1904
Bryan, J. W.	Lexington	October 3, 1893	Bellevue Hospital Medical College	1873
Bullock, T. S.	Lexington	October 3, 1893	College of P. and S. of New York	1883
Bullock, W. O., Jr.	Lexington	July 9, 1897	Med. Dept. University of Virginia	1896
Carrick, J. C.	Lexington	October 3, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine	1889

Cavius, John H.	**Lexington**	July 9, 1903	Med. Dept. Kentucky University	1903
Clarke, F. H.	**Lexington**	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville Med. College of Evansville	1889 1875
Coleman, Benj. L.	**Lexington**	October 3, 1893	Bellevue Hospital Medical College	1871
Coleman, Robt. N.	**Lexington**	July 1, 1901	Med. Dept. University of Virginia	1901
Cook, Gilbert A.	**Lexington**	October 13, 1905	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1905
Cook, Henry C.	**Lexington**	April 19, 1902	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1902
Cooley, Obed.	Lexington	July 9, 1903	Hom. Med. College Univ. of Michigan	1903
Coons, T. C.	Chilesburg	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1875
Coyle, D. A.	Lexington	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1874
Dudley, B. W.	Lexington	October 24, 1905	Medical Dept. Columbia Univ (N. Y.)	1904
Elmore, William L.	Lexington	October 3, 1893	College P. and S. of Baltimore	1883
Estill, Robt. Julian	Lexington	September 9, 1902	College of P. and S. of New York	1902
Falconer, R. C.	Lexington	October 3, 1893	Ohio Medical College	1890
Foley, William J.	Lexington	April 23, 1897	Louisville Medical College	1897
Frazee, L. J.	Lexington	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1869
Gibson, J. J.	Athens	March 30, 1903	Hospital College of Medicine	1889
Gordon, L. R.	Lexington	April 23, 1898	Louisville Medical College	1898
Gragg, Logan	Hutchison	October 3, 1893	Medical College of Ohio	1891
Gragg, William C.	Hutchison	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1855
Greene, Francis M.	Lexington	March 26, 1894	Jefferson Medical College	1859
Grinstead, C. T.	Lexington	September 18, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1868
Hawkins, J. E.	Lexington	March 24, 1894	Louisville Medical College	1872
Helm, S. L.	Lexington	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1874
Henry, Edward J.	Fort Spring	December 13, 1901	Med. Dept. University of Nashville	1901
Holloway, Thomas Cole	Lexington	July 9, 1903	Med. Dept. Columbian Univ., Wash'n	1903
Holloway, Walter W.	South Elkhorn	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1880
Johns, Emory B.	Lexington	October 3, 1893	Chicago Hom. Med. College	1886
Jones, A. W.	Lexington	January 20, 1894	Jefferson Medical College	1890
Judy, Garnett D.	Lexington	February 21, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1879
Juett, Fred L.	Lexington	May 4, 1899	Pulte Medical College	1899
Kellar, D.	Lexington	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1841
Kellar, David Henry	Lexington	June 2, 1904	Med. Dept. University of City of N. Y.	1890
Kelley, George D.	Lexington	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. Howard University	1891

FAYETTE COUNTY—Continued.

Name	P. O. Address	Date of Certificate	Basis of Certificate Diploma Examination Practice	
[illegible] Thomas H	Lexington	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of City of N. Y.	1881
[illegible] D	Lexington	June 1, 1895	Kentucky School of Medicine	1894
[illegible] William J	Walnut Hill	June 10, 1904	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1893
[illegible] William	Lexington	May 10, 1900	Eclectic Medical Institute	1900
Leonard, A. C.	Lexington	April 23, 1898	Chicago Hom. Med. College	1896
Lewis, John C.	Lexington	January 17, 1896	College of P. and S. of New York	1895
Lewis, Thomas S.	Lexington	June 20, 1900	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1898
McClure, William B.	Lexington	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1883
McClymonds, Julian T.	Lexington	December 11, 1903	Med. Dept. University of Michigan	1894
McKee, E. M.	Lexington	May 15, 1904	Miami Medical College	1900
Maguire, John D.	Lexington	June 10, 1903	Louisville Medical College	1903
Miller, German B.	Spears	November 21, 1893	College of P. and S., Baltimore	1882
Molloy, Pat H.	Lexington	October 3, 1893	Medical College of Ohio	1880
Muir, George E.	Lexington	January 8, 1895	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1894
Mulligan, Louis H.	Lexington	June 30, 1896	Louisville Medical College	1896
Neeley, James E.	Lexington	April 16, 1894	Med. Dept. University of N. Y. City	1893
Norris, C. W.	Lexington	October 3, 1893	Hahneman Med. College and Hospital	1884
Offut, Wm. N.	Lexington	July 16, 1902	Hospital College of Medicine	1903
Parker, S. L.	Athens	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1884
Prather, Porter	Lexington	May 31, 1897	Medical College of Ohio	1886
Pryor, J. W.	Lexington	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Missouri	1876
Redwine, J. S.	Lexington	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1890
Rhorer, Melvin	Lexington	December 8, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1871
Ridley, N. J. (Col.)	Lexington	May 10, 1900	Mobarry Medical College	1900
Roberts, H. H.	Lexington	October 3, 1893	Medical College of Ohio	1890
Roberts, W. P.	Greendale	March 16, 1900	Pulte Medical College	1888
Robinson, M. P.	Lexington	August 13, 1894	Eclectic Medical Institute	1876
Rodes, William	Lexington	October 3, 1893	College of P. and S., Baltimore	1876

Scott, John W	Lexington	July 9, 1898	Med. Dept. Columbia University	1896
Simmons, Nathan R	Lexington	October 3, 1893	L. I. Hospital College	1864
Smith, O. L	Lexington	January 23, 1903	Hahneman Medical College	1891
Smith, William H	Lexington	July 7, 1900	Med. Dept. Cornell University	1900
Sprague, George P	Lexington	June 13, 1899	Jefferson Medical College	1890
Stucky, J. A	Lexington	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1878
Strode, J. T	Lexington	October 3, 1893	Jefferson Medical College	1862
Talbot, Aquilla	Lexington	October 3, 1893	Thirty-two years practice	
Taylor, A. Porter	Lexington	July 9, 1903	Hospital College of Medicine	1903
Taylor, A. P	Lexington	January 26, 1894	Medical College of Ohio	1878
Thompson, Lewis R	Lexington	October 13, 1905	Louisville Medical College	1905
VanMeter, Benj. F	Lexington	April 5, 1897	Bellevue Hospital Medical College	1897
Waddy, R. B	Lexington	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1891
Washburn, Julia	Lexington	October 3, 1893	Cleveland Medical College	1891
Wendell, Thomas T. (Col.)	Lexington	March 16, 1900	Meharry Medical College	1900
Wheatley, R. R	Lexington	October 3, 1893	Jefferson Medical College	1868
Wheeler, Carl L	Lexington	June 21, 1897	Hospital College of Medicine	1897
Whitney, H. C	Lexington	October 3, 1893	Thirty years practice	
Whitney, John W	Lexington	October 3, 1893	Jefferson Medical College	1852
Wiley, E. M	Lexington	October 3, 1893	Indiana Medical College	1875
Willis, R. L	Lexington	October 3, 1893	Bellevue Hospital Medical College	1875
Wilson, James W	Lexington	April 4, 1902	Bellevue Hospital Medical College	1880
Young, Frank O	Lexington	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1874

FLEMING COUNTY. **County Referee, Dr. C. R. Garr.**

Abney, Lucien B	Elizaville	October 3, 1893	Medical College of Ohio	1861
Armstrong, W. G	Tilton	December 16, 1893	Medical College of Ohio	1882
Brice, J. C. S	Flemingsburg	October 3, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine	1882
Conway, W. H	Hillsboro	June 21, 1896	Exam. and fourteen years practice	
Dye, Walter W	Oak Woods	January 8, 1894	Hospital College of Medicine	1889
Garr, C. R	Flemingsburg	October 3, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine	1880

FLEMING COUNTY—Continued.

Name	P. O. Address	Date of Certificate	Basis of Certificate Diploma—Examination—Practice	
Hood, J. S.	Nepton	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Michigan	1867
Huff, J. P.	Goddard	October 3, 1893	Eclectic Medical Institute	1885
Kehoe, H. C.	Flemingsburg	February 1, 1894	Pulte Medical College	1885
King, George E.	Mt. Carmel	March 1, 1898	Kentucky School of Medicine	1898
McClure, W. B.	Sherburne	July 9, 1899	Med. Dept. University of Nashville	1899
Minish, John A.	Poplar Plains	August 23, 1900	Kentucky School of Medicine	1900
Morford, A. L.	Ewing	January 1, 1894	Medical College of Ohio	1891
Morgan, W. J.	Plummer's Landing	July 9, 1903	Eclectic Medical Institute	1903
Myers, H. B.	Ewing	August 10, 1898	Hospital College of Medicine	1898
O'Bannon, A. J.	Elizaville	October 3, 1893	Eclectic Medical Institute	1876
O'Bannon, James B.	Mt. Carmel	November 14, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1892
O'Brien, S. F.	Hillsboro	October 3, 1893	Eclectic School of Medicine	1892
Ribelin, Thompson	Elizaville	December 26, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1880
Robertson, A. S.	Flemingsburg	October 3, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine	1890
Skinner, R. M.	Flemingsburg	October 3, 1893	Cleveland Hom. Hosp. Med. College	1886
Taylor, Harry P. (Col.)	Flemingsburg	March 3, 1903	Meharry Medical College	1903
Thompson, James	Oak Woods	October 3, 1893	Thirty-three years practice	
Vice, T. B.	Sherburne	March 31, 1894	Medical College of Ohio	1890
Waldeck, James M.	Hilltop	July 24, 1894	Thirty years practice	
Wallingford, A. M.	Mt. Carmel	October 3, 1893	Jefferson Medical College	1865
Wallingford, A. M., Jr.	Mt. Carmel	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1890
Yantis, R. H.	Flemingsburg	October 3, 1893	Jefferson Medical College	1860

FLOYD COUNTY. **County Referee, Dr. W. W. Richmond.**

Biggs, H. L.	Prestonsburg	August 29, 1903	Med. Dept. Kentucky University	1903
Burk, J. M.	Bonanza	September 1, 1897	Hospital College of Medicine	1897

Callihan, G. Darwin	Prestonsburg	June 10, 1904	Eclectic Medical Institute	1904
Callihan, W. R.	Prestonsburg	July 9, 1903	Eclectic Medical Institute	1903
Collins, M. M.	Lackey	October 16, 1897	Kentucky School of Medicine	1897
Ferguson, S. M.	Laynesville	October 3, 1893	Fifty years practice	
Gable, Isaac	East Point	October 3, 1893	Thirty-three years practice	
Hagans, Allen C.	Langley	October 3, 1893	Thirty years practice	
Hammons, J. M.	Prestonsburg		Exam. and twelve years practice	
May, Elkannah K.	Dwale	April 11, 1898	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University	1898
Miller, William F.	Laynesville	June 1, 1898	Miami Medical College	1899
Neel, H. F.	Prestonsburg	October 3, 1893	Thirty years practice	
Porter, B. B.	Alphoretta	October 3, 1893	Thirty-five years practice	
Richmond, W. W.	Prestonsburg	August 5, 1897	Louisville Medical College	1897
Stumbo, Edward	Alphoretta	August 5, 1905	Med. Dept. Kentucky University	1905

FRANKLIN COUNTY. County Referee, Dr. E. E Hume.

Allen, W. Emmett	Bridgeport	July 9, 1908	Hospital College of Medicine	1903
Baxter, William E.	Frankfort	February 3, 1894	Hospital College of Medicine	1893
Budd, George A.	Frankfort	September 5, 1896	Med Dept. Western Reserve Univ.	1893
Chinn, G. W.	Frankfort	October 3, 1893	Medical College of Ohio	1864
Coblin, R. M.	Frankfort	June 10, 1897	Miami Medical College	1897
Demaree, Owen B.	Frankfort	April 30, 1898	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1891
Ely, James R.	Frankfort	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1860
Fish, Carlos A.	Frankfort	October 3, 1901	S. W. Hom. Medical College	1901
Garrett, Nevil M.	Frankfort	December 24, 1897	Louisville Medical College	1897
Ginn, R. B.	Polsgrove	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1893
Goodrich, James S.	Frankfort	June 10, 1903	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1903
Goodwin, W. H. (Col.)	Frankfort	April 29, 1903	Meharry Medical College	1901
Gulley, J. W.	Harp	October 3, 1893	Thirty-seven years practice	
Hill, J. W.	Frankfort	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1861
Hume, E. E.	Frankfort	October 3, 1893	Bellevue Hospital Medical College Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1875 1869

COUNTY—Continued.

Name	P. O. Address	Date of Certificate	Basis of Certificate Diploma—Examination—Practice	
James, Samuel E.	Frankfort	March 19, 1894	Jefferson Medical College	1877
Keller, H. B.	Frankfort	October 3, 1893	Pulte Medical College	1892
Martin, Flora W.	Frankfort	June 10, 1903	Med. Dept. University of Michigan	1886
Minish, Lawrence T.	Frankfort	July 9, 1899	Kentucky School of Medicine	1898
Montford, Warren	Wood Lake	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1887
Montgomery, W. L.	Frankfort	October 3, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine	1883
Moore, Thomas R.	Flag Fork	May 18, 1903	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1900
Offut, J. N. (Col.)	Frankfort	March 14, 1898	Meharry Medical College	1898
Roemele, E. C.	Frankfort	April 5, 1898	Hospital College of Medicine	1897
Stewart, John P.	Farmdale	April 27, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1893
Underwood, E. E. (Col.)	Frankfort	October 3, 1893	Western Reserve Medical College	1891
Wallace, Charlton	Frankfort	August 10, 1898	Med. Dept. Columbia University	1898
Wilhoit, Dennis	Elmville	June 10, 1905	Hospital College of Medicine	1900
Williams, Urban V.	Frankfort	October 3, 1893	Jefferson Medical College	1858

FULTON COUNTY. County Referee, Dr. A. B. Whayne.

Alexander, J. M.	Fulton	October 3, 1893	Bellevue Hospital Medical College	1891
Bright, W. M.	Hickman	January 10, 1899	Med. Dept. University of Nashville	1869
Carlin, P. B.	Hickman	April 3, 1902	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1902
Cohn, H.	Fulton	July 9, 1899	Medico-Chirurgical College	1899
Gates, J. B. E.	Fulton	November 21, 1893	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University	1875
Gourley, W. W.	Fulton	April 6, 1903	Missouri Medical College	1887
Henry, W. D.	Crutchfield	May 10, 1898	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1898
Hubbard, J. M.	Hickman	October 3, 1893	Missouri Medical College	1886
Jenkins, Joseph (Col.)	Hickman	October 2, 1903	Meharry Medical College	1901
Lovelace, V. A.	Mabel	October 6, 1904	Hospital College of Medicine	1904

Luten, Horace	Fulton	April 4, 1898	Med. Dept. University of Louisiana	1898
Luten, J. R.	Fulton	March 23, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisiana	1868
Luten, S. W.	Cayce	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1864
McClure, J. H.	Fulton	March 7, 1902	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1892
Major, G. L.	Fulton	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University	1886
Morris, N. G.	Fulton	November 23, 1893	Nashville Medical College	1873
Naylor, John W.	Cayce	February 3, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1887
Overly, Ernest G. (Col.)	Hickman	March 7, 1902	Meharry Medical College	1902
Paris, Samuel W.	Fulton	March 25, 1899	Hospital College of Medicine	1898
Phelps, John Alvin	Jordan	July 15, 1901	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1901
Prather, Hugh E.	Hickman	May 1, 1901	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1901
Rudd, R. T.	Fulton	October 16, 1897	Eclectic Medical Institute	1896
Shelton, I. H.	Jordan	May 13, 1896	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1892
Sisson, S. J. (Col.)	Fulton	June 1, 1894	Exam. and thirty-three years practice.	
Snow, W. H.	Fulton	March 30, 1898	Med. Dept. University of Louisiana	1880
Turney, A. J.	Alexander	November 23, 1893	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University	1891
Usher, F. M.	Fulton	March 23, 1894	Med. Dept. Univ. of Pennsylvania	1859
Whayne, A. B.	Fulton	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1870
Whitehead, R. N.	Fulton	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University	1885
Williams, L. T. (Col.)	Fulton	June 10, 1904	Meharry Medical College	1904
Yates, John C.	Fulton	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1892

GALLATIN COUNTY. County Referee, Dr. J. S. Brown.

Adkins, S. W.	Glencoe	December 10, 1898	Louisville Medical College	1897
Brown, James S.	Warsaw	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Nashville	1864
Duvall, C. H.	Warsaw	May 30, 1901	Louisville Medical College	1901
Grant, John B.	Sparta	October 6, 1894	Louisville Medical College	1879
Menefee, Charles A.	Napoleon	July 23, 1898	Kentucky School of Medicine	1898
Robinson, John F.	Warsaw	October 3, 1893	Cleveland Hom. Medical College	1861
Robinson, S. B.	Warsaw	October 3, 1893	Pulte Medical College	1881

GALLATIN COUNTY—Continued.

Name	P. O. Address	Date of Certificate	Basis of Certificate Diploma—Examination—Practice	
Stamper, G. M.	Sparta	August 10, 1898	Kentucky School of Medicine	1898
Stamper, Alva M.	Glencoe	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1892
Thomas, R. P.	Glencoe	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1875
Yager, O. B.	Glencoe	October 3, 1893	Miami Medical College	1867

GARRARD COUNTY. County Referee, Dr. J. B. Kinnaird.

Acton, John M.	Lancaster	July 23, 1898	Kentucky School of Medicine	1898
Amon, J. A.	Lancaster	October 3, 1893	Jefferson Medical College	1891
Burnett, William	Lancaster	March 1, 1894	Hospital College of Medicine	1892
Casenburg, W. G.	Paint Lick	September 10, 1898	Tennessee Medical College	1896
Elliott, William Mack	Bryantsville	August 15, 1896	Kentucky School of Medicine	1896
Evans, Elijah	Lancaster	October 3, 1893	Thirty years practice	
Gilbert, Jonas S.	Lancaster	January 10, 1899	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1898
Grant, H. M.	Lancaster	April 10, 1895	Hospital College of Medicine	1894
Kinniard, James B.	Lancaster	October 3, 1893	Bellevue Hospital College of Medicine	1882
McNees, A. J.	Lancaster	November 8, 1902	Hospital College of Medicine	1902
Mays, Nelson	Lowell	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1860
Perkins, J. H.	Buckeye	May 10, 1894	Louisville Medical College	1894
Ramsey, B.	Paint Lick	October 3, 1893	Medical College of Ohio	1857

GRANT COUNTY. County Referee, Dr. N. S. Mathews.

Abbott, A. L.	Holbrook	August 20, 1902	Med. Dept. Kentucky University	1902
Abernathy, J. W.	Mason	October 20, 1903	Miami Medical College	1903
Alvies, Agee	Holbrook	March 25, 1902	Cincinnati College Med. and Surg.	1891
Blaine, A. D.	Dry Ridge	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1893
Brown, J. H.	Crittenden	June 21, 1898	Medical College of Ohio	1873

Day, Edward	Stewartville	September 25, 1897	Cincinnati College of Med. and Surg.	1888
Eckler, C. A.	Dry Ridge	June 20, 1902	Miami Medical College	1902
George, James D.	Corinth	October 3, 1893	Pulte Medical College	1892
Hogan, Overton P.	Williamstown		Med. Dept. University City of N. Y.	1872
Limerick, R. E.	Cordova	May 3, 1897	Medical College of Ohio	1884
Loomis, John F.	Williamstown	October 3, 1893	Cincinnati College of Med. and Surg.	1890
McBee, K. S.	Jonesville	May 19, 1898	Louisville Medical College	1898
Matthews, N. S.	Wil iamstown	July 21, 1897	Medical College of Ohio	1880
Menefee, A. V.	Williamstown	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1892
O'Hara, Charles D.	Williamstown	January 10, 1899	Medical College of Ohio	1895
Price, Joseph L.	Sherman	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1884
Renaker, J. C.	Dry Ridge	April 23, 1898	Louisville Medical College	1898
Robinson, William B.	Corinth	May 19, 1898	Cincinnati College of Med and Surg.	1876
Sams, M. L.	Crittenden	November 6, 1901	Kentucky School of Medicine	1901
Scott, Jos. T.	Williamstown	October 3, 1893	Cincinnati College of Med. and Surg.	1869
Scroggin, W. A.	Dry Ridge	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1893
Simmons, H. R.	Corinth	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1893
Simpson, C. S.	Mason	March 25, 1902	Cincinnati College of Med. and Surg.	1883
Tomlin, James F.	Mt. Zion	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1881
Vallandingham, James L.	Mt. Zion	July 23, 1902	Kentucky School of Medicine	1902
Violett, John	Williamstown	May 30, 1898	Medical College of Ohio	1871
Webb, A. D.	Williamstown	April 23, 1897	Medical College of Ohio	1886
Zinn, W. J.	Sherman	March 31, 1903	Ohio Medical College	1858
Zinn, W. J., Jr.	Williamstown	June 21, 1894	Cincinnati College of Med. and Surg.	1893

GRAVES COUNTY.

County Referee, Dr. G. T Fuller.

Acree, Nathan C.	Pryorsburg	February 18, 1897	Memphis Hospital Medical College	1893
Alexander, W. P.	Farmington	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University	1884
Bomar, W. C.	Water Valley	August 10, 1896	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University	1883
Boyd, W. A.	Mayfield	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1855
Bowling, W. T.	Wingo	November 9, 1893	Thirty-two years practice	

GRAVES COUNTY—Continued.

Name	P. O. Address	Date of Certificate	Basis of Certigcate Diploma—Examination—Practice
Brown, R. A.	Cuba	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University.... 1889
Clay, W. L.	Mayfield	July 29, 1905	Louisville National Med. College.... 1905
Colley, L. G.	Farmington	April 14, 1897	Med. Dept. University of Louisville... 1897
Craig, I. E.	Boaz	October 3, 1893	Memphis Hospital Medical College... 1889
Davis, T. E.	Wingo	April 9, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee.. 1894
Dismukes, John L.	Mayfield	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Pennsylvania 1856
Dismukes, John L., Jr.	Mayfield	July 6, 1894	Kentucky School of Medicine..... 1894
Flint, B.	Mayfield	October 3, 1893	Eclectic College of Medicine..... 1886
Forrest, J. W.	Lynnville	July 15, 1901	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee.. 1901
Fuller, George T.	Mayfield	October 3, 1893	Eclectic Medical Institute..... 1899
Green, B. F.	Bloom	October 3, 1893	St. Louis College of P. and S..... 1889
Hargrove, Wilbur S.	Hickory Grove	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee.. 1892
Hendley, A. P.	Farmington	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Nashville... 1886
Hendley, B. L.	Farmington	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee.. 1889
Higdon, A. R.	Fancy Farm	April 19, 1902	Hospital College of Medicine..... 1901
Holifield, John R.	Pryorsburg	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville.. 1870
Howard, R. J.	Pryorsburg	October 3, 1893	Thirty-two years practice.....
Hunt, H. H.	Mayfield	December 18, 1902	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University.... 1894
Hurt, A. A.	Clear Spring	October 3, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine..... 1876
Johnson, Oliver M.	Water Valley	October 3, 1893	Eclectic Medical Institute..... 1885
Kirksay, J. F.	Sedalia	April 14, 1897	Med. Dept. University of Louisville... 1897
Lester, W. H.	Dublin	October 3, 1893	Eclectic Medical Institute..... 1888
McClure, F. F.	Symsonia	March 24, 1894	Thirty years practice.....
McCrory, J. H.	Mayfield	November 21, 1893	Nashville Medical College..... 1877
McGee, Lubie	Bloom	October 20, 1903	Kentucky School of Medicine..... 1903
McKeel, P. W.	Wingo	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University.... 1878
McMasters, D. H.	Pryorsburg	February 28, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville... 1889
McNeeley, John A.	Wingo	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee.. 1889

McNeeley, Mont.	Wingo	May 3, 1897	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1897
Merrett, B. R.	Fancy Farm	October 3, 1893	Marion Sims Medical College	1891
Merritt, William E.	Fancy Farm	June 30, 1902	Marion Sims Beaumont Med. College	1902
Neal, R. J.	Pottsville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1885
Porter, Benjamin F. (Col.)	Mayfield	April 9, 1894	Louisville National Medical College	1890
Pryor, J. D.	Mayfield	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1890
Puryear, John G.	Mayfield	July 25, 1903	Kentucky School of Medicine	1903
Ray, T. J.	Bloom	April 23, 1898	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1898
Redwine, H. C.	Symsonia	May 30, 1896	Barnes Medical College	1896
Rhodes, A. W.	Sedalia	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University	1883
Richardson, J. L.	Lowes	June 1, 1899	Eclectic Medical Institute	1899
Rozzell, M. W.	Mayfield	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1889
Senter, W. W.	Fancy Farm	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University	1877
Shell, I. J.	Mayfield	November 15, 1898	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University	1889
Shelton, A. B.	Boydsville	October 3, 1893	Eclectic Medical Institute	1889
Shelton, G. M.	Boydsville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1889
Shelton, W. J.	Hickory Grove	July 23, 1902	Kentucky School of Medicine	1902
Sisson, Sanford	Cuba	April 8, 1902	Med. Dept. Kentucky University	1902
Slaughter, S. H.	Pryorsburg	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1878
Stevens, E. A.	Mayfield	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1885
Stinson, Leonard E.	Crawford's Store	August 15, 1904	Kentucky School of Medicine	1904
Stokes, W. B.	Farmington	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1890
Sullivan, J. C.	Dublin	October 3, 1893	St. Louis College P. and S.	1891
Taylor, A. G. (Col.)	Mayfield	March 17, 1897	Meharry Medical College	1897
Taylor, Judson L.	West Plains	October 3, 1893	Eclectic Medical Institute	1889
Thomas, M. E.	Folsomdale	May 6, 1898	Memphis Hospital Medical College	1898
Turnbow, W. B.	Pilot Oak	March 16, 1895	Eclectic Medical Institute	1891
Vories, A. C.	Boaz	June 5, 1894	Forty-four years practice	
Washburn, William R.	Wheel	June 10, 1904	Med. Dept. University of St. Louis	1904
Wesson, Isaac A.	Wingo	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University	1881
Winter, William H.	Dublin	April 3, 1902	Med. Dept. University of Nashville	1902
Young, I. C.	Lowes	April 30, 1898	Med. Dept. University of South	1898

MUHLENBERG COUNTY. County Referee, Dr. G. W. Armes.

Name	P. O. Address	Date of Certificate	Basis of Certificate Diploma—Examination—Practice
Armes, George W.	Leitchfield	November 9, 1897	Hospital College of Medicine 1890
Armes, J. A.	Shrewsbury	May 13, 1896	Louisville Medical College 1896
Armes, S. H.	Clarkson	October 3, 1893	
Armes William	Shrewsbury	July 6, 1894	Thirty-one years practice
Barnett, Nestor	Caneyville	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine 1889
Berry, J. M.	Leitchfield	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University 1882
Clarke, William S.	Leitchfield	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville 1886
Cole, Leon L.	Millerstown	February 6, 1899	Med. Dept. University of Louisville 1894
Conklin, John W.	Leitchfield	October 3, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine 1882
Conklin, William A.	Leitchfield	October 3, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine 1883
Dewees, Eugene	Caneyville	August 10, 1905	Hospital College of Medicine 1905
Duvall, H. C.	Millwood	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville 1875
Glven, S. L.	Big Clifty	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville 1893
Green, J. T.	Leitchfield	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine 1893
Harris, George T.	Falls of Rough	July 23, 1898	Kentucky School of Medicine 1898
Higdon, Lawrence S.	Pearman	July 29, 1905	Med. Dept. Kentucky University 1905
Lynch, A. T. K.	Short Creek	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine 1893
McKenney, E. B.	Caneyville	July 23, 1898	Kentucky School of Medicine 1898
Nichols, W. F.	Millerstown	November 11, 1905	Louisville Medical College 1905
Querterus, Jos.	Spring Lick	October 3, 1893	Thirty-five years practice
Rains, Van P.	Caneyville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University 1884
Sherman, Charles Louis	Millwood	July 20, 1904	Med. Dept. Kentucky University 1904
Slaton, Andrew J	Leitchfield	January 8, 1894	Bellevue Hospital Medical College 1882
Stone, J. S.	Caneyville	October 3, 1893	Twenty-nine years practice
Stuteville, O. R.	Big Clifty	October 3, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine 1889
Terry, William A.	big Clifty	April 9, 1894	Kentucky School of Medicine 1861
Tilford, J. K. P.	South	October 3, 1893	Thirty years practice
Washer, H. Lee	Big Clifty	May 13, 1896	Louisville Medical College 1896
Wilson, B. C.	Clarkson	August 20, 1903	Atlanta College of P. and S. 1899

GREEN COUNTY. County Referee, Dr. B. M. Taylor.

Booker, J. J.	Camp Knox	April 27, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1886
Carter, M. B.	Brentwood	June 5, 1894	Thirty-two years practice	
Graham, E. J.	Hudgens	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1866
Lewis, A. S.	Greensburg	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1885
Risen, William James	Summersville	October 3, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine	1890
Shively, Omar H.	Greensburg	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1893
Skaggs, D. G.	Oakley	October 25, 1902	Hospital College of Medicine	1902
Strader, Ernest L.	Greensburg	November 8, 1902	Hospital College of Medicine	1902
Sutherland, R. A. T.	Dezarn	May 12, 1894	Louisville Medical College	1894
Taylor, Basil M.	Greensburg	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1892
Taylor, E. F.	Liletown	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1892
Thompson, E. L.	Pierce	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1892
Williams, J. M.	Summerville	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1887

GREENUP COUNTY. County Referee, Dr. H. H. Warnock.

Bennett, B. F.	Warnock	October 3, 1893	Eclectic Medical Institute	1881
Biggs, R. C.	Greenup	February 3, 1894	Bellevue Hospital Medical College	1868
Biggs, Robinson M.	Frost	March 26, 1894	Louisville Medical College	1894
Brady, Clyde	Greenup	September 15, 1904	Kentucky School of Medicine	1904
Brady, A. S.	Greenup	October 3, 1893	Miami Medical College	1892
Brady, Frank	Hunnewell	March 7, 1904	Kentucky School of Medicine	1903
Clark, O. P.	Russell	October 3, 1901	Kentucky School of Medicine	1900
DeBeard, A. D.	Greenup	October 3, 1893	Thirty-six years practice	
Edwards, F. M.	Springville	November 9, 1903	Miami Medical College	1895
Fitch, E. R.	Russell	July 15, 1901	Kentucky School of Medicine	1901
Johnson, Charles Ellis	Argillite	June 10, 1905	Eclectic Medical College	1905
Jones, Robert William	Wurtland	February 8, 1895	Rush Medical College	1883
Jones, R. W.	Argillite	July 23, 1898	Kentucky School of Medicine	1898
McGinnis, George William	Hoods	June 10, 1905	Eclectic Medical College	1905

GREENUP COUNTY—Continued.

Name	P. O. Address	Date of Candidate	Basis of Certificate Diploma—Examination—Practice	
Meadows, Matthew W.	Fullerton	June 10, 1904	Eclectic Medical Institute	1904
Miller, John William	Warnock	June 10, 1905	Eclectic Medical Institute	1905
Morris, H. T.	Lynn	October 16, 1897	Kentucky School of Medicine	1897
Raike, Ellis E.	Greenup	July 16, 1904	Kentucky School of Medicine	1904
Rathburn, James Irwin	Russell	June 10, 1905	Starling Medical College	1904
Stewart, R. S.	Russell	March 30, 1898	Kentucky School of Medicine	1892
Vermillion, Clyde	Russell	August 10, 1898	Miami Medical College	1897
Warnock, H. H.	Greenup	October 3, 1893	Miani Medical College	1888

HANCOCK COUNTY.

County Referee, ——— ———.

Davis, Thomas H.	Lewisport	May 3, 1900	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1881
Frymire, R. W.	Patesville	October 9, 1894	Exam. and sixteen years practice	
Griffin, A.	Hawesville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1865
Griffin, F. M.	Hawesville	July 23, 1898	Kentucky School of Medicine	1898
Griffin, James W.	Lewisport	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1893
Heavren, J. H.	Hawesville	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1885
Huff, J. B.	Pellville	October 3, 1893	Thirty-five years practice	
Jones, W. R.	Hawesville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Virginia	1861
Knox, J. W.	Lewisport	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1876
Lightfoot, J. F.	Hawesville	July 30, 1903	Medical College of Ohio	1884
Mason, J. M.	Hawesville	February 26, 1896	Exam. and sixteen years practice	
Milner, J. T.	Patesville	August 14, 1897	Louisville Medical College	1897
Pitt, George H.	Lewisport	April 23, 1898	Med. Dept. Iowa University	1895
Rice, Cicero M.	Chambers	August 10, 1905	Med. Dept. Kentucky University	1905

HARDIN COUNTY. **County Referee, Dr. F. P. Strickler.**

Allen, M. S.	Stithton	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1885
Ashlock, J. H.	Glendale	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1875
Aud, Charles Z.	Cecilian	February 1, 1894	Bellevue Hospital Medical College	1871
			Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1868
Bowen, D. C.	Nolin	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1889
Cain, William Thomas	Howe Valley	July 30, 1904	Kentucky School of Medicine	1904
Carroll, C. C.	White Mills	September 15, 1904	Hospital College of Medicine	1904
Crutcher, W. E.	West Point	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1891
Davis, J. W.	Pineyville	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1889
Duncan, R. W.	White Mills	January 20, 1894	Med. Dept. Univ. Louisville	1876
English, John M.	Elizabethtown	September 9, 1902	Hospital College of Medicine	1902
Ford, Henry	Elizabethtown	December 29, 1894	Exam. and thirty years practice	
Glasscock, J. F.	Sonora	April 3, 1902	Hospital College of Medicine	1901
Gray, James R.	Elizabethtown	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1880
Hardin, Philip	Millerstown	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University	1881
Howell, J. D.	Vine Grove	March 8, 1894	Louisville Medical College	1889
Hubbs, S. T.	Colesburg	October 3, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine	1875
King, C. S.	Elizabethtown	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1893
Lamberth, W. W.	Elizabethtown	November 13, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1864
Latham, Atwood P.	Elizabethtown	May 17, 1900	S. W. Hom. Medical College	1900
Lewis, James C.	Tip Top	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1875
Ligon, W. A.	Sonora	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1874
Lindsay, Morrison	West Point	July 23, 1900	Hospital College of Medicine	1900
Miller, R. A.	Elizabethtown	November 16, 1899	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1870
Mobley, J. C.	Elizabethtown	July 9, 1897	Kentucky School of Medicine	1897
Montgomery, E. W.	Vertress	November 19, 1900	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1900
Nusz, H. R.	Cecilian	September 10, 1898	Kentucky School of Medicine	1898
O'Connor, J. W.	Elizabethtown	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1889
Owsley, Jos. H.	White Mills	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1870
Owsley, Jos. H.	Sonora	October 3, 1893	Thirty years practice	

HARDIN COUNTY—Continued.

Name	P. O. Address	Date of Certificate	Basis of Certificate Diploma—Examination—Practice	
Pattie, Thomas W.	Howe's Valley	October 3, 1893	Thirty-one years practice	
Prewitt, J. V.	West Point	October 3, 1893	St. Louis College of P. and S.	1889
Reason, J. H.	Stithton	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1885
Riggs, Charley T.	Upton	November 30, 1904	Kentucky School of Medicine	1904
Roberts, D. H.	West Point	August 5, 1905	Kentucky School of Medicine	1905
Rogers, C. W.	Pineville	October 3, 1893		
Shackleff, W. J.	Stephensburg	October 5, 1898	Hospital College of Medicine	1898
Strickler, Frank P.	Elizabethtown	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1878
Strother, W. H.	Big Spring	January 20, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1892
Tabb, S. L.	Elizabethtown	October 3, 1893	Exam. and twenty-nine years practice.	
Tarpley, John C.	Sonora	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1868
Turner, George R.	Upton	March 9, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1888
Willis, F. N.	Vine Grove	July 18, 1904	Kentucky School of Medicine	1904
Willis, R. N.	Vine Grove	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1878
Will, C. B.	Hardin Springs	August 3, 1904	Hospital College of Medicine	1904

HARLAN COUNTY. County Referee, Dr. W. T. Nolen.

Bailey, G. P.	Harlan	March 16, 1894	Louisville Medical College	1894
Howard, N. B.	Harlan	March 16, 1894	Louisville Medical College	1894
Nolan, J. W.	Harlan	July 13, 1904	Hospital College of Medicine	1904
Nolen, Wm. T.	Harlan	November 27, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine	1889

HARRISON COUNTY. County Referee, Dr. Joseph E. Wells.

Barkley, C. M.	Leesburg	April 29, 1903	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1883
Batson, J. R.	Cynthiana	October 3, 1893	Medical College of Ohio	1879
Boyd, Jos.	Cynthiana	October 3, 1893	Medical College of Ohio	1888

Brock, William A.	Leesburg	October 3, 1893	Medical College of Ohio	1883
Carr, W. H.	Claysville	October 3, 1893	Medical College of Ohio	1887
Chamberlain, J. Poyntz	Breckinridge	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1892
Clifford, C. M.	Connersville	October 3, 1893	Miami Medical College	1893
Earle, H. M.	Berry	July 23, 1898	Kentucky School of Medicine	1898
Eckler, Lester T.	Sunrise	June 30, 1902	Miami Medical College	1902
Garrard, Frank P.	Berry	February 23, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1887
Gillespie, B. C.	Berry	June 21, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1894
Givens, L. S.	Cynthiana	October 3, 1893	Medical College of Ohio	1887
Howard, Geo. L.	Antioch Mills	April 23, 1902	Medical College of Ohio	1881
Lang, Robert H.	Kelat	August 20, 1903	Jefferson Medical College	1885
McDowell, Marshall	Cynthiana	May 15, 1895	Medical College of Ohio	1895
McLaurin, A. F. (Col.)	Cynthiana	April 3, 1902	Meharry Medical College	1902
McVey, E. J.	Berry	May 10, 1904	Starling Medical College	1888
Martin, Josephus	Cynthiana		Ohio Medical College	1885
Meek, H. D.	Claysville	October 3, 1893	Cincinnati College of Med. and Surg.	1890
Miller, J. H.	Cynthiana	June 10, 1904	Chattanooga Medical College	1903
Moore, Nimrod W.	Cynthiana	October 3, 1893	Medical College of Ohio	1881
Moore, W. B.	Cynthiana	November 29, 1897	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1894
Petty, B. B.	Cynthiana	October 3, 1893	Medical College of Ohio	1884
Rees, John M.	Cynthiana	April 15, 1895	Medical College of Ohio	1895
Righter, G. W.	Cynthiana	October 3, 1893	Cleveland Hom. Hospital Med. College	1873
Righter, T. M.	Cynthiana	July 9, 1903	Pulte Medical College	1903
Smizer, H. Tod	Cynthiana	August 20, 1901	New York Hom. Med. College	1901
Stewart, W. T.	Cynthiana	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1890
Van Deren, John H.	Cynthiana	January 24, 1894	Pulte Medical College	1893
Wells, Joseph E.	Cynthiana	October 3, 1893	Medical College of Ohio	1881
Wells, N.	Cynthiana	October 3, 1893	Eclectic Medical Institute	1867
Woolery, Kirtley Benton	Boyd	October 30, 1904	Kentucky School of Medicine	1904

HART COUNTY. County Referee, Dr. J. J. Adams.

Name	P. O. Address	Date of Certificate	Basis of Certificate Diploma—Examination—Practice
Adams, J. J.	Munfordville	October 3, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine 1890
Bowling, W. W.	Canmer	September 29, 1899	Med. Dept. University of Louisville 1872
Bruner, Henry C.	Hardyville	April 8, 1902	Hospital College of Medicine 1902
Cessna, F. L.	Rowlette	July 26, 1894	Kentucky School of Medicine 1891
Clark, J. H.	Bonnieville	October 9, 1894	Exam. and eighteen years practice
Craddock, Jas. William	Priceville	August 13, 1904	Kentucky School of Medicine 1904
Donan, David C.	Three Springs		Kentucky School of Medicine 1859
Edwards, M. V.	Horse Cave	July 26, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville 1878
Edwards, W. T.	Seymour	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine 1857
Ford, Geo. W.	Powder Mills	January 1, 1894	Hospital College of Medicine 1889
Garvin, M. L.	Horse Cave	August 13, 1900	Hospital College of Medicine 1900
Garvin, T. H.	Horse Cave	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville 1875
Hall, Chasteen	Dog Creek	April 18, 1903	Med. Dept. Kentucky University 1903
Hubbard, G. G.	Munfordville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Iowa 1865
Lively, M. H.	Hammondville	July 26, 1894	Louisville Medical College 1887
Mudd, J. J.	Hardyville	February 26, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville 1876 Jefferson Medical College 1890
Pace, W. T.	Monroe	January 1, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville 1874
Scruggs, A. R.	Horse Cave	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Nashville 1861
Smith, G. W.	Horse Cave	November 28, 1903	Louisville Medical College 1893
Walton, C. J.	Munfordville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville 1853
Wyatt, Isaac L.	Linnwood	June 10, 1904	Louisville Medical College 1904

HENDERSON COUNTY. County Referee, ——— ———.

Armistead, H. W. (Col.)	Henderson	January 17, 1896	Meharry Medical College 1894
Armstrong, W. F.	Henderson	October 15, 1900	S. W. Hom. Medical College 1899

Arnett, E. D.	Niagara	March 16, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1894
Baldwin, W. H.	Cairo	October 3, 1893	Evansville Medical College	1884
Berkshire, Park L.	Spottsville	July 15, 1901	Barnes Medical College	1901
Bethel, J. T.	Henderson	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1870
Book, H. D.	Robards	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1884
Branson, Elijah	Henderson	October 3, 1893	St. Louis College of P. and S	1890
Bushby, E. L.	Zion	July 9, 1903	Kentucky School of Medicine	1903
Casper, Louis P.	Henderson	June 10, 1904	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1904
Cooper, John M.	Smith's Mills	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1882
Cooper, J. W.	Smith's Mills	August 20, 1903	Kentucky School of Medicine	1868
Cosby, Ira D.	Hebbardsville	July 25, 1903	Med. Dept. Kentucky University	1903
Denton, Albert S.	Robards	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1891
Dixon, Archibald	Henderson	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1877
Dixon, R. W.	Basket	August 21, 1896	Kentucky School of Medicine	1896
Drane, C. H.	Audubon	October 3, 1893	Twenty-nine years practice	
Dunn, M. C.	Henderson	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1892
Edwards, H. W.	Henderson	May 31, 1897	Bellevue Hospital Medical College	1897
Floyd, William M.	Corydon	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1891
Forwood, W. S.	Henderson	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1887
Galloway, C. A.	Cairo	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1883
Galloway, W. S.	Dixie	August 5, 1897	Barnes Medical College	1897
Gowdy, C. E. (Col.)	Henderson	September 10, 1898	Meharry Medical College	1898
Graham, Cyrus B.	Henderson	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University	1892
Griffin, Silas	Henderson	November 19, 1900	Med. Dept. University of Kentucky	1900
Hancock, D. O.	Henderson	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1891
Hanna, W. M.	Henderson	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1862
Hodge, J. A.	Henderson	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1850
Howard, T. Y.	Niagara	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1867
Johnson, C. H.	Henderson	July 3, 1900	Medico-Chirurgical College, Pa.	1900
Johnson, I. E.	Henderson.	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1882
Jones, H. S.	Corydon	October 3, 1893	Thirty-two years practice	
Jones, L. O.	Hebbardsville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1880

-RSON COUNTY—Continued.

Name	P. O. Address	Date of Certificate	Basis of Certificate Diploma—Examination—Practice	
Jones, Owen G.	Smith's Mills	September 10, 1898	Kentucky School of Medicine	1898
Letcher, James H.	Henderson	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1873
Lieber, A. J.	Henderson	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1889
Ligon, Peyton	Henderson	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1886
McCarty, Thomas C.	Spottsville	June 21, 1894	Exam. and twenty-seven years prac.	
Miller, J. Louise	Henderson	July 9, 1898	S. W. Hom. Medical College	1898
Moseley, J. C.	Henderson	August 10, 1896	Kentucky School of Medicine	1896
Moss, Robert H.	Niagara	June 4, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville Bellevue Hospital Medical College	1891 1894
Mullins, William S.	Henderson	October 3, 1893	Pulte Medical College	1876
Neel, William V.	Henderson	June 30, 1902	S. W. Hom. Medical College	1902
Negley Cha les F.	Zion	April 19, 1902	Louisvi le Medical College	1902
Norment, Henry F.	Authroston	March 16, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1894
O'Nea Samuel A. (Col.)	Henderson	February 10, 1896	Meharry Medical College	1888
Orf, George	Henderson	October 24, 1905	Central College of P. and S.	1905
Poole, H. J.	Robards	March 14, 1898	Kentucky School of Medicine	1876
Powell, Everett N.	Cairo	July 9, 1903	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1903
Powell, Hugh B.	Corydon	April 19, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1894
Powell, J. N.	Corydon	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1862
Quinn, W. A.	Henderson	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1883
Royster, L. C.	Smith's Mills	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1884
Sandefor, M. C.	Geneva	May 21, 1894	Louisville Medical College	1872
Sigler, J. R.	Corydon	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1877
Smith, S. C.	Audubon	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. Col. University	1861
Smith, T. W.	Spottsville	December 23, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1891
Stone, J. W.	Henderson	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1880
Taylor, Thomas W.	Henderson	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1845
Walker, W. H.	Henderson	April 1, 1897	Louisville Medical College	1897

Watkins, G. W.	Spottsville	October 3, 1893	Thirty-three years practice	
Weston, W. J. (Col.)	Henderson	November 9, 1903	Med. Dept. Howard University	1903
Wilson, W. W. W.	Henderson	September 28, 1903	Kentucky School of Medicine	1902

HENRY COUNTY. County Referee, Dr. W. L. Nuttall.

Bishop, E.	Turner's Station	October 3, 1893	Miami Medical College	1879
Blaydes, H. B.	Pendleton	September 28, 1903	Med. Dept. Kentucky University	1903
Cassity, J. C.	Eminence	September 1, 1897	Louisville Medical College	1894
Chapman, Oscar P.	Port Royal	April 29, 1903	Hospital College of Medicine	1902
Coblin, Louis	Campbellsburg	October 3, 1893	Miami Medical College	1876
Coblin, W. T.	Campbellsburg	October 3, 1893	Miami Medical College	1871
Crawford, Chas. L.	Bethlehem	October 3, 1893	St. Louis College of P. and S.	1893
Dowden, Albert P.	Eminence	April 16, 1900	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1900
Dudley, C. F.	North Pleasureville	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1871
Ellis, J. S.	Eminence	September 19, 1901	Louisville Medical College	1900
Glasscock, H. W.	Smithfield	May 25, 1897	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1875
Goodwin, O. P.	Pleasureville	July 9, 1903	Louisville Medical College	1903
Hancock, Curtis Lewis	Sulphur	July 30, 1904	Hospital College of Medicine	1904
Heath, L. F.	Lockport	September 1, 1904	Hospital College of Medicine	1904
Henson, P. T.	Pleasureville	October 3, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine	1877
Humston, O. B.	Franklinton	October 3, 1903	Louisville Medical College	1880
Humston, O. M.	Campbellsburg	October 3, 1903	Louisville Medical College	1874
Jesse, G. M.	North Pleasureville	October 3, 1893	Medical College of Ohio	1887
Johnson, C. R.	Eminence	October 8, 1893	Miami Medical College	1877
Kleiser, A. H.	Eminence	September 19, 1901	Pulte Medical College	1900
McGinnis, I. W.	New Castle	October 3, 1893	Medical College of Ohio	1870
Martin, C. R.	Sulphur	December 23, 1893	Miami Medical College	1866
Morris, Wm. J.	Sulphur	May 25, 1897	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1867
Nuttall, J. P., Jr.	New Castle	March 31, 1903	Hospital College of Medicine	1902
Nuttall, William L.	New Castle	March 31, 1897	Miami Medical College	1871
Oldham, Samuel P.	New Castle	April 19, 1894	Kentucky School of Medicine	1875

COUNTY—Continued

Name	P. O. Address	Date of Certificate	Basis of Certificate Diploma—Examination—Practice
illiam Bryan...	New Castle.....	July 29, 1905.....	Hospital College of Medicine..... 1905
f.....	Port Royal.....	April 29, 1903.....	Hospital College of Medicine..... 1897
e S.....	Smithfield	October 3, 1893.....	Kentucky School of Medicine..... 1860
iam L.....	Campbellsburg	November 8, 1893.....	Med. Dept. University of Louisville.. 1889
Alfred.....	Bethlehem	October 3, 1893.....	Louisville Medical College..... 1887
illiam Leslie....	Lockport	October 10, 1904.....	Hospital College of Medicine..... 1904
J.....	Campbellsburg	October 3, 1893.....	Forty-five years practice.....
M.....	Smithfield	March 1, 1899.....	Hospital College of Medicine..... 1899

AN COUNTY. County Referee, Dr. W. W. Richmond.

Beeler, George F.....	Clinton	October 3, 1893.....	Med. Dept. University of Louisville.. 1891
Beeler, J. M.....	Clinton	April 23, 1898.....	Med. Dept. University of Louisville.. 1898
Berry, W. T.....	Oakton	August 30, 1901.....	St. Louis College of P. and S..... 1901
Bushart, Robert Lee.....	Beelerton	August 30, 1901.....	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee.. 1901
Craig, W. A.....	Clinton	January 18, 1902.....	Med. Dept. University of the South.. 1901
Farabaugh, J. A.....	Clinton	January 31, 1895.....	Eclectic Medical Institute..... 1894
Hamlet, W. S.....	Beelerton	July 9, 1898.....	Kentucky School of Medicine..... 1898
Hunt, Charles.....	Buggs	August 20, 1901.....	Med. Dept. University of Kentucky.. 1901
Jordan, W. A.....	Clinton	October 3, 1893.....	Jefferson Medical College..... 1873
Killough, R. S.....	Spring Hill.....	June 15, 1896.....	Eclectic Medical Institute..... 1896
Lee, James R.....	Columbus	October 3, 1893.....	Med. Dept. University of Louisville.. 1892
McMorries, E. B.....	Clinton	June 10, 1904.....	St. Louis Medical College..... 1904
Mahan, John B.....	Moscow	October 3, 1893.....	Med. Dept. University of Louisville.. 1890
Manire, J. W.....	Columbus	October 3, 1893.....	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee.. 1887
Moore, P. A.....	Fulgam	August 30, 1901.....	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee.. 1901
Moss, Willis R.....	Clinton	October 3, 1893.....	Med. Dept. University of Louisville.. 1893
Peebles, William Ferguson.	Spring Hill.....	July 29, 1905.....	Hospital College of Medicine..... 1905

Richmond, W. W.	Clinton	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1874
Ringo, R. E. L.	Columbus	April 30, 1898	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1898
Roberts, Joseph T.	Moscow	January 30, 1897	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1896
Scarborough, J. R.	Clinton	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University	1878
Smith, Levi N.	Clinton	October 9, 1894	Exam. and twenty years practice	
Snell, F. A.	Columbus	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1882
Thomas, George C.	Oakton	June 10, 1904	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1904
Thomas, J. J. (Col.)	Clinton	April 27, 1894	Louisville Medical College	1894
Whayne, Thomas S.	Columbus	September 19, 1901	Barnes Medical College	1899
Williams, J. F. (Col.)	Columbus	August 20, 1903	Meharry Medical College	1903
Wrather, James R.	Oakton	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1889

HOPKINS COUNTY. County Referee, Dr. T. W. Gardiner.

Almon, E. T.	Morton's Gap	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Nashville	1880
Arnett, Boyd T.	Anton	April 27, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1894
Bailey, W. B.	White Plains	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1891
Bailey, W. N.	White Plains	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1884
Baker, E. S.	Madisonville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Nashville	1885
Baker, J. S.	Madisonville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1892
Bone, R. L.	Madisonville	June 4, 1895	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University	1882
Brown, Benjamin G.	Dalton	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1882
Brown, George W.	Dawson	February 3, 1894	Cincinnati College of Med. and Surg.	1880
Brown, M.	Dalton	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1890
Campbell, William Wesley.	Madisonville	June 10, 1905	Cleveland Medical College	1904
Corum, John R.	Ashbyburg	July 30, 1904	Hospital College of Medicine	1904
Crow, Thomas A.	Manitou	July 13, 1896	Hospital College of Medicine	1896
Darby, A. G.	Dawson	March 16, 1894	Louisville Medical College	1894
Davis, Augustus	Nebo	July 13, 1904	Hospital College of Medicine	1904
Davis, A. W.	Morton's Gap	April 23, 1898	Louisville Medical College	1898
Davis, P. B.	Earlington	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Nashville	1876

NTY—Continued.

	P. O. Address	Date of Certificate	Basis of Certificate Diploma—Examination—Practice	
	Charleston	October 3, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine	1889
D. (Col.)	Earlington	March 30, 1903	Meharry Medical College	1903
N	Nebo	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1891
in Flint	St. Charles	July 20, 1904	Med. Dept. Kentucky University	1904
	St. Charles	October 3, 1893	Missouri Medical College	1877
T. W.	Madisonville	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1872
George J.	Madisonville	May 28, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1894
Harrison, C. H. (Col.)	Madisonville	February 16, 1900	Louisville National Medical College	1895
Hayes, J. K.	Hanson	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1880
Howton, L.	Silent Run	July 9, 1903	Hospital College of Medicine	1903
Johnson, Curtis B.	Earlington	August 13, 1900	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1900
Kell, W. F.	Madisonville	April 26, 1895	Exam. and —— practice	
Long, J. W.	Madisonville	February 25, 1895	Cincinnati College of Med. and Surg.	1861
Long, R. W.	Madisonville	July 13, 1898	Kentucky School of Medicine	1898
Lovan, G. W.	Nortonville	December 7, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1892
Lutz, Cora E. Brown	Dawson Springs	February 3, 1894	Cincinnati College of Med. and Surg.	1890
Moore, W. L.	White Plains	April 9, 1896	Barnes Medical College	1896
Mothershead, N. G.	Earlington	January 20, 1894	Hospital College of Medicine	1879
Nesbitt, William K.	Earlington	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1888
Nichols, Luther E.	Dawson Springs	July 25, 1903	Hospital College of Medicine	1903
Niles, C. A.	Dawson Springs	December 10, 1898	Hospital College of Medicine	1898
Oates, Lewis A.	Nortonville	January 4, 1905	Hospital College of Medicine	1904
Poindexter, P. G. (Col.)	Madisonville	January 30, 1901	Meharry Medical College	1892
Ross, William P.	Madisonville	October 3, 1898	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1885
Ross, W. S.	Madisonville	October 3, 1893	Eclectic Medical Institute	1858
Sisk, A. O.	Earlington	July 13, 1898	Kentucky School of Medicine	1898
Sory, J. B.	Daniel Boone	April 19, 1902	Med. Dept. University of Nashville	1901
Sory, James D.	Madisonville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University	1889

Strother, Fred P.	Madisonville	August 20, 1903	Med. Dept. Kentucky University	1903
Sutton, W. T.	Ashbyburg	October 6, 1894	Thirty-one years practice	
Thompson, A. L.	Nebo	April 25, 1905	Med. Dept. University of Nashville	1903
Tilford, F. P.	Nebo	April 30, 1898	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1898
Timmons, J. D.	Hanson	December 26, 1896	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1896
Waller, J. S.	Hanson	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1875
Williams, J. E.	Morton's Gap	December 23, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Nashville	1891

JACKSON COUNTY. County Referee, Dr. W. T. Amyx.

Amyx, W. T.	McKee	June 21, 1894	Louisville Medical College	1894
Clark, Nathaniel M.	Nathanton	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1891
Goodman, George C.	Welchburg	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1890
King, Robert Washington.	Gray Hawk	June 10, 1904	Med. Dept. Grant Univ. of Tennessee.	1902
Morris, James M.	Welchburg	September 9, 1902	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1902
Neal, Alvin T.	Annville	January 12, 1897	Hospital College of Medicine	1896

JEFFERSON COUNTY. County Referees, Drs. W. Bailey, C. Mayer.

Abell, Irvin	Louisville	March 14, 1898	Louisville Medical College	1897
Adams, Walter S. (Col.)	Louisville	April 6, 1903	Meharry Medical College	1903
Alexander, Stephen C.	Louisville	May 18, 1903	Medical College of Indiana	1903
Allen, B. A.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine	1878
Allen, H. G.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1855
Allen, M. K.	Louisville	April 23, 1897	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1867
Anderson, C. W. (Col.)	Louisville	May 30, 1902	Louisville National Medical College	1902
Anderson, Turner	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1863
Anderson, Simrall	Louisville	March 30, 1901	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1901
Anderson, W. H.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1872
Askenstedt, Lillian S.	Louisville	June 10, 1904	S. W. Hom. Medical College	1904

ISON COUNTY—Continued.

Name	P. O. Address	Date of Certificate	Basis of Certificate Diploma—Examination—Practice
...ell, F. C.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Pulte Medical College ... 1889
Barnard	Louisville	August 14, 1897	Kentucky School of Medicine ... 1897
David J.	Louisville	July 13, 1904	Med. Dept. Kentucky University ... 1904
Henry T.	Louisville	July 25, 1903	Hospital College of Medicine ... 1903
William	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine ... 1857 Med. Dept. University of Louisville ... 1864
...ley, William O.	Louisville	February 20, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville ... 1888
...er, T. H.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine ... 1889
...dwin, Emma B.	Louisville	November 6, 1896	Cincinnati College of Med. & Surg. ... 1896
...izer, Louis Philip	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Bellevue Hospital Medical College ... 1892
...rbour, Philip F.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine ... 1890
Barnes, W. W.	Louisville	September 12, 1903	Kentucky School of Medicine ... 1887
Barnett, Arthur M.	Louisville	September 19, 1896	Med. Dept. University of Louisville ... 1896
Bates, R. Alex	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine ... 1892
Bayless, B. W.	Anchorage	June 30, 1902	Med. Dept. University of Virginia ... 1902
Battiste, S. I. I. (Col.)	Louisville	August 3, 1899	Louisville National Medical College ... 1898
Beck, H. B. (Col.)	Louisville	March 30, 1901	Meharry Medical College ... 1901
Beck, John Malcolm	Louisville	July 29, 1905	Hospital College of Medicine ... 1905
Benners, J. W.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville ... 1893
Bennett, A. T.	Louisville	February 8, 1897	Kentucky School of Medicine ... 1861
Bennett, J. S.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine ... 1891
Berry, W. D.	Louisville	September 1, 1899	Kentucky School of Medicine ... 1898
Benst, Max Von	Louisville	November 20, 1901	Hospital College of Medicine ... 1881
Beutel, G. P.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville ... 1880
Beutel, G. P., Jr.	Louisville	July 25, 1903	Med. Dept. University of Louisville ... 1898
Beverly, Robert C. (Col.)	Louisville	May 15, 1901	Louisville National Medical College ... 1901
Bindewald, William A.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville ... 1871
Bizot, A. R.	Louisville	March 30, 1901	Med. Dept. University of Louisville ... 1901

Blackburn, James T.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1887
Blackburn, M. A. (Col.)	Louisville	June 10, 1903	Louisville National Medical College	1903
Blackford, W. F.	Louisville	May 5, 1902	Kentucky School of Medicine	1901
Bland, Jos. E.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1879
Blanton, John W.	Meadow Lawn	April 9, 1894	Hospital College of Medicine	1884
Blemmeiss, M. H.	Louisville	May 15, 1901	S. W. Hom. Medical College	1901
Blitz, Louis C.	Louisville	April 14, 1897	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1897
Bloch, Leo	Louisville	April 25, 1899	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1899
Bloch, Oscar E.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1893
Bloom, I. N.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. Harvard University	1881
Blue, William R.	Louisville	February 20, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1888
Bodine, James M.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1854
Boggess, W. F.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1886
Bohannon, George H.	Louisville	July 20, 1904	Kentucky School of Medicine	1904
Bohannon, J. F.	Louisville	March 14, 1898	Hospital College of Medicine	1897
Boothe, Robert Campbell	Louisville	September 1, 1905	Hospital College of Medicine	1905
Boss, Edward	Louisville	April 13, 1897	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1897
Boyd, Arthur J.	Louisville	July 9, 1898	Kentucky School of Medicine	1895
Boyd, H. D. P.	Louisville	December 24, 1902	Kentucky School of Medicine	1902
Brandeis, Florence	Louisville	September 19, 1895	Woman's Medical College of Pa.	1894
Breidenthal, George B.	Louisville	July 29, 1905	Hospital College of Medicine	1905
Brennan, James E.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1890
Brennan, Robert E.	Louisville	April 8, 1902	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1902
Brown, Esther A.	Louisville	October 13, 1905	Louisville National Medical College	1905
Brown, W. A. (Col.)	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Meharry Medical College	1892
Browner, Herbert	Louisville	April 30, 1902	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1902
Bruner, W. T.	Louisville	April 23, 1900	Hospital College of Medicine	1896
Bryan, Frank B.	Louisville	May 10, 1905	Louisville Medical College	1905
Bryan, Jos. T.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Pulte Medical College	1883
Bryan, R. W.	Louisville	April 15, 1899	Louisville Medical College	1897
Bryant, Thomas H.	Louisville	January 13, 1900	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1900
Brozowski, S.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1876

	P. O. Address	Date of Certificate	Basis of Certificate Diploma—Examination—Practice	
Bu[illegible]	[illegible]ille	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1878
Bu[illegible]	[illegible]ville	December 4, 1894	Kentucky School of Medicine	1894
Bulli[illegible], [illegible]. A	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University	1889
Bullitt, James B	Louisville	October 20, 1903	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1889
Burch, J. D	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1876
Burch, W. E	Louisville	March 4, 1897	Medical College of Ohio	1869
Burke, Robert Edw. E	Louisville	May 10, 1905	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1905
Burnett, Edgar Duff	Louisville	July 15, 1904	Hospital College of Medicine	1904
Buschmeyer, John H	Louisville	February 2, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1899
Butnam, W. Charles	Louisville	November 11, 1905	S. W. Hom. Medical College	1905
Butler, Thomas L	Louisville	April 16, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1890
Carman, William L	Louisville	October 13, 1905	Kentucky School of Medicine	1905
Carpenter, E. L	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1886
Carpenter, John D	Louisville	June 6, 1905	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1905
Carter, Roy L	Louisville	July 9, 1898	Hospital College of Medicine	1898
Cartledge, A. M	Louisville	January 1, 1894	Hospital College of Medicine	1892
Casper, John	Louisville	April 5, 1904	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1904
Casper, Michael	Louisville	May 1, 1901	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1901
Cawein, Charles L	Louisville	April 9, 1894	Louisville Medical College	1886
Caye, W. C	Louisville	October 5, 1898	Louisville Medical College	1897
Cecil, John G	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine	1879
Cheatham, L. T	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine	1891
Cheatham, William	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1873
Chenoweth, J. H	St. Matthews	February 23, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1844
Chenoweth, James S	Louisville	February 23, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1889
Chrisman, J. H	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1892
Clark, F. S	Louisville	December 4, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1892
Clem, John Grisby	Louisville	July 9, 1903	Hospital College of Medicine	1903

Clendenin, H. M.	Louisville	July 30, 1901	S. W. Hom. Medical College	1900
Clokey, Allison	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Hahnemann Medical College	1889
Cochran, Samuel	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1879
Coleman, W. H.	Louisville	August 21, 1896	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1896
Conn, Walter S.	Louisville	April 24, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1887
Connor, J. W.	Louisville	June 10, 1904	S. W. Hom. Medical College	1903
Conover, Earl	Louisville	May 10, 1905	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1905
Converse, T. E.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine	1892
Coomes, Martin F.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1873
Coon, George S.	Louisville	August 13, 1894	Chicago Hom. Medical College	1892
Cooper, J. B. R.	Shively	April 9, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1894
Cooper, M. L.	Smyrna	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1859
Cooper, William Sherman.	Louisville	May 10, 1905	Med. Dept. Kentucky University	1905
Corrigan, F. E.	Hike's Point	June 30, 1902	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1872
Cottell, Henry A.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1872
Croft, George W.	Louisville	November 9, 1897	Louisville Medical College	1897
Dabney, Samuel G.	Louisville	April 9, 1894	Hospital College of Medicine	1883
Dale, W. E.	Louisville	April 9, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1891
David, Edward L.	Louisville	June 21, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1894
Davidson, H.	Louisville	April 23, 1898	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1896
Davidson, H. A.	Louisville	October 10, 1899	Hospital College of Medicine	1899
Day, George H.	Louisville	January 23, 1903	Med. Dept. Kentucky University	1902
Dearing, C. E.	Louisville	May 13, 1896	Louisville Medical College	1894
DeHaven, Fred	Louisville	April 16, 1900	S. W. Hom. Medical College	1900
Deig, Albert A.	Louisville	April 27, 1894	Louisville Medical College	1894
Delus, P. N.	Louisville	May 18, 1903	Hospital College of Medicine	1899
Dilly, Oscar C.	Louisville	February 15, 1902	Kentucky School of Medicine	1900
Dilly, William G.	Louisville	September 19, 1894	Kentucky School of Medicine	1894
Dodds, J. G.	Louisville	July 29, 1905	Kentucky School of Medicine	1905
Dodge, W. A.	Louisville	December 13, 1901	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1894
Doherty, William B.	Louisville	April 9, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1872
Doll, Emil J.	Louisville	September 15, 1904	Hospital College of Medicine	1904

JEFFERSON COUNTY—Continued.

Name	P. O. Address	Date of Certificate	Basis of Certificate Diploma—Examination—Practice	
Doyle, Oscar W.	Louisville	March 30, 1901	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1901
Drake, John W.	Louisville	April 9, 1894	Hospital College of Medicine	1881
Dugan, W. C.	Louisville	April 13, 1897	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1881
Duncan, Ellis	Anchorage	April 23, 1897	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1896
Dunlap, Robert	Louisville	February 14, 1894	Hospital College of Medicine	1884
Dunn, Jesse T.	Louisville	April 9, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1890
Dupree, Charles F.	Louisville	April 9, 1894	Kentucky School of Medicine	1871
Durrett, L. R.	Louisville	April 9, 1894	Louisville Medical College	1892
Durrett, Robert	Louisville	April 9, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1851
Duscle, Joseph F.	Louisville	July 9, 1903	Hospital College of Medicine	1903
Duvall, H. A.	Louisville	April 9, 1894	Hospital College of Medicine	1880
Eager, B. F.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1877
Eckels, L. W.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1887
Eddy, A. L.	Louisville	March 23, 1897	Kentucky School of Medicine	1891
Eddy, C. B.	Louisville	December 17, 1897	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1875
Edelen, Charles A.	Louisville	July 13, 1904	Kentucky School of Medicine	1904
Edmonds, Roe L.	Louisville	September 30, 1902	Med. Dept. Kentucky University	1902
Ehrich, Wm. S.	Louisville	October 24, 1905	Medical College of State of S. C.	1903
Elgin, William Roy	Louisville	July 18, 1904	Hospital College of Medicine	1904
Eisenman, F. T.	Louisville	June 10, 1904	Louisville Medical College	1888
Elmore, R. R.	Louisville	June 10, 1903	Hahnemann Medical College	1903
English, C. C.	Louisville	April 4, 1904	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1904
Ernstberger, Lee J.	Louisville	January 4, 1905	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1904
Estes, John W.	Louisville	June 10, 1905	Cincinnati Medical College	1890
Estill, Reverdy V. W.	Louisville	July 9, 1903	Hospital College of Medicine	1903
Evans, Thomas C.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine	1884
Fagaley, Idell M.	Louisville	January 20, 1896	S. W. Hom. Medical College	1896
Fagaley, Sarah L.	Louisville	April 9, 1896	S. W. Hom. Medical College	1896
Falconer, A. H.	Louisville	April 5, 1897	Louisville Medical College	1897

Fallis, Robert G.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1883
Farmer, Alfred G.	Louisville	September 1, 1904	Med. Dept. Kentucky University	1904
Farmer, Charles	Louisville	May 3, 1900	Hospital College of Medicine	1897
Ferguson, J. P.	Louisville	April 1, 1897	Jefferson Medical College	1892
Finck, Theodore D.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1882
Fitzbutler, J. H. (Col.)	Louisville	April 25, 1896	Louisville National Medical College	1896
Fitzbutler, S. H. (Col.)	Louisville	May 10, 1894	Louisville National Medical College	1892
Flack, Pindar M. (Col.)	Louisville	June 30, 1902	Knoxville Medical College	1902
Fleischmaker, F. W.	Louisville	April 1, 1900	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1900
Flexner, J. A.	Louisville	September 5, 1896	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1896
Forman, George W.	Louisville	July 9, 1903	Med. Dept. Kentucky University	1903
Forman, W. M.	Louisville	March 30, 1898	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1877
Forrester, William	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1862
Forsee, Challon Guy	Louisville	June 10, 1905	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1905
Fort, Frank T.	Louisville	June 18, 1895	Louisville Medical College	1895
Foss, S. S.	Valley Station	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1886
Fowler, Felix G. (Col.)	Louisville	April 9, 1894	Louisville National Medical College	1892
Frank, Louis	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine	1888
Franklin, David	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine	1882
Frantz, Theo.	Louisville	March 16, 1894	Louisville Medical College	1891
Frazier, Ben Carlos	Louisville	August 28, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1894
Freeman, John K.	Louisville	June 11, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1894
French, Richard Vale	Louisville	August 10, 1905	Hospital College of Medicine	1905
Frey, E. S.	Louisville	June 15, 1896	Kentucky School of Medicine	1894
Fuller, N. S. (Col.)	Louisville	May 17, 1900	Louisville National Medical College	1900
Funk, Chester C.	Louisville	July 9, 1903	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1903
Gallati, Charles	Louisville	July 9, 1899	Kentucky School of Medicine	1899
Galvin, John W.	Louisville	April 9, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1894
Gantt, M. A.	Louisville	July 3, 1904	Louisville Medical College	1904
Ganz, Peter S.	Louisville	October 6, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1894
Gardner, W. E.	Lakeland	December 12, 1902	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1902
Garr, Benjamin A.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine	1877

JEFFERSON COUNTY—Continued.

Name	P. O. Address	Date of Certificate	Basis of Certificate Diploma—Examination—Practice	
Garvin, Samuel H.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1861
			Bellevue Hospital Medical College	1865
German, Luther W.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1888
Gilbert, George B.	Louisville	April 10, 1901	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1901
Gilbert, Richard B.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1868
Gilliard, J. T.	Louisville	April 23, 1902	Louisville National Medical College	1902
Godshaw, Cain C.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1874
Goodman, Henry M.	Louisville	February 20, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1883
Goodman, John	Louisville	February 20, 1894	Med Dept. Tulane University	1859
Gosnell, Thomas E.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1886
Gossett, W. B.	Louisville	June 25, 1896	Louisville Medical College	1896
Graham, H. W.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1886
Grant, Horace H.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Jefferson Medical College	1878
Grant, Thomas P.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1874
Grant, William Carl	Louisville	October 30, 1904	Hospital College of Medicine	1904
Grant, W. E.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Jefferson Medical College	1886
			Kentucky School of Medicine	1887
Grasser, Emil T.	Louisville	August 30, 1901	Kentucky School of Medicine	1900
Green, Waller O.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1889
Green, Winnifred	Louisville	August 25, 1903	Kentucky School of Medicine	1903
Greenley, T. B.	Meadow Lawn	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1846
Griffith, George W.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Long Island Hospital Medical College	1866
Griswold, Alex. V.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1887
Grove, J. H.	Louisville	July 21, 1897	Hospital College of Medicine	1896
Groves, A. R.	Louisville	March 17, 1897	Kentucky School of Medicine	1858
Groves, C. J.	Louisville	May 21, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1889
Grunwald, Frederick	Louisville	November 15, 1898	Kentucky School of Medicine	1898
Guest, James W.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Bellevue Hospital Medical College	1888

Guthrie, Herbert S.	Louisville	September 9, 1902	Hospital College of Medicine	1902
Hall, Gaylord C.	Louisville	July 16, 1902	Hospital College of Medicine	1902
Hall, Samuel J.	Louisville	May 10, 1894	Louisville Medical College	1894
Hamilton, J. D.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine	1885
Hancock, Jethra	Louisville	September 1, 1905	Hospital College of Medicine	1905
Hanes, G. S.	Louisville	July 30, 1901	Hospital College of Medicine	1900
Harris, Clarence H.	Louisville	March 5, 1894	Louisville Medical College	1891
Harris, E. G. (Col.)	Louisville	June 10, 1903	Louisville National Medical College	1903
Hart, F. H.	Louisville	April 5, 1897	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1897
Harthill, Eleanor A.	Louisville	April 30, 1902	Wisconsin College of Phy. & Surg.	1902
Hartwell, S. A., Jr.	Louisville	April 23, 1897	Long Island Hospital College	1898
Harvey, Charles W.	Louisville	March 5, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1866
Hays, John Edwin	Louisville	March 5, 1894	Hospital College of Medicine	1880
Hays, S. B.	Louisville	July 9, 1903	Kentucky School of Medicine	1903
Hayes, W. T.	Louisville	March 5, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1892
Heflin, Ernest L.	Louisville	August 14, 1897	Jefferson Medical College	1897
Heim, J. W.	Louisville	April 2, 1904	Louisville Medical College	1904
Helmke, John N.	Louisville	March 5, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1873
			Hospital College of Medicine	1875
Helms, James E.	Louisville	April 23, 1897	Louisville Medical College	1882
Henderson, Peyton R.	Louisville	March 5, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1874
Hendon, George A.	Louisville	May 15, 1895	Louisville Medical College	1894
Herget, Louis J.	Louisville	May 26, 1894	Louisville Medical College	1894
Hertzsch, Della	Louisville	February 20, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Michigan	1891
Herzer, Edward	Louisville	March 5, 1894	Cleveland Hom. Hosp. Medical College	1885
Heuser, Henry	Louisville	March 5, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1891
Heuser, Henry W.	Louisville	July 1, 1900	Hospital College of Medicine	1900
Hibbitt, C. W.	Louisville	April 13, 1897	Louisville Medical College	1897
Hitt, E. A.	Louisville	March 5, 1894	Kentucky School of Medicine	1893
Hobson, Willis W.	Harrod's Creek	March 5, 1894	Hospital College of Medicine	1894
Hollins, George M.	Louisville	November 23, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1885
Hollinshead, T. H.	Louisville	August 10, 1898	Hahnemann Medical College of Pa.	1898

JEFFERSON COUNTY—Continued.

Name	P. O. Address	Date of Certificate	Basis of Certificate Diploma—Examination—Practice	
Holloway, Samuel W.	Louisville	March 5, 1894	Louisville Medical College	1891
Hopkins, Mary Ella	Louisville	May 30, 1904	S. W. Hom. Medical College	1904
Hopson, Joseph	St. Matthews	March 5, 1894	Jefferson Medical College	1870
Hoskins, John H.	Louisville	April 21, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1881
Howard, John L.	Louisville	March 5, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1888
House, William Ellis	Louisville	August 13, 1904	Med. Dept. Kentucky University	1904
Houser, C. W. (Col.)	Louisville	April 14, 1902	Louisville National Medical College	1900
Humphrey, Heman	Louisville	June 10, 1904	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1904
Humphrey, W. O.	Louisville	July 23, 1898	Hospital College of Medicine	1898
Hunt, C. H.	Louisville	July 21, 1897	Hospital College of Medicine	1897
Hunter, W. G.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Miami Medical College	1871
Hurter, A. W.	Louisville	July 1, 1895	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1895
			Hospital College of Medicine	1895
Ingram, Julia A.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Woman's College of Pa.	1882
Ireland, R. Lindsay	Louisville	March 16, 1894	Louisville Medical College	1894
Irwin, Jos. W.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Jefferson Medical College	1873
Jacob, Donald R.	Louisville	April 30, 1898	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1898
James, Thomas	Louisville	July 1, 1901	Hospital College of Medicine	1901
Jenkins, George B.	Louisville	April 23, 1902	Hospital College of Medicine	1898
Jenkins, W. A.	Louisville	July 21, 1897	Hospital College of Medicine	1897
Jennings, Tneo. S.	Louisville	June 10, 1897	Louisville Medical College	1887
Johanboeke, F. H.	Louisville	July 9, 1903	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1903
Johnson, Charles A.	Louisville	July 13, 1904	Hospital College of Medicine	1904
Johnson, E. Y.	Louisville	July 7, 1900	Med. Dept. University of Kentucky	1900
Jones, A. D.	Louisville	August 8, 1900	Kentucky School of Medicine	1897
Jones, Bertrand L.	Louisville	July 29, 1905	Kentucky School of Medicine	1905
Jones, Henry A.	Louisville	July 9, 1903	Hospital College of Medicine	1903

Jones, R. M.	Louisville	March 30, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1893
Joyes, Crittenden	Louisville	June 10, 1897	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1893
Kaelin, Louis	Louisville	June 28, 1894	Kentucky School of Medicine	1894
Kahn, Lee H.	Louisville	March 31, 1903	Louisville Medical College	1903
Keaney, J. T.	Louisville	March 28, 1896	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1895
Keightley, A. J.	Louisville	July 9, 1903	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1867
Kellar, William A.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1893
Kelly, C. W.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. McGill Univ., Montreal	1867
Kelly, Griffin C.	Louisville	April 5, 1904	Louisville Medical College	1904
Kelly, Harris	Louisville	March 16, 1895	Louisville Medical College	1895
Kelsall, Oliver H.	Louisville	April 16, 1900	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1899
Kennedy, Orville A.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine	1889
Kenner, Robert C.	Louisville	April 12, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1879
Kerns, Ira N.	Louisville	July 29, 1905	Med. Dept. Kentucky University	1905
Kessler, P. L.	Louisville	April 16, 1900	Louisville Medical College	1900
Kerr, Lemuel Harris	Louisville	July 13, 1904	Kentucky School of Medicine	1904
Kiefer, Frank J.	Crescent Hill	July 9, 1898	Hospital College of Medicine	1898
Klein, John W.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Hahnemann Med. College and Hospital	1871
Klein, Warnick Wesley	Louisville	May 10, 1905	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1905
Koch, Ernest H.	Louisville	September 19, 1901	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1901
Koehler, F. W.	Louisville	July 9, 1903	Hospital College of Medicine	1881
Koehler, Henry H.	Louisville	October 12, 1894	Kentucky School of Medicine	1893
Koehler, H. W.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Marburg	1847
Koontz, Fred L.	Louisville	August 13, 1900	Kentucky School of Medicine	1900
Korony, Wm. G.	Louisville	November 9, 1903	Hospital College of Medicine	1903
Kramer, Wm. F.	Louisville	July 9, 1903	Hospital College of Medicine	1903
Kremer, J. W.	Louisville	July 21, 1897	Hospital College of Medicine	1897
Labangood, F. J.	Louisville	June 10, 1897	Louisville Medical College	1879
Lamar, Frederick C.	Louisville	May 10, 1905	Louisville Medical College	1905
Lammers, Benj. J.	Louisville	October 21, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1890
Langolf, Fred A.	Louisville	April 3, 1902	Louisville Medical College	1902
Lattimore, J. A. C.	Louisville	March 30, 1901	Meharry Medical College	1901

FFERSON COUNTY—Continued.

Name	P. O. Address	Date of Certificate	Basis of Certificate Diploma—Examination—Practice	
Laughlin, Wm. R.	Louisville	September 19, 1901	Hospital College of Medicine	1901
Laverty, Edw. C.	Louisville	August 5, 1905	Kentucky School of Medicine	1905
Lawrence, Anna F.	Louisville	October 21, 1893	N. E. Female Medical College	1872
Lawson, John E.	Louisville	June 10, 1904	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1874
Leachman, Wm. T.	Louisville	October 21, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1857
Leatherman, C. E.	Louisville	July 9, 1898	Kentucky School of Medicine	1898
Leavell, Hugh N.	Louisville	October 6, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1894
Leber, Fred C.	Louisville	October 21, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1864
Lederman, Isaac	Louisville	December 17, 1897	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1896
Lewis, Harry H.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1890
Lenton, M. A.	Louisville	July 18, 1904	Kentucky School of Medicine	1904
Lewis, Jas. R.	Louisville	March 30, 1901	Louisville Medical College	1901
Lex, A. E.	Louisville	July 9, 1903	Med. Dept. Kentucky University	1903
Lewis, T. B.	Louisville	June 2, 1904	Hospital College of Medicine	1903
Liggett, Harry Thompson.	Louisville	July 29, 1905	Kentucky School of Medicine	1905
Liggett, John T.	Louisville	October 15, 1900	Hospital College of Medicine	1900
Lilienthal, Maxwell	Louisville	July 16, 1902	Kentucky School of Medicine	1902
Lindenberger, Irwin	Louisville	April 6, 1896	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1896
Loftus, M. E.	Louisville	September 9, 1904	Louisville Medical College	1904
Long, J. D.	Louisville	March 25, 1902	Louisville National Medical College	1900
Long, W. Hamilton	Louisville	July 9, 1903	Med. Dept. Kentucky University	1903
Lord, Arthur K.	Louisville	May 10, 1905	Louisville Medical College	1905
Lott, H. L.	Louisville	Sept. 1, 1899	Hom. Medical College of Missouri	1891
Loughridge, Cora K.	Louisville	Sept. 1, 1899	S. W. Hom. Medical College	1899
Loving, R. Courtney	Louisville	June 30, 1902	Medical Chirurgical College, Pa.	1902
Lucas, Charles G.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1890
Lucas, Harry V.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1880
Malor, Hugo	Louisville	December 11, 1898	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1891

Manning, H. R. C.	Louisville	July 23, 1898	Louisville Medical College	1898
Marshall, Ewing	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1884
Marvin, J. B.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine	1875
Mathews, J. M.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1867
Maxwell, Charles F.	Louisville	July 21, 1897	Med. Dept. West. Res. University	1897
Maxwell, J. W.	Louisville	April 9, 1894	Kentucky School of Medicine	1859
Mayer, Chester A.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	N. Y. Hom. Medical College	1881
Mayfield, W. H.	Louisville	March 25, 1899	Louisville Medical College	1872
McCarty, J. A.	Louisville	April 23, 1900	Louisville Medical College	1900
McCoy, S. C.	Louisville	June 13, 1901	S. W. Hom. Medical College	1901
McCullough, Hugh M.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1878
McDermott, Thomas L.	Louisville	April 16, 1894	Bellevue Hospital Medical College	1866
McDonough, R. E.	Louisville	April 5, 1890	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1898
McIntyre, C. W.	New Albany	February 20, 1894	Kentucky School of Medicine	1882
McKinney, W. T.	Louisville	July 9, 1899	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt and Ex.	1899
McMurtry, L. S.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisiana	1873
McNally, Allan	Louisville	March 14, 1898	Louisville Medical College	1894
McNally, James A.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1879
Mecheling, H. E.	Louisville	July 9, 1903	Hospital College of Medicine	1903
Meddis, Victor N.	Louisville	April 8, 1902	Hospital College of Medicine	1902
Melton, Jesse L.	Louisville	February 15, 1905	Hospital College of Medicine	1902
Melton, Frank M.	Louisville	July 9, 1903	Hospital College of Medicine	1903
Merchant, W. T.	Louisville	August 5, 1897	Med. Dept. Howard University	1883
Meredith, C. P.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Pulte Medical College	1881
Meredith, Edward E.	Louisville	August 20, 1901	S. W. Hom. Medical College	1901
Meriwether, C. E.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Virginia	1880
			Med. Dept. University City New York	1881
Metcalfe, J. H.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1893
Metcalfe, Mary L.	Louisville	October 2, 1903	Louisville National Medical College	1902
Meyer, Samuel	Louisville	December 25, 1899	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1891
Meyer, Sidney J.	Louisville	July 9, 1898	Kentucky School of Medicine	1898
Miers, Edward	Louisville	October 24, 1905	Kentucky School of Medicine	1905

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Name	P. O. Address	Date of Certificate	Basis of Certificate Diploma—Examination—Practice
C. E.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville... 1888
..., O. F.	Louisville	June 30, 1902	S. W. Hom. Medical College..... 1902
...ils, Samuel B.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville... 1852
Minor, O. Raymond	Louisville	July 9, 1903	Kentucky School of Medicine..... 1903
Mitchell, James C.	Louisville	June 21, 1899	Bennett Medical College..... 1897
Moir, Charles	Louisville	December 30, 1898	Med. Dept. University of Louisville... 1891
Moir, C. Louis	Louisville	August 25, 1903	Kentucky School of Medicine..... 1903
Monroe, A. Leight	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Hahnemann Medical Col. and Hosp... 1879
Monroe, George J.	Louisville	April 9, 1894	Rush Medical College..... 1862 Bellevue Hospital Medical College.... 1869
Montgomery, E. R.	Louisville	March 23, 1897	Med. Dept. University of Louisville... 1867
Montgomery, U.	Louisville	August 8, 1895	Med. Dept. University of Louisville... 1873
Moore Othello	Louisville	March 30, 1903	University of Louisville..... 1888
Moraweck, E.	Louisville	March 13, 1901	Med. Dept. University of Louisville... 1894
Moreman, J. S., Jr.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine..... 1890
Moren, John J.	Louisville	June 2, 1894	Louisville Medical College..... 1894
Morris, John K.	Louisville	April 16, 1894	Hospital College of Medicine..... 1891
Morris, J. M.	Louisville	April 16, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville... 1887
Morrison, Harry K.	Louisville	November 8, 1902	Med. Dept. University of Michigan.... 1902
Morrison, J. R.	Louisville	March 25, 1899	Louisville Medical College..... 1898
Morton, David C.	Louisville	December 3, 1902	Med. Dept. Univ. of Pennsylvania... 1902
Mounsey, George T.	Louisville	April 16, 1894	Louisville Medical College..... 1894
Mulvey, Thomas H.	Louisville	August 25, 1903	Kentucky School of Medicine..... 1903
Murphy, Sarah A.	Louisville	April 25, 1896	S. W. Hom. Medical College..... 1896
Myers, Samuel	Louisville	July 7, 1900	Hospital College of Medicine..... 1900
Neff, Charles Otis	Louisville	March 16, 1902	S. W. Hom. Medical College..... 1905
Neff, P. A.	Louisville	May 10, 1905	S. W. Hom. Medical College..... 1898
Nettleroth, Alex.	Louisville	July 9, 1899	Louisville Medical College..... 1899

Nichols, C. L.	Louisville	April 6, 1903	Louisville Medical College	1903
Nimmo, Thos. M.	Louisville	April 10, 1895	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1895
Nollan, C. L.	Louisville	October 3, 1901	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1901
Norman, Lee	Louisville	May 10, 1905	S. W. Hom. Medical College	1905
Norton, F. A. B.	Louisville	April 19, 1902	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1902
Nuckols, O. P.	Louisville	April 21, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1891
O'Brien, B. Leggin	Louisville	March 7, 1904	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1903
O'Bryan, Otto	Louisville	June 10, 1905	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1905
O'Connor, Bernard J.	Louisville	April 8, 1902	Kentucky School of Medicine	1902
Ogden, F. Parks	Louisville	April 19, 1902	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1902
Oliver, Richard Willis	Louisville	June 10, 1903	Louisville National Medical College	1903
O'Reilly, James H.	Louisville	April 4, 1898	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1870
Orendorf, Henry	Louisville	April 4, 1898	Kentucky School of Medicine	1871
Ouderdonk, W. A.	Louisville	July 9, 1903	Kentucky School of Medicine	1903
Page, A. E. B. (Col.)	Louisville	April 19, 1902	Louisville National Medical College	1902
Palmer, Edward R.	Louisville	April 6, 1896	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1896
Palmer, J. Brent	Louisville	April 6, 1896	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1896
Park, Chas. R.	Louisville	June 10, 1904	Med. Dept. University of Pa.	1847
Parsons, A. L., Jr.	Louisville	April 11, 1904	Louisville Medical College	1904
Payne, Geo. F.	Louisville	August 21, 1896	Hospital College of Medicine	1896
Peak, J. H.	Louisville	May 10, 1894	Louisville Medical College	1894
Pearce, Edw. L.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1886
Pearson, T. B.	Louisville	December 11, 1903	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1903
Pelle, Harry E.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine	1877
Pelle, Walter D.	Louisville	May 13, 1897	Hospital College of Medicine	1889
Peters, P. R.	Louisville	June 10, 1903	Louisville National Medical College	1903
Peyton, Wm. T. (Col.)	Louisville	August 10, 1896	Louisville National Medical College	1889
Pfingst, Adolph O.	Louisville	July 13, 1896	Louisville Medical College	1891
Phillips, Henry J.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1893
Pickett, Wm. H. (Col)	Louisville	April 1, 1900	Louisville National Medical College	1898
Pierce, S. C.	Louisville	November 19, 1900	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1900
Pinkert, John W.	Louisville	May 3, 1897	S. W. Hom. Medical College	1896

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	P. O. Address	Date of Certificate	Basis of Certificate Diploma—Examination—Practice	
Pope, Robert T.	Louisville	May 14, 1902	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1902
Pomeroy, John L.	Louisville	July 9, 1903	Hospital College of Medicine	1903
Pomeroy, Willis S.	Louisville	March 1, 1905	Kentucky School of Medicine	1904
Pope, Clarence T.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1873
Pope, Curran	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1889
Pope, Geo. L.	Louisville	March 25, 1899	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1880
Popham, Austin E.	Louisville	October 6, 1904	Kentucky School of Medicine	1904
Porter, Ellis S.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Long Island Hospital Medical College	1878
Pottinger, Samuel L.	Louisville	August 28, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1894
Pound, T. P. D.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1875
Prather, S. Scott	Louisville	April 13, 1897	Louisville Medical College	1897
Prather, Thos. W. (Col.)	Louisville	March 3, 1903	Meharry Medical College	1903
Purdom, J. F.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1881
Pusey, H. M.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1879
Pusey, Wm. B.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1887
Quimby, S. C.	Louisville	April 15, 1899	Louisville Medical College	1899
Quissenberry, J. L.	Worthington	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1882
Rademaker, R. C. H.	Louisville	August 20, 1903	Hospital College of Medicine	1903
Rau, Ernest	Louisville	July 15, 1901	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1899
Rau, Geo. R.	Louisville		Med. Dept. University of the South	1894
Ravitch, M. L.	Louisville	November 4, 1895	Central Medical College of Missouri	1895
Ray, J. M.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1882
Rectanus, Frederick	Louisville	March 30, 1898	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1861
Renand, Jos. Thos. W.	Louisville	May 10, 1905	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1905
Reynolds, Dudley S.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1868
Reynolds, H. G.	Fisherville	November 11, 1905	Louisville Medical College	1897
Richards, John S.	Louisville	July 9, 1903	Hospital College of Medicine	1903
Richardson, John B.	Louisville	May 30, 1902	Louisville Medical College	1902

Richardson, John B	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Jefferson Medical College	1865
Richter, J. T	Louisville	July 13, 1904	Med. Dept. Kentucky University	1904
Ringo, J. M	South Louisville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1887
Ritter, H. B	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1879
Roberts, David Y	Louisville	April 1, 1900	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1900
Roberts, William	Louisville	October 3, 1893	College of P. and S. of Chicago	1886
Roberts, Wm. O	Louisville	April 7, 1902	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1870
Roberts, Walter T	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine	1883
Robertson, Geo. A	Louisville	June 20, 1896	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1896
Robins, Vernon	Louisville	June 25, 1896	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1894
Rogers, John C	Louisville	July 9, 1903	Med. Dept. Kentucky University	1903
Rominger, Louis	Louisville	April 15, 1899	Louisville Medical College	1899
Rompf, J. H	Louisville	March 23, 1897	Kentucky School of Medicine	1892
Ronald, G. W	Louisville	March 18, 1897	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1848
Ropp, H. L	Louisville	April 1, 1897	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1897
Rudell, John F	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine	1882
Russell, G. Frank	Louisville	April 25, 1896	Louisville Medical College	1896
Russman, Chas. G	Louisville	April 5, 1897	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1897
Ryans, Lewis	Louisville	July 13, 1904	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1904
St. John, Matt. B	Louisville	June 10, 1904	Hospital College of Medicine	1903
Sage, E. O	Louisville	July 23, 1900	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1900
Salinger, S. F	Louisville	May 6, 1898	Western Reserve Med. Col. of Pa.	1897
Salinger, Samuel	Louisville	August 10, 1905	Hospital College of Medicine	1905
Samuel, Fouche W	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1886
Sanders, Jas	Louisville	June 10, 1904	Indiana Medical College	1884
Sanders, Wm	Louisville	July 14, 1904	Kentucky School of Medicine	1904
Satterwhite, Thos. P	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1857
Sauter, Chas	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1870
Schachner, August	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1888
Schott, Christopher G	Louisville	July 13, 1904	Hospital College of Medicine	1904
Schulte, Batts Overton	Louisville	July 29, 1905	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1905
Schwankhaus, P. H	Louisville	February 6, 1899	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1898

JEFFERSON COUNTY—Continued.

Name	P. O. Address	Date of Certificate	Basis of Certificate Diploma—Examination—Practice
Schwartz, Wm. P.	Louisville	April 1, 1905	Med. Dept. University of Louisville... 1895
Scott, R. B. (Col.)	Louisville	June 30, 1902	Meharry Medical College 1902
Seay, B. S.	Eastwood	May 21, 1894	Louisville Medical College 1891
Sebastian, John M.	Louisville	December 1, 1899	Med. Dept. University of Louisville... 1899
Sederberg, Estelle	Louisville	June 10, 1905	Med. Dept. University of Louisville... 1905
Seitz, L. A.	Louisville	April 9, 1894	Louisville Medical College 1891
Shacklett, H B.	Louisville	July 30, 1904	Louisville Medical College 1904
Sheley, Peter A.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Medical College of Ohio 1876
Sheppard, R. Y.	Louisville	August 23, 1895	Med. Dept. University of Louisville... 1891
Sherrill, J. G.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College 1888
Silver, Robert L.	Louisville	July 1, 1905	Louisville National Medical College.. 1905
Silverthorn, Roy	Louisville	November 6, 1901	Hospital College of Medicine 1901
Simpson, Frank C.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville... 1893
Simpson, George F.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville... 1881
Simpson, Virgil E.	Louisville	December 13, 1901	Hospital College of Medicine 1900
Skinner, Cornelius	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Virginia.... 1882
Smith, L. Lyne	Louisville	July 9, 1903	Hospital College of Medicine 1903
Smith, R. N.	Louisville	June 4, 1894	Thirty-two years' practice
Smith, W. W.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Medical College of Ohio 1891
Smock, Benjamin W.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine 1889
Snyder, C. W.	Louisville	March 30, 1902	Yale Medical School 1900
Soloman, Leon L.	Louisville	March 4, 1897	Med. Dept. University of Louisville... 1894
Spangler, Charles L.	Louisville	June 21, 1894	Eclectic Medical Institute 1872
Spaulding, O. B.	Louisville	April 5, 1904	Louisville Medical College 1904
Spears, L. P.	Louisville	January 1, 1901	Med. Dept. University of Louisville... 1899
Speed, Joshua	Louisville	May 1, 1901	Med. Dept. University of Louisville... 1901
Speidel, Charles Edward	Louisville	April 1, 1895	Med. Dept. University of Louisville... 1895
Spohn, Willie	Louisville	January 10, 1899	Kentucky School of Medicine 1897

Spragge, Ellen R.	Louisville	June 10, 1904	Med. Dept. University of Buffalo	1888
Stafford, John A.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1890
Standish, Virgil O.	Louisville	March 20, 1905	Hospital College of Medicine	1904
Stanley, S. E.	Louisville	April 3, 1900	S. W. Hom. Medical College	1900
Steedman, James B.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1884
Stein, Frank J.	Louisville	July 9, 1901	Med. Dept. Kentucky University	1901
Stevenson, Joseph	Louisville	May 15, 1901	S. W. Hom. Medical College	1901
Stine, C. H.	Louisville	February 24, 1898	Hospital College of Medicine	1885
Stolz, M. P.	Louisville	April 3, 1896	Louisville Medical College	1896
Stone, Lee A.	Louisville	September 30, 1902	Med. Dept. Kentucky University	1902
Stone, Solomon (Col.)	Louisville	April 14, 1897	Louisville National Medical College	1897
Strachan, James Boyd	Louisville	May 10, 1905	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1905
Straus, E. Charles	Louisville	July 29, 1905	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1905
Stroude, J. B.	Louisville	July 9, 1903	Louisville Medical College	1903
Stucky, Thomas Hunt	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine	1880
Stucky, William F.	Louisville	September 30, 1902	Hospital College of Medicine	1902
Sturm, Eugene Aloysius	Louisville	January 4, 1905	Kentucky School of Medicine	1904
Sweeney, Joseph A.	Louisville	October 2, 1903	Hospital College of Medicine	1902
Taylor, J. D.	Louisville	April 19, 1902	Kentucky School of Medicine	1882
Taylor, Jacob L.	Louisville	July 13, 1904	Hospital College of Medicine	1904
Taylor, John F.	Louisville	May 10, 1894	Louisville Medical College	1871
Taylor, M. M.	Louisville	August 3, 1899	Kentucky School of Medicine	1871
Taylor, Philip R.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine	1887
Taylor, R. W.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Jefferson Medical College	1864
Teaford, Benjamin J.	R. F. D. No. 1, Louisville.	April 23, 1902	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1902
Thixton, Claude A.	Louisville	March 17, 1897	Hospital College of Medicine	1894
Thompson, Cuthbert	Anchorage	November 15, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Edinburgh	1892
Thompson, Simon A.	Louisville	July 9, 1903	Hospital College of Medicine	1903
Threlkell, George W.	Louisville	February 15, 1901	Hospital College of Medicine	1900
Thum, Fred C.	Louisville	July 23, 1898	Hospital College of Medicine	1898
Trawick, John D.	Louisville	July 25, 1903	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University	1899
Trunnell, P. G.	Louisville	March 1, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1871

JEFFERSON COUNTY—Continued.

Name	P. O. Address	Date of Certificate	Basis of Certificate Diploma—Examination—Practice	
Tuley, Henry E.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1890
Tydings, Jos. M.	Louisville	March 14, 1898	Kentucky School of Medicine	1861
Tyler, Samuel M.	Louisville	April 9, 1894	Louisville Medical College	1880
Underwood, Eugene Clyde	Louisville	July 30, 1904	Hospital College of Medicine	1904
Underwood, E. C.	Louisville	April 1, 1897	Hospital College of Medicine	1888
Vance, Ap Morgan	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1878
Vance, James	Louisville	January 1, 1901	Hospital College of Medicine	1899
Vance, William O. (Col.)	Louisville	April 7, 1902	Louisville National Medical College	1891
Van Zandt, Thomas K.	Louisville	August 25, 1903	Med. Dept. Kentucky University	1902
Veech, L. R.	South Louisville	January 20, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1893
Walbeck, Henry C., Jr.	Anchorage	August 5, 1905	Kentucky School of Medicine	1905
Walker, Frank M.	Louisville	September 3, 1901	Hospital College of Medicine	1901
Wallace, Robert	Parkland	October 3, 1893	Royal College of P. and S., Edinburgh	1880
Walsh, David Y.	Louisville	April 13, 1897	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1897
Ward, John H.	Anchorage	June 10, 1904	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1904
Warden, Elizabeth	Louisville	July 10, 1895	Louisville National Medical College	1895
Wathen, John R.	Louisville	March 30, 1898	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1898
Wathen, William H.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1870
Watkins, William Morris	Louisville	July 13, 1904	Med. Dept. Kentucky University	1904
Weber, H. C.	Louisville	August 10, 1898	Kentucky School of Medicine	1898
Weber, Jacob	Louisville	May 13, 1896	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1896
Weber, Louis	Louisville	March 30, 1903	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1898
Weidner, Carl	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1881
Weinberg, S. W.	Louisville	July 13, 1904	Hospital College of Medicine	1904
White, George H.	Louisville	July 9, 1903	Kentucky School of Medicine	1903
White, Wm. Clayborne	Louisville	November 15, 1905	Atlanta College of P. and S.	1905
Whittenberg, J. I.	Louisville	February 16, 1900	Kentucky School of Medicine	1894
Wilhoit, F. L.	Louisville	October 2, 1902	Med. Dept. Kentucky University	1902
Wilhoite, Roy Evans	Louisville	April 4, 1904	Louisville Medical College	1904

Williams, C. E.	Louisville	May 10, 1905	S. W. Hom. Medical College	1905
Willmoth, Argus D.	Louisville	April 25, 1896	Louisville Medical College	1896
Wilson, D. S.	Louisville	April 15, 1899	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1899
Wilson, Frank C.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Virginia	1867
Wimp, J. E.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1890
Windell, A. M.	Louisville	May 16, 1900	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1900
Windell, J. T.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1892
Winston, Jos. P.	Anchorage	January 13, 1899	Med. Dept. University of Virginia	1892
Witherbee, Silas O.	Middletown	October 3, 1893	College of P. and S., New York	1867
Witherby, S. D.	Middletown	September 17, 1894	Kentucky School of Medicine	1894
Witherspoon, Ezra O.	Louisville	October 3, 1901	Hospital College of Medicine	1901
Witherspoon, W. H.	Louisville	October 13, 1905	Louisville National Medical College	1905
Wolfe, DeWitt H. H.	Louisville	July 9, 1903	Med. Dept. Kentucky University	1903
Wood, John Kelley	Lakeland	July 4, 1905	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1905
Woodard, Harry C.	Louisville	April 19, 1902	Louisville Medical College	1902
Woodburn, J. C.	Louisville	June 10, 1903	Louisville Medical College	1903
Woody, Sam E.	Louisville	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1879
Woolery, Benj. F.	Louisville	April 29, 1903	Hospital College of Medicine	1902
Wright, John R.	Louisville	September 9, 1904	Med. Dept. University of the South	1901
Yager, T. J.	Louisville	June 30, 1894	Louisville Medical College	1894
Yeaman, M. H.	Lakeland	March 22, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1893
Yoe, Richard T.	Louisville	June 29, 1898	Hospital College of Medicine	1885
Zahner, Charles O.	Louisville	April 2, 1904	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1904
Zimmerman, B. F.	Louisville	June 30, 1902	Louisville Medical College	1901

JESSAMINE COUNTY. **County Referee, Dr. T. R. Welch.**

Barnes, J. S.	Nicholasville	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1875
Baucom, John E.	Spears	July 15, 1901	Medical Dept. Vanderbilt University	1900
Beverly, William F.	Pink	October 3, 1893	Medical College of Ohio	1888
Carrier, W. A.	High Bridge	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1878
Crockett, E. K.	Wilmore	October 3, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine	1901

JESSAMINE COUNTY—Continued.

Name	P. O. Address	Date of Certificate	Basis of Certificate Diploma—Examination—Practice	
Crockett, H. S.	Wilmore	October 3, 1893	College of P. and S. of Baltimore	1872
Fish, William H.	Nicholasville	October 3, 1893	Medical College of Ohio	1875
Holt, J. W.	Keene	April 13, 1897	Louisville Medical College	1897
Hughes, D. D.	Lagona	June 5, 1895	Thirty years practice	
Jean, John M.	Keene	July 8, 1898	Hospital College of Medicine	1898
Jones, T. C. (Col.)	Nicholasville	February 24, 1898	Meharry Medical College	1894
Knox, Eli French	Wilmore	July 29, 1905	Hospital College of Medicine	1905
McLean, Hugh L.	Wilmore	April 9, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1894
Mathews, W. H.	Nicholasville	October 3, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine	1883
Miller, John C.	Nicholasville	October 3, 1893	Bellevue Hospital Medical College	1865
Nooe, Frank Jewell	Wilmore	July 29, 1905	Hospital College of Medicine	1905
Penick, D. A.	Nicholasville	November 23, 1897	Bellevue Hospital Medical College	1897
Pentz, Marvin Chester	Nicholasville	June 10, 1905	P. and S. of St. Louis	1905
Phelps, J. A.	High Bridge	October 3, 1893	Thirty-five years practice	
Phillips, W. F.	Wilmore	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1893
Van Arsdall, J. A.	Nicholasville	March 21, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1891
Webb, William C.	East Hickman	October 3, 1893	Bellevue Hospital Medical College	1879
Welch, H. A.	Nicholasville	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1882
Welch, S. D.	Hanly	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. Transylvania University	1847
Welch, Thomas R.	Nicholasville	October 3, 1893	Hahnemann Medical Col. and Hosp.	1885
Willis, J. E. H.	Logana	October 6, 1904	Med. Dept. Kentucky University	1904

JOHNSON COUNTY. County Referee, Dr. I R. Turner.

Bayes, Francis M.	Paintsville	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1889
Daniel, Green V.	Sip	July 15, 1901	Tennessee Medical College	1901
Hatcher, W. L.	East Point	June 10, 1903	College of Phy. and Surg.	1903

Gambill, John Craton	Denver	July 29, 1905	Hospital College of Medicine	1905
Holbrook, Joseph H	Paintsville	July 23, 1900	Kentucky School of Medicine	1900
Jones, Littleton B	Kerz	June 21, 1894	Ex. and fifteen years practice	
Lester, Walter. W	Denver	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1892
Meads, Paris P	Flat Gap	May 4, 1899	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1898
Osborne, David	Whitehouse	December 4, 1894	Kentucky School of Medicine	1894
Ramy, Frank	East Point	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1892
Rice, Grant	Oil Springs	July 3, 1904	Louisville Medical College	1904
Sizemore, John	Paintsville	December 21, 1896	Medical College of Ohio	1896
Skaggs, LaFayette	Red Bush	July 7, 1894	Kentucky School of Medicine	1894
Sparks, J. A	Whitehouse	July 23, 1900	Kentucky School of Medicine	1900
Turner, I. R	Paintsville	October 3, 1893	Thirty-two years practice	
Williams, Fleming Mc	Paintsville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1893
Witton, Francis M	Oil Springs	April 10, 1895	Barnes Medical College	1895

KENTON COUNTY. County Referee, Dr. J. G. Furnish.

Abbott, E. H	Covington	October 25, 1902	Medical College of Ohio	1890
Armstrong, W. N. L	Latonia	May 6, 1898	Thirty-eight years practice	
Aufenwasser, Hugo W	Covington	September 1, 1896	Jefferson Medical College	1895
Basemore, G. W. (Col.)	Covington	October 10, 1899	Meharry Medical College	1897
Behrman, Michael	Covington	May 18, 1903	Ohio Medical College	1903
Behrman, Oscar	Covington	June 10, 1904	Ohio Medical College	1903
Bird, Robert Lee	Latonia	March 10, 1894	Medical College of Ohio	1886
Blanton, W. H	Erlanger	October 3, 1893	Jefferson Medical College	1859
Blau, John M. H	Covington	October 12, 1894	Medical College of Ohio	1881
Bledsoe, Robert W	Covington	May 3, 1900	Miami Medical College	1900
Carlton, Palmer L	Latonia	June 13, 1901	Louisville Medical College	1901
Carlton, R. E	Latonia	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1877
Chambers, John M	Independence	February 28, 1896	Med. Dept. Univ. City of New York	1859
Collins, J. D	Covington	October 3, 1893	Missouri Medical College	1845
Crigler, F. D	Ludlow	March 30, 1898	Medical College of Ohio	1884

[illegible]—Continued.

Name	P. O. Address	Date of Certificate	Basis of Certificate Diploma—Examination—Practice
[illegible]r, Carlton G.	Ludlow	July 9, 1903	Bellevue Hospital Medical College 1903
[illegible]er, R. H.	Ludlow	June 21, 1898	Long Island Hospital Medical College 1875
Danks, Nellie J.	Covington	June 23, 1900	Cincinnati College of Med. and Surg. 1900
Davis, John A.	Covington	October 3, 1893	Pulte Medical College 1893
Dickman, William C.	Covington	May 30, 1901	St. Louis College P. and S. 1901
Eckman, B. F.	Covington	October 3, 1893	Medical College of Ohio 1893
Eckman, William G.	Covington	April 10, 1895	Medical College of Ohio 1895
Dudley, Sarah M.	Covington	April 9, 1894	Pulte Medical College 1885
Edwards, Dell	Ludlow	April 19, 1894	Woman's Med. Col. of Cincinnati 1894
Ellis, George J.	Covington	June 10, 1897	Medical College of Ohio 1896
Fischer, Frank W.	Covington	November 9, 1897	Pulte Medical College 1897
Francis, J. A.	Visalia	October 18, 1894	Medical College of Ohio 1869
Furnish, J. G.	Covington	October 3, 1893	Medical College of Ohio 1877
Gilmore, Park M.	Covington	June 10, 1904	Miami Medical College 1903
Grant, Jack H.	Latonia	June 18, 1895	Medical College of Ohio 1895
Gross, John H.	Covington	June 10, 1904	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee 1879
Hanks, Katherine	Covington	March 14, 1898	Laura Memorial Medical College 1896
Harris, Clifford James	Covington	June 10, 1904	Miami Medical College 1903
Harris, William C.	Covington	November 15, 1898	Miami Medical College 1897
Hatfield, Walter S.	Covington	April 25, 1896	Hahnemann Medical College of Pa. 1882
Helman, C. S.	Ludlow	March 30, 1898	Miami Medical College 1874
Herndon, Robert H.	Ludlow	August 20, 1902	Miami Medical College 1902
Huffman, L. D.	Covington	January 20, 1894	Jefferson Medical College 1885
Hunt, E. M.	Covington	October 3, 1893	Pulte Medical College 1876
Kearns, Charles	Covington	October 3, 1893	Medical College of Ohio 1863
Kearns, Charles, Jr.	Covington	October 3, 1893	Medical College of Ohio 1893
Kelly, A. D. (Col.)	Covington	February 10, 1896	Meharry Medical College 1896
Kelly, Will H.	Covington	October 3, 1893	Medical College of Ohio 1881

Kieffer, Ferdinand Leo	Covington	April 14, 1904	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1904
Kolthoff, Fred W	Covington	May 4, 1899	Kentucky School of Medicine	1898
Laird, B. F	Covington	March 30, 1898	Medical College of Ohio	1874
McCullum, Charles W	Erlanger	July 24, 1894	Kentucky School of Medicine	1894
McMillen, C. F	Piner	July 23, 1898	Hospital College of Medicine	1898
Martin, George E	Covington	May 18, 1903	Pulte Medical College	1903
Mathews, A. L	Covington	January 19, 1895	Louisville Medical College	1893
Metcalf, T. T	Independence	October 3, 1893	Medical College of Ohio	1882
Molloy, John J	Covington	October 3, 1893	Bellevue Hospital College of Medicine	1886
Morgan, Thomas J	Covington	May 30, 1901	Medical College of Ohio	1901
Murnan, John R	Covington	October 3, 1893	Medical College of Ohio	1883
Nelson, T. H	Covington	October 6, 1894	Kentucky School of Medicine	1894
Nicholas, Henry Ellis	Piner	October 30, 1904	Med. Dept. Kentucky University	1904
Owens, Cleon C	Covington	February 4, 1895	Jefferson Medical College	1887
Petty, Charles M	Covington	January 17, 1896	Medical College of Ohio	1895
Pieck, Charles G	Covington	April 16, 1894	Medical College of Ohio	1889
Porter, H. M. (Col.)	Covington	May 10, 1894	Meharry Medical College	1894
Rankin, R. M	Covington	April 16, 1894	Medical College of Ohio	1890
Ranshaw, W. W	Covington	April 9, 1896	Miami Medical College	1896
Ray, Fred	Independence	May 25, 1897	Cincinnati College of Med. and Surg.	1897
Reilly, William F	Covington	September 19, 1895	S. W. Hom. Medical College	1895
Reynolds, Charles W	Covington	April 15, 1895	Medical College of Ohio	1894
Reynolds, Orrin L	Covington	June 1, 1899	Medical College of Ohio	1899
Riffe, James P	Erlanger	May 1, 1895	Medical College of Ohio	1894
Schmidt, Ernest E	Covington	April 19, 1894	Medical College of Ohio	1894
Schultz, William F	Covington	March 14, 1898	Medical College of Ohio	1897
Sedam, Anna G	Covington	June 4, 1895	Presbyterian Medical College	1895
Simcox, J. S	Covington	October 3, 1893	Pulte Medical College	1889
Simpson, Edward N	Latonia	January 24, 1894	Medical College of Ohio	1893
Southgate, Louise	Covington	January 30, 1897	Cincinnati College of Med. and Surg.	1893
Staughton, James Martin	Covington	March 18, 1903	Eclectic Medical Institute	1903
Stephens, David W	Sanfordtown	June 10, 1904	Ohio Medical College	1904

KENTON COUNTY—Continued.

Name	P. O. Address	Date of Certificate	Basis of Certificate Diploma—Examination—Practice
Stone, J. Clay	Covington	August 20, 1903	Med. Dept. Kentucky University 1903
Strouse, Lee	Covington	October 3, 1893	Eclectic Medical College 1887
Stuart, E. T.	Covington	October 3, 1893	Pennsylvania Medical College 1865
Tarvin, W. W.	Covington	March 27, 1895	Medical College of Ohio 1886
Tate, Magnus A.	Covington	July 24, 1901	Medical College of Ohio 1901
Thompson, Charles E.	Covington	October 3, 1893	Cincinnati College of Med. and Surg. 1885
Tingley, Walter S.	Covington	January 24, 1894	Medical College of Indiana 1884
Vertes, Alexander	West Covington	May 14, 1902	St. Louis College of Phys. and Surg. 1902
Wallingford, J. T.	Covington	October 3, 1893	Medical College of Ohio 1882
Walters, George W.	Covington	January 15, 1897	Phys. Medical Institute 1870
Watkins, S. J. (Col.)	Covington	October 3, 1893	Meharry Medical College 1892
White, Charles W.	Covington	June 10, 1897	Hospital College of Medicine 1894
White, H. C.	Visalia	September 10, 1898	Medical College of Ohio 1897
Wintermeyer, A. C.	Covington	October 3, 1893	Medical College of Ohio 1893
Wise, Jas. S.	Covington	March 30, 1898	Medical College of Ohio 1866
Wolfe, Edward F.	Fiskburg	April 5, 1898	Louisville Medical College 1898
Zwick, K. G.	Covington	May 18, 1903	Medical College of Ohio 1903

KNOTT COUNTY. County Referee, Dr. J. W. Duke.

Duke, John W.	Hindman	April 1, 1897	Kentucky School of Medicine 1896
Hindman, Richard W.	Hindman	August 20, 1903	Med. Dept. Kentucky University 1903

KNOX COUNTY. County Referee, Dr. B. F. Herndon.

Albright, G. H.	Barbourville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville 1892
Arthur, W. R.	Flat Lick	June 15, 1897	College of P. and S. of Maryland 1897

Black, Wm. C.	Barbourville	July 9, 1899	Medico-Chirurgical of Pa. and exam.	1899
Burnside, W.	Barbourville	October 3, 1893	St. Louis College of P. and S.	1889
Cecil, Geo. E.	Flat Lick	August 3, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1893
Dozier, W. B.	Barbourville	August 9, 1899	Thirty-six years practice	
Heath, Chas. L.	Lindsay	April 30, 1898	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1898
Herndon, B. F.	Barbourville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1884
Holt, S. M.	Bertha	August 29, 1903	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1884
Hubbard, H. D.	Bertha	October 3, 1903	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1875
Jenkins, A.	Wilton	November 15, 1898	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1891
Jones, S. C.	Cranenest	November 15, 1898	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1898
Jones, T. W.	Hammons	April 15, 1895	Tennessee Medical College	1895
Lattimore, R. L.	Messer	June 26, 1897	Med. Dept. Grant University	1893
Parker, Jas W.	Grays	March 22, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1894
Petrie, H. G.	Artemus	December 4, 1894	Kentucky School of Medicine	1894
Petry, P. G.	Artemus	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1892
Tuller, M. B.	Gibbs	November 9, 1903	Hahnemann Medical College	1873
Westerfield, J. B.	Barbourville	August 25, 1903	Hospital Medical College	1903
Vicars, T. G.	Grays	November 15, 1905	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1905

LARUE COUNTY. County Referee, Dr. W. E. Rodman.

Cowherd, John R.	Gleanings	July 9, 1903	Hospital College of Medicine	1903
Gaddie, Davie W.	Hodgenville	June 10, 1895	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1884
Gaddie, W. L.	Upton	December 14, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine	1889
Jones, J. C.	Buffalo	January 1, 1894	Louisville Medical College	1889
Lively, William T.	Buffalo	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1875
Maupin, Leigh	Magnolia	January 1, 1898	Hospital College of Medicine	1897
Moss, Richard H.	Hodgenville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1874
Peterson, M. B.	Upton	October 3, 1893	Thirty years practice	
Poteet, Thomas J.	Hodgenville	November 16, 1899	Kentucky School of Medicine	1898
Rodman, William E.	Hodgenville	January 1, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1870
Saunders, A. M. Whitlow	Hodgenville	March 1, 1899	S. W. Hom. Medical College	1897

LARUE COUNTY—Continued

Name	P. O. Address	Date of Certificate	Basis of Certificate Diploma—Examination—Practice	
Smith, [illegible]	Hodgenville	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1879
			Bellevue Hospital Medical College	1883
Smith, Jerome	Hodgenville	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1870
Spock, Garrett D	Hodgenville	July 16, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1868
Williams, [illegible]	Attilla	April 19, 1902	Kentucky School of Medicine	1902

LAUREL COUNTY.

County Referee, Dr. T. P. Caldwell.

Brock, [illegible]	Bush	May 21, 1894	Tennessee Medical College	1894
Brown, [illegible]	London	March 26, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1894
Caldwell, T. P.	London	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1872
Foster, A. C.	Altamont	September 29, 1899	Hospital College of Medicine	1897
Foster, James D.	London	October 3, 1893	Forty-nine years practice	
Givens, Jackson	Pittsburg	October 3, 1893	College of P. and S. of Baltimore	1882
King, James Thomas	Keavy	June 30, 1902	Med. Dept. Grant University	1902
Johnson, William	Vona	April 9, 1896	Tennessee Medical College	1896
Mason, James Boyd	London	March 26, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1894
Mullins, J. T.	Bush	June 10, 1904	Tennessee Medical College	1904
Owsley, J. G.	Lily	January 4, 1905	Hospital College of Medicine	1904
Pennington, H. V.	London	October 3, 1893	Tennessee Medical College	1891
Phillips, George W.	McWhorter	July 15, 1901	Tennessee Medical College	1901
Phillips, Milton Miller	Bush	July 29, 1905	Hospital College of Medicine	1905
Pittman, H. H.	East Bernstadt	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1873
Sams, J. W.	East Bernstadt	April 19, 1902	Hospital College of Medicine	1901
Scales, N. M.	Vona	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Pa.	1860
Smith, J. I.	London	June 15, 1897	Hospital College of Medicine	1867
Stark, Charles V.	Tuttle	July 15, 1901	Tennessee Medical College	1900
Stillings, John L.	Greenmount	January 8, 1895	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1893

Troutman, C. L.	East Bernstadt	May 10, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1894
Williams, W. R.	Tuttle	October 3, 1893	Tennessee Medical College	1893

LAWRENCE COUNTY. County Referee, Dr. J. D. Biggs.

Atkinson, W. T.	George's Creek	October 3, 1893	Kansas City Medical College	1872
Banfield, Allen P.	Buchanan	March 5, 1901	Eclectic Medical Institute	1876
Biggs, J. D.	Louisa	November 30, 1895	Kentucky School of Medicine	1893
Bromley, A. W.	Louisa	August 23, 1898	Eclectic Medical Institute	1898
Bussey, J. C.	Louisa	December 16, 1893	Medical College of Ohio	1889
Carter, Jay W.	Fallsburg	July 19, 1901	Kentucky School of Medicine	1901
Dean, L. B.	Adams	August 3, 1894	Kentucky School of Medicine	1894
Gambill, H. H.	Blaine	March 10, 1896	Atlanta Medical College	1895
Gambill, J. J.	Martha	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1886
Gambill, J. J., Jr.	Blaine	March 10, 1896	Atlanta Medical College	1895
Hall, John C.	Estep	July 30, 1904	Kentucky School of Medicine	1904
Hillman, A. J.	Glenwood	July 14, 1897	Hospital College of Medicine	1897
Marcum, F. D.	Louisa	March 7, 1902	Louisville Medical College	1894
Moore, James O.	Mattie	July 15, 1901	Kansas City Un versity Medical Col.	1901
Rice, Conrad B.	Blaine	May 5, 1899	Hospital College of Medicine	1898
Rice, N. T.	Blaine	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1886
Rice, W. A.	Fallsburg	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1890
Thompson, D. J.	Webbville	July 13, 1904	Kentucky School of Medicine	1904
Warren, Manley C.	Buchanan	June 13, 1900	Jefferson Medical College	1900
Watson, Morton G.	Louisa	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1893
Wray, William W.	Peach Orchard	August 5, 1897	Pulte Medical College	1897

LEE COUNTY. County Referee, Dr. M F Reed.

Evans, John H.	Beattyville	April 25, 1896	Kentucky School of Medicine	1895
Hoskins, Albert B.	Beattyville	September 21, 1905	Hospital College of Medicine	1905
McDonald, G. S.	Beattyville	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1890

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me	P. O. Address	Date of Certificate	Basis of Certificate Diploma—Examination—Practice
., Herman B.	Athol	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine 1892
rs, S. B.	St. Helens	July 15, 1901	Med. Dept. Grant University 1900
d, M. F.	Beattyville	October 3, 1893	College P. and S. of Baltimore 1882
berts, Moses	Fincastle	August 21, 1899	Decision of Gov. Bradley
LESLIE COUNTY.			**County Referee, Dr. W. E. Ray.**
Lewis, John	Hyden	July 7, 1900	Thirty-five years practice
Ray, W. E.	Hyden	May 14, 1902	Eclectic Medical Institute 1892
Wagner, L. F.	Warbranch	July 13, 1904	Hospital College of Medicine 1904
LETCHER COUNTY.			**County Referee, Dr. John Collins.**
Adkins, Moses	Colson	January 23, 1896	Louisville Medical College 1895
Collins, John	Colson	October 3, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine 1890
Cook, T. A.	Democrat	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College 1893
Fitzpatrick, John D.	Whitesburg	September 15, 1904	Med. Dept. Kentucky University 1904
Venters, J. M.	Vilas	September 15, 1904	Hospital College of Medicine 1904
LEWIS COUNTY.			**County Referee, Dr. A. F. Hill.**
Bowman, William	Tolesboro	October 3, 1893	Medical College of Ohio 1875
Brooks, Thomas B.	Noah	July 25, 1903	Med. Dept. Kentucky University 1903
Bruce, William E.	Vanceburg	June 10, 1905	Ohio Medical College 1889
Burchett, J. F.	Vanceburg	August 20, 1901	Barnes Medical College 1900
Burdick, W. T.	Tolesboro	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. Syracuse University 1875
Durst, A. F.	Vanceburg	October 3, 1893	Cincinnati Medical College 1890
Fitch, Frederick A.	Vanceburg	March 7, 1904	Med. Dept. Columbian University 1903

Fults, C. H.	Garrison	July 1, 1901		
Graham, J. C.	Trinity	August 14, 1897	Kentucky School of Medicine	1897
Garland, Hamlet Sharp	Vanceburg	August 3, 1904	Med. Dept. Kentucky University	1904
Grimes, Lewis A.	Concord	November 13, 1893	Jefferson Medical College Starling Medical College	1863 1864
Hill, A. F.	Vanceburg	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1880
Irvine, John F.	Tolesboro	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1881
Jessee, W. F.	Petersville	August 25, 1903	Cincinnati College of Med. and Surg.	1902
Liles, James Dallas	Garrison	September 1, 1905	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1905
Owry, Frank J.	Vanceburg	July 9, 1903	Eclectic Medical Institute	1896
Wells, J. M.	Vanceburg	January 30, 1894	Eclectic Medical Institute	1877

LINCOLN COUNTY. County Referee, Dr. Steele Bailey.

Acton, J. W.	Kingsville	April 30, 1898	Kentucky School of Medicine	1897
Alcorn, Edward	Hustonville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1867
Bailey, Steele	Stanford	October 3, 1893	Jefferson Medical College	1867
Bailey, Steele, Jr.	Stanford	July 29, 1905	Hospital College of Medicine	1905
Barker, J. C.	Hustonville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1893
Brown, Eugene J.	Stanford	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1891
Caldwell, A. K.	Waynesburg	August 30, 1898	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1897
Carpenter, Alberta R.	Hustonville	July 29, 1895	Woman's Medical College	1895
Carpenter, J. G.	Stanford	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University City of N. Y.	1875
Cook, L. B.	Stanford	April 27, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1879
Doores, W. M.	Crab Orchard	October 3, 1893	Forty-one years practice	
Edmiston, William J.	Crab Orchard	June 30, 1896	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1894
Grider, Frank	McKinney	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1892
Morris, J. T.	Saufley	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1887
O'Bannon, W. B.	Stanford	October 3, 1893	Eclectic Medical Institute	1883
Pettus, J. D.	Crab Orchard	October 3, 1893	Forty years practice	
Peyton, J. F.	Stanford	October 3, 1893	College of P. and S. New York	1867

Name	P. O. Address	Date of Certificate	Basis of Certificate Diploma—Examination—Practice
Piper, M. Lee	Morland	December 3, 1902	Hospital College of Medicine 1894
Reid, Hugh	Stanford	February 1, 1895	Jefferson Medical College 1883
Singleton, Tilden H.	McKinney	July 18, 1904	Hospital College of Medicine 1904
Tardiff, Wm. D., Jr. (Col)	Stanford	April 24, 1894	Louisville National Medical College 1894
Thompson, C. M.	Kingsville	October 3, 1893	Eclectic Medical College 1891
LIVINGSTON COUNTY.			**County Referee, Dr. F. G. LaRue.**
Adams, Lynn David	Smithland	July 20, 1904	Hospital College of Medicine 1904
Casper, A. A.	Joy	August 20, 1903	Hospital College of Medicine 1903
Chipps, J. E.	Birdsville	May 14, 1902	Med. Dept. University of Louisville 1902
Clemens, James N.	Carrsville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville 1860
Crawford, J. F.	Hampton	May 30, 1901	Med. Dept. University of Louisville 1901
Davenport, Edward	Hampton	April 10, 1901	Med. Dept. University of Louisville 1901
Davis, W. C.	Lola	July 23, 1902	Hospital College of Medicine 1902
Duley, H. H.	Smithland	October 3, 1893	Cincinnati College of Med. and Surg. 1881
Furnish, O. T.	Birdsville	June 4, 1894	Thirty-one years practice
Goodloe, E. R.	Smithland	April 29, 1903	Med. Dept. University of Nashville 1903
Hayden, J. V.	Salem	October 3, 1893	Miami Medical College 1878
Kidd, I. R.	Carrsville	May 19, 1898	Med. Dept. University of Louisville 1898
Larue, F. G.	Smithland	June 11, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville 1894
McGinnis, Thomas J.	Tiline	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee 1893
Masencup, C. A.	Lola	August 10, 1898	Kentucky School of Medicine 1898
Miller, R. N.	Iuka	May 2, 1904	Med. Dept. University of Louisville 1888
Radcliffe, Troilus Melcoy	Lola	September 15, 1904	Med. Dept. University of Louisville 1904
Robinson, J. W.	Grand Rivers	November 15, 1905	Kentucky School of Medicine 1897
Threlkeld, J. D.	Salem	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville 1874
Worten, Divonis	Carrsville	April 19, 1902	Med. Dept. University of Nashville 1902

LOGAN COUNTY. **County Referee, Dr. M. E. Alderson.**

Alderson, M. E.	Russellville	April 16, 1894	Starling Medical College	1878
Bean, Henry F.	Auburn	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1876
Beauchamp, Paul	Oakville	August 10, 1896	Med. Dept. Grant University	1896
Belcher, A. M.	Richelieu	August 30, 1901	Hospital College of Medicine	1901
Bell, R. B. (Col.)	Russellville	July 9, 1903	Meharry Medical College	1903
Brodie, M. L.	Ray	December 4, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1889
Burr, William R.	Auburn	June 10, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1887
Butt, A. L.	Schochoh	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University	1882
Byrne, Walter	Russellville	February 14, 1894	Bellevue Hospital Medical College	1879
Crittenden, Albius M.	Ferguson	April 9, 1894	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University	1894
Crittenden, J. R.	Gordonsville	June 28, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Nashville	1894
Felts, Logan	Lewisburg	September 21, 1905	Med. Dept. Kentucky University	1905
Finley, James C.	Costello	June 28, 1894	Kentucky School of Medicine	1889
Gunn, J. S.	Schochoh	August 23, 1895	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1894
Helm, T. O.	Auburn	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1885
Hill, Garland W.	Russellville	April 10, 1902	Atlanta College of Phy. and Surg.	1902
Hutchings, James W.	Lewisburg	June 28, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Nashville	1861
Johnson, George William	Adairville	July 10, 1895	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University	1875
Kempff, A. R.	Ferguson	November 15, 1905	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1905
Lasley, William W.	Lewisburg	April 21, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1885
Lassiter, A. J.	Adairville	November 23, 1893	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University	1883
London, Finis	South Union	July 5, 1901	Hospital College of Medicine	1901
McClendon, John P.	Adairville	October 23, 1894	Forty years practice	
Marsh, Henry M.	Adairville	October 3, 1893	Cleveland Hom. Hosp. Med. Col.	1884
Perry, M. R.	Russellville	April 27, 1894	Jefferson Medical College	1866
Piper, John K. W.	Russellville	April 16, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Maryland	1893
Proctor, William A.	Homer	October 3, 1894	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University	1888
Richards, Grace Brown	Russellville	June 14, 1900	Hahnemann Med. Coll. & Hosp. of Ill.	1900
Richardson, Lewis G.	Lewisburg	April 21, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1853
Richardson, W. F.	Lewisburg	April 11, 1904	Louisville Medical College	1904
Simmons, D. G.	Adairville	June 30, 1894	Shelby Medical College	1861
Sutton, K. P.	Lewisburg	April 16, 1894	Starling Medical College	1884

COUNTY—Continued.

Name	P. O. Address	Date of Certificate	Basis of Certificate Diploma—Examination—Practice	
Simmons, John L.	Dallams Creek	April 16, 1894	Louisville Medical College	1876
Smith, Walter K.	Adairville	November 23, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1884
Sneed, William J.	Lewisburg	June 28, 1894	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University	1884
Venable, Charles L.	Adairville	October 3, 1893	Memphis Hospital Medical College	1887
Wilkerson, L. B.		August 4, 1902	Med. Dept. Kentucky University	1902
Young, W. T.	Keysburg	December 24, 1897	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University	1897

LYON COUNTY. County Referee, Dr. J. H. Hussey.

Allen, F. L.	Lamasco	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University	1885
Brashear, A. W.	Eddyville	October 3, 1893	Eclectic Medical College	1856
Holowell, Irwin S.	Lamasco	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1890
Hussey, John H.	Eddyville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1883
Lynn, C. H.	Kuttawa	October 3, 1893	Bellevue Hospital Medical College	1891
Martin, C. Beverly	Lamasco	August 25, 1903	Hospital College of Medicine	1903
Purdy, A. D.	Kuttawa	October 3, 1893	Nashville Medical College	1882
Travis, Daniel J.	Eddyville	April 10, 1901	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1901
Wilford, E. S.	Kuttawa	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Nashville	1886

McCRACKEN COUNTY. County Referee, Dr. Frank Boyd.

Allison, F. N.	Ragland	October 3, 1893	Medical College of Evansville	1874
Alvey, W. F.	Paducah	May 10, 1898	Med. Dept. Grant University	1898
Bass, Johnson	Florence Station	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1892
Blythe, Vernon	Paducah	January 18, 1902	Univ. and Bellevue Hosp. Med. Col.	1900
Boyd, Frank	Paducah	October 3, 1893	Rush Medical College	1889
Bradley, B. L.	Paducah	July 25, 1903	Kentucky School of Medicine	1903

Brooks, J. G.	Paducah	October 3, 1893	Jefferson Medical College	1868
Brothers, C. H.	Paducah	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1872
Caldwell, Delia	Paducah	July 9, 1898	N. W. University Medical School	1896
Childress, Henry M.	Paducah	March 13, 1901	Tennessee Medical College	1898
Coleman, John R.	Paducah	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1883
Cooley, M. M.	Paducah	December 8, 1900	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1896
Coolidge, Walter L.	Paducah	June 10, 1904	Louisville Medical College	1904
Davis, E. E.	Melber	May 26, 1898	College Phy. and Surg. of St. Louis	1898
Davis, Van J. (Col.)	Paducah	July 9, 1899	Meharry Medical College	1899
Duley, H. H., Jr.	Paducah	September 1, 1897	Kentucky School of Medicine	1897
Dunn, John Flavius	Melber	July 29, 1905	Hospital College of Medicine	1905
Earle, E. R.	Paducah	September 23, 1902	Hospital College of Medicine	1902
Elliott, C. A.	Paducah	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1852
Eubank, W. C.	Paducah	October 3, 1893	Pulte Medical College	1892
Foster, D. J.	Paducah	February 11, 1895	Med. Dept. University of Nashville	1859
Freeland, J. C.	Paducah	October 25, 1902	S. W. Hom. Medical College	1901
George, Shelley H. (Col.)	Paducah	June 10, 1904	Meharry Medical College	1904
Gore, R. C.	Lone Oak	June 3, 1898	Barnes Medical College	1898
Graham, L. G.	Massac	April 15, 1895	Memphis Medical College	1888
Graves, William T.	Paducah	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1882
Griffith, B. B.	Paducah	October 3, 1893	Missouri Medical College	1884
Haessig, Herman T.	Paducah	September 29, 1899	Long Island Hospital Medical College	1891
Hall, B. T.	Paducah	October 3, 1893	Eclectic Medical Institute	1879
Harper, Robert D.	Minta	June 30, 1902	Barnes Medical College	1902
Hearne, R. E.	Paducah	December 11, 1903	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University	1901
Hicks, Richard A.	Paducah	August 10, 1896	Med. Dept. University Tennessee	1891
Holland, S. Z.	Grahamville	October 3, 1893	Missouri Medical College	1890
Holt, Ralph	Ragland	July 9, 1899	Barnes Medical College, and Exam	1899
Hoyer, F. A.	Paducah	July 23, 1902	Hospital College of Medicine	1902
Isabell, C. A.	Paducah	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. Howard University	1891
Kimbrough, F. V.	Maxon Mill	August 3, 1894	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University	1893
Lightfoot, C. R.	Paducah	May 14, 1902	St. Louis College of Phys. and Surg.	1902

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...me	P. O. Address	Date of Certificate	Basis of Certificate Diploma—Examination—Practice	
Milam, M. G.	Paducah	June 11, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Nashville	1860
Mitchell, O. A.	Paducah	September 21, 1905	Kentucky School of Medicine	1905
Moffitt, William Alvie	Woodville	June 10, 1903	Louisville Medical College	1903
Moss, Thomas E.	Woodville	August 10, 1898	Hospital College of Medicine	1898
Murphy, George N.	Paducah	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1890
Murrell, D. G.	Paducah	October 3, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine	1878
Nelson, Olivia	Paducah	June 10, 1904	Cincinnati Medical College	1893
Nelson, W. H.	Paducah	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. Howard University	1891
Otey, Ira G.	Melber	May 18, 1903	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1903
Pendley, John W.	Paducah	October 3, 1893	Memphis Hospital Medical College	1893
Pulliam, S. B.	Paducah	May 14, 1902	Chicago Hom. Medical College	1902
Purcell, C. E.	Paducah	September 28, 1903	Hospital College of Medicine	1903
Reddick, J. T.	Paducah	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1880
Rivers, Horace	Paducah	May 21, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1891
Rivers, Robert J.	Paducah	October 25, 1902	Hospital College of Medicine	1902
Robertson, J. D.	Paducah	February 13, 1895	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1891
Robinson, W. S.	Paducah	November 30, 1895	Barnes Medical College	1895
Sanders, L. D.	Paducah	June 26, 1897	Rush Medical College	1897
Sanders, W. H.	Paducah	April 13, 1897	Long Island Hospital College	1864
Sears, Carl M.	Paducah	October 30, 1904	Baltimore Medical College	1904
Shelton, Quintus L.	Lone Oak	July 9, 1899	Med. Dept. Univ. of Tenn., and Exam.	1899
Sights, H. P.	Paducah	April 19, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	
Smith, J. D.	Paducah	October 3, 1893	Memphis Medical College	1854
Sory, Robert	Paducah	September 9, 1902	Med. Dept. University of Nashville	1900
Stuart, D. T.	Paducah	January 23, 1903	Med. Dept. University of Virginia	1901
Stewart, Philip H.	Paducah	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1890
Taylor, J. Q.	Paducah	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1883
Troutman, J. S.	Paducah	March 24, 1895	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1892

Washburne, B. A.	Paducah	July 15, 1900	Beaumont Medical College	1900
Williamson, H. F.	Paducah	April 6, 1896	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1896
Winston, R. R.	Paducah	December 4, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1877
Woelfle, J. E.	Paducah	October 3, 1901	College of P. and S. of St. Louis	1897
Young, Lewis Edwin	Massac	July 9, 1903	Hospital College of Medicine	1903

McLEAN COUNTY. **County Referee, Dr. H. W. Gates.**

Ayer, Alpha F.	Glenville	May 10, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1894
Beard, H. J.	Livermore	February 15, 1902	Kentucky School of Medicine	1901
Bolton, Louis Clifton	Cleopatra	July 16, 1904	Hospital College of Medicine	1904
Boston, William H.	Comer	October 3, 1893	Thirty years practice	
Brown, Oscar Vineyard	Island	August 13, 1904	Med. Dept. Kentucky University	1904
Clarke, J. W.	Faith	October 3, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine	1889
Crow, A. W.	Livermore	October 3, 1893	College of P. and S., Baltimore	1875
Dinsmore, V. F.	Glenville	May 30, 1901	Bennett Medical College	1901
Duvall, W. N.	Beech Grove	June 21, 1901	Bennett Medical College	1901
Fitzhugh, J. S.	Island	August 14, 1902	Hospital College of Medicine	1902
Ford, Robert L.	Livermore	October 3, 1893	Newland's College of Midwifery	1891
Gates, H. W.	Calhoun	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University	1882
Hansford, W. G.	Calhoun	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1884
Harrison, Joseph H.	Livermore	August 9, 1899	Barnes Medical College	1898
Johnson, Frank Leslie	Livia	November 15, 1905	Eclectic Medical Institute	1905
Miller, W. B.	Calhoun	October 3, 1893	Atlanta Medical College	1869
Miller, William P.	Calhoun	March 10, 1894	Louisville Medical College	1894
Mitchell, Elmore Flavius	Cleopatra	July 29, 1905	Hospital College of Medicine	1905
Moore, William Henry	Sacramento	August 13, 1904	Hospital College of Medicine	1904
Moorman, H. A.	Sacramento	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1889
Morehead, B. H.	Sacramento	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1866
Robertson, Charles R.	Sacramento	November 27, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1884
Tanner, C. R.	Comet	April 3, 1902	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1901
Townes, I. J.	Beech Grove	October 3, 1893	Jefferson Medical College	1889
Townes, M. O.	Beech Grove	October 3, 1893	Thirty years practice	

MADISON COUNTY. **County Referee, Dr. Murison Dunn.**

Name	P. O. Address	Date of Certificate	Basis of Certificate Diploma—Examination—Practice	
Bailey, Sanford	Valley View	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1893
Baker, Also Herbert	Panola	July 29, 1905	Hospital College of Medicine	1905
Bailey, Nelson Alonzo	Valley View	September 1, 1905	Hospital College of Medicine	1905
Bales, C. J.	Richmond	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1878
Bosley, J. G.	Richmond	July 13, 1895	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1892
Boxley, Hart	Kirksville	July 15, 1901	Louisville Medical College	1891
Brady, John A.	Kingston	October 16, 1897	Hospital College of Medicine	1893
Combs, Robt. B.	College Hill	June 15, 1897	Hospital College of Medicine	1889
Combs, Victor Roy	College Hill	September 1, 1905	Hospital College of Medicine	1905
Coomer, Robt. C.	Speedwell	August 16, 1902	Kentucky School of Medicine	1902
Cornelius, LaFayette	Berea	August 10, 1901	Tennessee Medical College	1900
Cornelius, Preston	Berea	June 10, 1895	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1892
Cowley, Robert Henry	Berea	October 30, 1904	Med. Dept. Western Res. Univ., Ohio.	1901
Cox, Frederick C.	Newby	January 4, 1905	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1904
Davis, James A.	Baldwin	September 19, 1895	Hospital College of Medicine	1895
Davis, Lewis A.	Berea	July 15, 1901	St. Louis College of P. and S.	1899
Dunn, Murison	Richmond	April 21, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1894
Edwards, Berry J.	College Hill	August 10, 1905	Hospital College of Medicine	1905
Edwards, George Grant	College Hill	August 14, 1905	Hospital College of Medicine	1905
Evans, G. W.	Richmond	February 18, 1895	Jefferson Medical College	1865
Gibson, Burgoyne H.	Richmond	October 6, 1904	Hospital College of Medicine	1904
Gibson, H. R.	Richmond	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University	1888
Gibson, W. M.	Richmond	December 17, 1897	Hospital College of Medicine	1897
Gwynn, J. A.	Richmond	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. Howard University	1889
Harris, Giles	Speedwell	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1878
Harris, J. W.	Richmond	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1889
Heath, M. C.	Richmond	October 3, 1893	Bellevue Hospital Medical College	1870
Henry, L. R.	Union City	September 30, 1902	.....	

Hockaday, W. L.	Richmond	October 3, 1893	Jefferson Medical College	1866
Hodges, John R.	Valley View	September 1, 1904	Hospital College of Medicine	1904
Holton, C. S.	Richmond	October 3, 1893	Hahnemann Medical College	1885
Jasper, H. C.	Richmond	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1889
Land, J. Alford	Panola	January 4, 1905	Kentucky School of Medicine	1904
Lusk, J. L.	Berea	November 14, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1889
Martin, W. U.	Kingston	December 14, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1862
Northcutt, Elmer	Valley View	June 21, 1894	Exam. and ten years practice	
Perry, G. G.	Richmond	October 3, 1893	College of P. and S., Baltimore	1889
Robinson, Chas. H.	Berea	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1890
Runyon, E. E.	Newby	April 8, 1902	Hospital College of Medicine	1902
Sandalin, H. G.	Richmond	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1893
Scudder, Jas. W.	Union City	January 10, 1899	Hospital College of Medicine	1898
Settle, J. B.	Kingston	August 5, 1897	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1892
Smoot, C. E.	Richmond	May 4, 1899	Hom. Medical College, Illinois	1899
Snowden, John A.	Kirksville	February 21, 1894	Louisville Medical College	1879
Switzer, Howard	Berea	August 23, 1900	Hospital College of Medicine	1884
Taylor, T. J.	Richmond	October 3, 1893	Jefferson Medical College	1874
Taylor, Vardy	Waco	June 30, 1896	Hospital College of Medicine	1896
Vaught, C. H.	Richmond	October 3, 1893	Louisville College of Medicine	1891

MAGOFFIN COUNTY. **County Referee, Dr. M. C. Kash.**

Adams, Roscoe C.	Salyersville	April 2, 1898	Barnes Medical College	1898
Kash, M. C.	Salyersville	March 13, 1894	College of P. and S. of Keokuk, Ia.	1891
May, W. A.	Salyersville	December 24, 1897	Exam. and thirty-five years practice	

MARION COUNTY. **County Referee, Dr. R. C. McChord.**

Avritt, B. E.	Bradfordsville	June 10, 1895	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1873
Barr, Joseph L.	Lebanon	April 12, 1904	Louisville Medical College	1904
Bateman, C. H.	Bradfordsville	March 14, 1898	Med. Dept. University of Nashville	1889

ON COUNTY—Continued.

Name	P. O. Address	Date of Certificate	Basis of Certificate Diploma—Examination—Practice	
Beard, James C.	Bradfordsville	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1876
Bickett, I. S.	Raywick	February 4, 1896	Louisville Medical College	1890
Buchanan, E. F.	New Market	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1865
Cissel, J. K.	Loretto	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1890
Cleaver, T. F.	Lebanon	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1887
Cleaver, George W.	Gravel Switch	April 5, 1904	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1904
Cleaver, William W.	Lebanon	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1850
Evans, John B.	Riley Station	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1860
Flannagan, T. E.	St. Mary's	August 25, 1903	Kentucky School of Medicine	1903
Hodgen, R. T.	Lebanon	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1859
Hourigan, Robert R.	Penick	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1889
Hourigan, R. J.	Gravel Switch	July 9, 1898	Kentucky School of Medicine	1898
Kelly, Edward	Lebanon	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Nashville	1881
Knott, L. D.	Lebanon	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1866
Kobert, Charles B.	Lebanon	July 1, 1901	Medical College of Ohio	1901
Locke, Willis D. (Col.)	Lebanon	May 30, 1901	Meharry Medical College	1901
McChord, Robert C.	Lebanon	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1875
McGary, J. R.	St. Mary's		Kentucky School of Medicine	1902
Mattingly, W. E.	Lebanon	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1869
Peterson, Henry B.	Raywick	October 3, 1893	Jefferson Medical College	1866
Ray, W. W.	Lebanon	October 3, 1893	Bellevue Hospital Medical College	1877
Smock, H. P.	St. Mary's	February 24, 1898	Kentucky School of Medicine	1896
Thornton, George G.	Lebanon	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1887

MARSHALL COUNTY. — County Referee, Dr. V. A. Stilley.

Bean, Alonzo J.	Brewers	July 15, 1901	Hospital College of Medicine	1901
Carter, Herman T.	Gilbertsville	November 15, 1905	Memphis Hospital Medical College	1903
Clayton, Charles Edward	Hardin	October 3, 1893	College of P. and S., Baltimore	1884

Coleman, T. C.	Palma	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University	1888
Eddleman, O. A.	Sharp	August 14, 1902	Chattanooga Medical College	1902
Fakes, J. D.	Olive	July 3, 1900	Hospital College of Medicine	1900
Helm, T. B.	Oak Level	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1893
Henson, E. A.	Hamlet	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University	1889
Howard, Charles E.	Benton	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1892
Hughes, H. I.	Hardin	November 6, 1901	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University	1901
Jones, J. A.	Altona	April 16, 1894	Thirty years practice	
Jones, Luther E.	Briansburg	May 18, 1903	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1903
Jones, R. M.	Calvert City	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1889
Overby, Bob C.	Birmingham	August 20, 1903	Hospital College of Medicine	1903
Reeder, D. Frank	Benton	July 29, 1905	Med. Dept. Kentucky University	1905
Robertson, H. N.	Sharp	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1891
Russell, Thomas E.	Hardin	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1892
Starks, R. H.	Benton	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1878
Stilley, V. A.	Benton	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1890
Stone, W. S.	Benton	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1888
Thomas, E. G.	Harvey	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1873
Wilson, J. B.	Olive	October 3, 1893	Thirty-three years practice	
Woodall, J. M.	Oak Level	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1893
Wyatt, William D.	Hardin	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1889

MARTIN COUNTY. **County Referee, Dr. J. R. Fairchild.**

Fairchild, J. R.	Inez	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1892
Haws, Hezekiah	Inez	September 1, 1904	Kentucky School of Medicine	1904
Johnson, J. M.	Inez	October 3, 1893	Eclectic Medical Institute	1890
Ward, J. R.	Inez	October 3, 1893	Thirty-one years practice	

MASON COUNTY.

County Referee, Dr. H. K. Adamson.

Name	P. O. Address	Date of Certificate	Basis of Certificate: Diploma, Examination, Practice	
Adamson, H. K.	Maysville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. Univ. City of N. Y.	1876
Adamson, O. H.	Berlin	August 5, 1897	Med. Dept. Wooster University	1889
Bain, G. H.	Orangeburg	August 15, 1897	Medical College of Ohio	1897
Bickers, R. K.	Dover	August 20, 1901	Kentucky School of Medicine	1898
Brand, Louis	Maysville	May 15, 1901	Baltimore Medical College	1901
Brough, Samuel	Helena Station	March 1, 1894	Med. Dept. Univ. of Pennsylvania	1871
Browne, Robt. A.	Dover	June 28, 1900	Medical College of Ohio	1900
Browning, A. G.	Maysville	June 11, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Georgetown	1860
Browning, L. Y.	Mays Lick	May 10, 1894	Med. Dept. Univ. of Pennsylvania	1866
Carrigan, Andrew Benson	Berlin	November 9, 1903	Kentucky School of Medicine	1903
Cook, John I.	Weltonia	February 3, 1894	Thirty years practice	
Cooper, John H.	Maysville	August 20, 1903	Kentucky School of Medicine	1903
[illegible]	Helena	June 24, 1894	Kentucky School of Medicine	1894
[illegible]	Maysville	February 21, 1894	Jefferson Medical College	1880
[illegible]	Mays Lick	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1881
[illegible]	Germantown	February 4, 1896	Med. Dept. Univ. of Pennsylvania	1851
[illegible]	Germantown	February 4, 1896	Medical College of Ohio	1888
[illegible]	South Fork	March 1, 1894	Jefferson Medical College	1867
[illegible]	Maysville	April 16, 1890	Medical College of Ohio	1868
[illegible]	Orangeburg	March 1, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1886
[illegible]	Germantown	October 3, 1893	Medical College of Ohio	1894
[illegible]	Washington	May 10, 1894	Med. Dept. Univ. of Pennsylvania	1869
[illegible]	Mays Lick	October 3, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine	1893
Lane, Lewis H.	South Fork	June 30, 1894	Hospital College of Medicine	1894
Marshall, Louis	Washington	June 10, 1904	Medical College of Ohio	1904
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] College of M. and S.	1901

Reed, John A.	Maysville	March 1, 1894	[illegible]	
Samuel, J. H.	Maysville	May 1, 1894	Medical College of Ohio	1877
Smith, F.	Dover	October 3, 1893	Forty-one years practice	
Smith, F. M.	Dover	October 5, 1900	Exam. and twenty years practice	
Smoot, P. G.	Maysville	October 3, 1893	N. Y. Hom. Medical College	1886
Stevens, S. W. (Col.)	Maysville	March 1, 1894	Med. Dept. Western Res. University	1891
Taulbee, Woodson H.	Maysville	June 10, 1904	Louisville Medical College	1904
Taulbee, J. B.	Maysville	October 3, 1893	College of P. and S. of St. Joseph, Mo.	1881
Winder, Thomas J.	Maysville	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1881
Yazell, W. S.	Maysville	March 1, 1894	Cincinnati College of M. and S.	1891

MEADE COUNTY. — County Referee, Dr. J. R. Dink.

Allen, J. L.	Andyville	August 20, 1903	Kentucky School of Medicine	1903
Baxter, A. A.	Guston	October 3, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine	1890
Blandford, C. T.	Flaherty	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1888
Burch, R. W.	Ekron	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1893
Chism, E.	Wolfe Creek	June 21, 1894	Exam. and thirty years practice	
Dink, J. R.	Brandenburg	September 15, 1895	Louisville Medical College	1894
Hardesty, T. H.	Payneville	August 7, 1894	Kentucky School of Medicine	1894
Miles, W. T.	Brandenburg	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1892
Nevitt, C. A.	Brandenburg	June 1, 1904	Louisville Medical College	1904
Stith, Samuel H.	Ekron	November 5, 1901	Med. Dept. University of Nashville	1901
Trent, J. F.	Wolfe Creek	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1870
Shacklett, Jacob P.	Ekron	July 9, 1904	Med. Dept. Kentucky University	1904
Walker, B. R.	Garnettsville	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1882

MENIFEE COUNTY. — County Referee, Dr. J. L. Brown.

Brown, John L.	Bothwell	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1885
Kash, R. B.	Frenchburg	February 24, 1900	Hospital College of Medicine	1898
Mannin, Banford M.	Pomeroyton	January 4, 1905	Kentucky School of Medicine	1904

MERCER COUNTY. **County Referee, Dr. A. D. Price.**

Name	P. O. Address	Date of Certificate	Basis of Certificate Diploma—Examination · Practice	
Agnew, C. L. (Col.)	Harrodsburg	September 19, 1895	Meharry Medical College	1895
Baxter, Holly M.	Duncan	July 23, 1898	Kentucky School of Medicine	1898
Davis, H. C.	Braxton	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1858
Davis, W. T.	Harrodsburg	December 11, 1899	Med. Dept. Transylvania University	1853
Freeman, A. G.	Burgin	September 5, 1896	Kentucky School of Medicine	1896
Guttery, E. G.	Burgin	September 25, 1897	Kentucky School of Medicine	1897
Kyle, Thomas	Harrodsburg	June 10, 1903	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1865
Lapsley, J. B.	McAfee	October 3, 1893	Jefferson Medical College	1864
Lapsley, James P.	McAfee	October 3, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine	1890
Lyen, J. B.	Salvisa	September 17, 1894	Hospital College of Medicine	1894
Menaugh, Thomas L.	Harrodsburg	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1888
Meredith, T. O.	Burgin	October 3, 1893	Baltimore Medical College	1887
Munday, J. M.	Pleasant Hill	October 9, 1894	Exam. and twenty-six years practice	
Nelson, W. C.	Salvisa	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1859
Nevins, John T.	Harrodsburg	January 13, 1901	S. W. Hom. Medical College	1901
Nevins, Susan	Harrodsburg	May 15, 1901	S. W. Hom. Medical College	1901
Patterson, John	Cornishville	July 3, 1900	Hospital College of Medicine	1900
Powell, W. D.	Harrodsburg	October 3, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine	1892
Price, A. D.	Harrodsburg	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1865
Price, Carroll P.	Harrodsburg	May 18, 1903	Medical College of Ohio	1903
Price, J. T.	Harrodsburg	July 1, 1895	Hospital College of Medicine	1895
Sanders, H. B.	Kirkwood	February 14, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1884
Seay, E. V.	Salvisa		Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1893
Smithers, A. L.	Salvisa	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1888
Sutherland, M. H.	Rose Hill	July 9, 1897	Kentucky School of Medicine	1897
Sweeney, Charles W.	Bohon	October 3, 1900	Kentucky School of Medicine	1900
Tripp, F. S.	Pleasant Hill	September 1, 1897	Medical College of Ohio	1883
Van Ardsall, C. B.	Harrodsburg	June 30, 1902	Johns Hopkins Medical College	1902

Wash, Bishop	Cornishville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1893
Wash, T. A	Duncan	July 9, 1903	Hospital College of Medicine	1903
Witherspoon, W. Horace	Harrodsburg	June 2, 1904	Ohio Medical College	1904

METCALFE COUNTY. — County Referee, Dr. J. A. Yates.

Bushong, P. W	Summer Shade	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1891
Depew, G. M	Summer Shade	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University	1893
Depp, Wm. G	Summer Shade	July 7, 1903	Hospital College of Medicine	1903
Edwards, Fidella	Edmonton	August 3, 1904	Hospital College of Medicine	1904
McPherson, U. W	Sulphur Well	September 10, 1898	Hospital College of Medicine	1897
Owen, J. H	Randolph	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1876
Reid, H. C	Edmonton	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1875
Sandridge, W. T	Wisdom	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1858
Taylor, B. F	East Fork	February 3, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1879
Taylor, Jas.	East Fork	April 19, 1902	Hospital College of Medicine	1898
Vanzant, H. R	Edmonton	June 21, 1894	Exam. and sixteen years practice	
Watson, Marcus L	Summer Shade	October 3, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine	1889
Yates, J. A	Edmonton	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1890
York, S. R	Center	July 9, 1899	Med. Dept. University of Nashville	1899

MONROE COUNTY. — County Referee, Dr. R. F. Duncan.

Bedford, T. H	Meshack	October 3, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine	1875
Bristow, Prentice M	Martinsburg	November 15, 1905	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1905
Bushong, Geo. W	Tompkinsville	December 17, 1897	Hospital College of Medicine	1897
Calvert, Caleb A	Fountain Run	April 15, 1898	Barnes Medical College	1898
Crabtree, R. F	Gamaliel	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1882
			Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1886
Duncan, R. F	Tompkinsville	October 3, 1893		
Dunn, T. C	Fountain Run	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1889
England, W. B	Tompkinsville	July 19, 1901	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1900
Ferguson, Aelic E	Flippin	May 10, 1905	Med. Dept. Kentucky University	1905
Hamilton, O. P	Gamaliel	August 20, 1903	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1889

Name.	P. O. Address	Date of Certificate	Basis of Certificate Diploma—Examination—Practice	
T.....	ntain Run.....	May 6, 1898.....	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee..	1898
enry Irvine.....	Martinsburg	June 10, 1904.....	Med. Dept. University of Nashville...	1904
, J. Frank.....	Tompkinsville	November 15, 1905.....	Hospital College of Medicine.....	1905
more, E. E.....	Strode	July 15, 1901.....	Hospital College of Medicine.....	1901
Palmore, Ewing Lamb....	Persimmon	July 25, 1905.....	Hospital College of Medicine.....	1905
Ray, H. B.....	Tompkinsville	October 3, 1893.....	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee..	1891
Richardson, Wm. K.....	Tompkinsville	October 3, 1893.....	Med. Dept. University of Nashville...	1877
Riggs, C. C.....	Gamaliel	October 3, 1893.....	Med. Dept. University of Louisville...	1875
Smith, Jess T.....	Gamaliel	November 28, 1903.....	Tennessee Medical College.....	1895
Stone, F. M.....	Fountain Run.....	October 3, 1893.....	Thirty-four years practice.....	
Sympson, W. A.....	Tompkinsville	October 3, 1893.....	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee..	1892
Walden, W. J.....	Tompkinsville	October 3, 1893.....	Med. Dept. University of Louisville...	1882
White, J. W.....	Akersville	July 15, 1901.....	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee..	1900
Young, C. H. O.....	Flippin	October 3, 1893.....	College of P. and S., Baltimore.....	1874
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.			**County Referee, Dr. W. R. Thompson.**	
Bonner, James T.....	Mt. Sterling.....	October 13, 1905.....	Louisville Nat. Medical College.....	1905
Bush, David H.....	Grassy	April 23, 1898.....	Med. Dept. University of Louisville...	1898
Cox, Geo. N.....	Mt. Sterling.....	September 24, 1895.....	Med. Dept. University of Louisville...	1885
Drake, Roger O.....	Mt. Sterling.....	October 3, 1893.....	Jefferson Medical College.....	1868
Duerson, Chas. B.....	Mt. Sterling.....	October 3, 1893.....	Med. Dept. University of Louisville...	1891
Duerson, Chas.	Mt. Sterling.....	October 3, 1893.....	Jefferson Medical College.....	1865
Harris, Chas. N. (Col.)...	Mt. Sterling.....	March 16, 1900.....	Meharry Medical College.....	1900
Johnson, J. Kellar.....	Mt. Sterling.....	October 3, 1893.....	Med. Dept. University of Louisville...	1888
Jones, Isaac William.....	Stepstone	August 15, 1904.....	Kentucky School of Medicine.....	1904
Jones, J. T.....	Mt. Sterling.....	October 3, 1893.....	Hospital College of Medicine.....	1879
Keesee, Robt. P. (Col.)....	Mt. Sterling.....	December 11, 1903.....	Leonard Medical College.....	1901

May, Rollin E.	Mt. Sterling	June 21, 1899	Kentucky School of Medicine	1898
Reynolds, J. T.	Mt. Sterling	October 3, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine	1890
Ricketts, J. T.	Mt. Sterling	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1877
Robbins, Arthur H.	Mt. Sterling	November 8, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1889
See, Sherman	Mt. Sterling	July 23, 1900	Kentucky School of Medicine	1900
Shirley, J. A.	Mt. Sterling	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1872
Simrall, W. T.	Mt. Sterling	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1873
Spratt, J. B.	Mt. Sterling	October 3, 1893	Jefferson Medical College	1857
Spratt, Solomon E.	Mt. Sterling	July 3, 1900	Kentucky School of Medicine	1900
Stoops, Alex. B.	Mt. Sterling	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. Univ. of Pennsylvania	1869
Thomas, Samuel H.	Mt. Sterling	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1893
Thomson, B. F.	Mt. Sterling	October 3, 1893	Jefferson Medical College	1864
Thompson, Wm. R.	Mt. Sterling	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1892
Van Antwerp, Wm.	Mt. Sterling	October 3, 1893	Miami Medical College	1876
Vansant, Jas. A.	Mt. Sterling	October 3, 1893	N. Y. Hom. Medical College	1884
Willis, Wm. T.	Mt. Sterling	March 4, 1897	Hospital College of Medicine	1896

MORGAN COUNTY. — **County Referee, Dr. B. F. Carter.**

Carter, B. F.	West Liberty	May 26, 1894	Hospital College of Medicine	1875
Carter, L. D.	West Liberty	July 6, 1894	Kentucky School of Medicine	1882
Carter, W. G.	West Liberty	July 24, 1894	Forty-seven years practice	
Geveden, E. C.	Grassy Creek	July 7, 1894	Kentucky School of Medicine	1894
Geveden, W. L.	Grassy Creek	July 24, 1894	Thirty-four years practice	
McClure, B. F.	Caney	June 21, 1894	Exam. and fifteen years practice	
Nickell, A. B.	Ezell	June 5, 1894	Louisville Medical College	1874
Nickell, B. F.	Cannel City	February 6, 1899	Kentucky School of Medicine	1896
Nickells, H. V.	West Liberty	November 15, 1898	Kentucky School of Medicine	1898
Smith, Jas. F.	Jeptha	August 29, 1903	Kentucky School of Medicine	1903
Sparks, R. D.	Elk Fork	July 6, 1894	Louisville Medical College	1893
Swetnam, Elmer	Yocum	August 29, 1903	Kentucky School of Medicine	1903
Thomas, F. M.	West Liberty	March 20, 1905	Kentucky School of Medicine	1875

JAN COUNTY—Continued.

Name	P. O. Address	Date of Certificate	Basis of Certificate Diploma—Examination—Practice	
Wheeler, Casablanca C	White Oak	July 9, 1904	Louisville Medical College	1904
Wheeler, W H	West Liberty	July 30, 1901	Tennessee Medical College	1901
Whittaker, J D	Cannel City	July 7, 1894	Kentucky School of Medicine	1894

MUHLENBERG COUNTY.

County Referee, Dr. M. P. Creel.

Baker, Martha J	Cleaton	June 28, 1900	Ohio Medical University	1900
Ballard, Thomas Jefferson	Cleaton	August 10, 1905	Hospital College of Medicine	1905
Bard, L F	Greenville	December 27, 1902	Nashville Medical College	1878
Barnes, J R	South Carrollton	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1892
Bennett, Lafayette	Central City	July 15, 1901	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1900
Bewley, E M	Penrod	October 3, 1893	.....	
Bohannon, J G	Greenville	March 3, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1874
Bourland, C A	Earles	June 21, 1894	Exam. and fifteen years practice	
Clark, Tyler	Jason	September 14, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1887
Creel, M. P.	Central City	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1883
Cundiff, J D	Drakesboro	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1891
Giannini, Byon Edgar	Central City	June 10, 1905	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1905
Haberer, C H	Dunmore	June 21, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1893
Hendrick, J. G	Central City	February 6, 1899	Kentucky School of Medicine	1866
Howell, T R	Graham	July 30, 1904	Hospital College of Medicine	1894
James, A D	Penrod	January 22, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1870
Kennerly, H. C	Dunmore	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1869
Koontz, J. W	Greenville	July 7, 1900	Kentucky School of Medicine	1900
Lewis, Augustus	Greenville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1879
McDowell, James L	Central City	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1890
McDowell, William R	Central City	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1883

Moore, L. P.	Depoy	May 19, 1898	Barnes Medical College	1898
Moorman, John N.	South Carrollton	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Nashville	1860
Newman, Howard D.	Drakesboro	July 20, 1904	Med. Dept. Kentucky University	1904
O'Brien, Charles E.	Greenville	July 9, 1899	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1899
Percefull, R. C. J.	South Carrollton	January 4, 1905	Hospital College of Medicine	1904
Slaton, Henry Y.	Greenville	March 3, 1894	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University	1891
Slaton, T. B.	Greenville	April 19, 1902	Barnes Medical College	1902
Slaton, Thomas J.	Greenville	March 3, 1894	St. Louis Medical College	1873
Smith, E. S.	Paradise	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1889
Smith, J. H.	Cisney	March 10, 1896	Ex. and twenty-three years practice	
Taylor, S. T.	Central City		Louisville Medical College	1902
Townes, George W.	Greenville	March 26, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville Kentucky School of Medicine	1868 1857
Turner, Thomas G.	Dunmore	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1889
Tyldesley, Harry	Central City	April 29, 1903	Louisville Medical College	1903
Willis, LeRoy	Cleaton	July 29, 1905	Med. Dept. Kentucky University	1905
Woodburn, B. W.	Bremen	October 3, 1893	Thirty-three years practice	
Woodburn, Clarence	Bremen	April 27, 1894	Louisville Medical College	1884
Woodburn, J. T.	Central City	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1876
Yost, E. R.	Greenville	July 7, 1900	Hospital College of Medicine	1900

NELSON COUNTY. **County Referee, Dr. H. D. Rodman.**

Beard, J. W.	Chaplin	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1884
Bedford, T. W.	Chaplin	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1861
Cherry, R. L. (Col.)	Bardstown	August 8, 1902	Louisville Medical College	1902
Cox, C. H.	Cox's Creek	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1882
Cox, S. A.	Bardstown	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1885
Crume, Squire B.	Bloomfield	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1893
Gore, Benj. E.	Bardstown	October 15, 1896	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1883
Greenwell, J. I.	New Haven	January 1, 1901	Hospital College of Medicine	1900
Harned, H. S.	Boston	February 15, 1902	Hospital College of Medicine	1901

NELSON COUNTY—Continued.

Name	P. O. Address	Date of Certificate	Basis of Certificate Diploma—Examination—Practice
Heizer, W. Lucien	New Haven	July 29, 1905	Hospital College of Medicine. 1905
Heizer, Wm. J.	New Haven	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville... 1883
King, M. E.	Cox's Creek	August 25, 1903	Med. Dept. Kentucky University..... 1903
Laha, Miles	New Haven	February 24, 1898	Hospital College of Medicine..... 1893
McKay, H. E., Jr.	Bardstown	October 25, 1902	Louisville Medical College..... 1894
Moore, John S.	New Hope	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville... 1874
Mudd, E. D.	Howardstown	September 15, 1904	Med. Dept. University of Louisville... 1904
Muir, S. C.	Bardstown	April 25, 1896	Med. Dept. University of Louisville... 1896
Nichols, Thos. B.	Bardstown	June 10, 1903	Med. Dept. University of Louisville... 1884
Overall, J. B.	Dacon	January 20, 1894	Louisville Medical College..... 1892
Pope, F. W.	Chaplin	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville...
Powers, J. G.	Fairfield	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College..... 1887
Rodman, Hugh D.	Bardstown	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville... 1871
Scott, J. H.	Boston	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville... 1855
Shields, A. M.	Chaplin	April 27, 1894	Med. Dept. Univ. of Louisville...1883, 1889
Smith, Jas. E.	Bardstown	June 3, 1900	Med. Dept. Georgetown University.... 1900
Thomas, C. T.	Boston	April 19, 1895	Medical College of Evansville..... 1881
Wakefield, J. J.	Bloomfield	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville... 1876
Wells, John W.	Fairfield	November 15, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville... 1894
Williams, Thos. D.	Bardstown	October 3, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine..... 1876
Wise, S. H.	Boston	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville... 1875
Wood, J. C.	Woodlawn	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine..... 1866
Wood, R. M.	Chaplin	February 15, 1902	Hospital College of Medicine..... 1901
Wright, D. D.	Fairfield	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine..... 1886
Young, Jas. M.	Bloomfield	July 31, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville... 1860

NICHOLAS COUNTY. County Referee, Dr. M. Dills.

Buntin, Hansford H.	Bramlett	March 12, 1894	Kentucky School of Medicine	1891
Campbell, E. A.	Carlisle	May 3, 1897	S. W. Hom. Medical College	1897
Dills, Malcolm	Carlisle	October 3, 1893	Medical College of Ohio	1871
Durrum, A. H.	Myers	October 3, 1893	Miami Medical College	1890
Fisher, Samuel R.	Headquarters	October 3, 1893	Medical College of Ohio	1876
Grimes, Geo. W.	Carlisle	February 23, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1883
Howe, W. D.	Carlisle	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1885
Kash, Alvin S.	Moorefield	March 12, 1894	Kentucky School of Medicine	1882
Linnville, Solomon M.	Barterville	July 29, 1905	Med. Dept. Kentucky University	1905
McNew, N. H.	Carlisle	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Nashville	1863
Martin, E. W.	Carlisle	April 29, 1903	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1903
Martin, George Earl	Myers	May 18, 1903	Louisville Medical College	1903
Martin, Z. H.	Oakland Mills	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1889
Munger, Harry	Carlisle	October 3, 1893	Pulte Medical College	1892
Phillips, Wm. F.	Morning Glory	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1890
Reynolds, Benj. F., Jr.	Carlisle	April 29, 1903	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1903
Spencer, Geo. B.	Carlisle	December 13, 1897	S. W. Hom. Medical College	1896
Swago, L. K.	Moorefield	March 12, 1894	Louisville Medical College	1891
Tilton, J. R.	Carlisle	October 3, 1893	Thirty-nine years practice	
Wells, J. M.	Ellisville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1876
Yancy, Harry M.	Carlisle	May 13, 1897	Medical College of Ohio	1896

OH O COUNTY. County Referee, Dr. S. J. Wedding.

Barnhill, J. E.	Fordsville	July 13, 1898	Hospital College of Medicine	1898
Barrett, W. L.	Deanefield	July 16, 1894	Kentucky School of Medicine	1894
Bean, J. S.	Olaton	September 15, 1904	Hospital College of Medicine	1904
Bean, L. B.	Hartford	July 13, 1904	Med. Dept. Baltimore University	1896
Byers, A. R.	Olaton	December 14, 1893	Forty-one years practice	

tinued.

	P. O. Address	Date of Certificate	Basis of Certificate Diploma—Examination—Practice	
W. F.	Centertown	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1890
L.	Beaver Dam	October 3, 1893	Ohio Medical College	1882
C. E.	Buford	October 3, 1893	Thirty-six years practice	
witt, Frank B.	Rockport	July 16, 1899	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1899
outrick, Harry	Fordsville	May 30, 1901	Louisville Medical College	1890
Duff, James A.	Sulphur Springs	July 30, 1904	Hospital College of Medicine	1904
Everly, G. L.	Ceralvo	November 30, 1895	Eclectic Medical College	1895
Ford, E. W.	Hartford	October 3, 1893	Jefferson Medical College	1891
Godsey, D. H.	Shreve	July 9, 1901	Hospital College of Medicine	1901
Hale, Daniel S.	Fordsville	December 16, 1893	Thirty-one years practice	
Heddon, W. C.	Askin	August 8, 1894	Ex. and twenty-three years practice	
Jett, Joseph	Fordsville	October 3, 1893	Thirty-four years practice	
Lawless, W. L.	Horse Branch	January 5, 1895	Exam. and twelve years practice	
McCarty, Arnold B.	Fordsville	April 16, 1900	Louisville Medical College	1900
McCarty, J. W.	Fordsville	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1876
McDowell, M. T.	Dundee	April 10, 1901	Louisville Medical College	1901
McKenney, John Oscar	Beaver Dam	May 10, 1905	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1905
Maddox, J. D.	Rockport	October 3, 1893	Jefferson Medical College	1889
Matthews, D. M.	Fordsville	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1889
Maxwell, J. H.	Narrows	April 29, 1903	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1903
May, James S.	McHenry	July 29, 1905	Louisville National Medical College	1905
Miller, J. T.	Hartford	October 3, 1893	Jefferson Medical College	1870
Mitchell, George F.	Beaver Dam	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1877
Mitchell, John J.	Beaver Dam	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1875
Morton, James S.	Hartford	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1850
Park, A. D.	Rockport	July 15, 1901	Hospital College of Medicine	1901
Patterson, B. N.	McHenry	October 3, 1893	Thirty years practice	
Pendleton, Eugene B.	Hartford	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1889

Roach, J. H.	Magan	October 3, 1893	Forty years practice	
Rogers, E. P.	Fordsville	August 14, 1902	Kentucky School of Medicine	1902
Schanzenbaecher, A. L.	Rosine	November 9, 1903	S. W. Hom. Medical College	1903
Smith, Henry	Centertown	August 20, 1903	Hospital College of Medicine	1903
Smith, J. L.	Centertown	April 10, 1901	Louisville Medical College	1901
Smith, J. S.	McHenry	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1893
Stanley, A. F.	Hartford	February 26, 1896	Memphis Hospital College	1895
Stewart, J. D.	Beda	July 9, 1903	Hospital College of Medicine	1903
Taylor, J. W.	Hartford	March 6, 1895	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1875
Taylor, S. D.	Beaver Dam	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1887
Wedding, S. J.	Hartford	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1881
Westerfield, Isaac	Magan	June 10, 1897	Forty-nine years practice	
Willis, Palestine	Cromwell	June 10, 1904	Louisville Medical College	1904
Young, Alfred	Flint Springs	October 3, 1893	Thirty-one years practice	

OLDHAM COUNTY. **County Referee, Dr. R. B. Cassady.**

Baker, Charles Edward	Beard	June 10, 1905	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1905
Boone, George P.	Beard	May 10, 1898	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1898
Cassady, R. B.	Lagrange	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1873
Freeman, J. A.	Beard	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1871
Goldsborough, C. N.	Lagrange	October 3, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine	1883
Guthrie, J. R.	Buckner	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1871
Harbold, J. E.	Lagrange	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1874
Kelley, Morriss DeWitt	Lagrange	April 11, 1904	Louisville Medical College	1904
Morrison, Alonzo M.	Goshen	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1859
Oglesley, J. W.	Westport	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1886
Pryor, R. B.	Brownsboro	August 20, 1903	Hospital College of Medicine	1897
Ross, W. H.	Lagrange	March 3, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1868
Smiser, W. J. M.	Skylight	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1884
Speer, Joseph A.	Brownsboro	April 10, 1895	Louisville Medical College	1873
Speer, John H.	Brownsboro	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1864

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Name	P. O. Address	Date of Certificate	Basis of Certificate Diploma—Examination—Practice
Steedman, W. C.	Lagrange	May 9, 1899	Louisville Medical College 1899
Wallace, Lew G.	Beard	July 8, 1904	Med. Dept. University of Louisville 1904
Weeks, Edward F.	Ballardsville	February 21, 1894	Louisville Medical College 1886
OWEN COUNTY.			**County Referee, Dr. J. W. Botts.**
Alexander, C. F.	Gratz	November 21, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine 1893
Alexander, R. H.	Owenton	October 5, 1898	Kentucky School of Medicine 1898
Bell, M., Jr.	Monterey	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine 1893
Birchett, William G.	Owenton	May 5, 1902	Medical College of Ohio 1902
Botts, J. W.	Owenton	November 9, 1897	Louisville Medical College 1897
Connell, J. W.	New Liberty	March 30, 1901	Bellevue Hospital Medical College 1872
Connell, Thomas Gayle	New Liberty	July 13, 1904	Hospital College of Medicine 1904
Curry, D. P.	Wheatley	August 25, 1903	Med. Dept. Kentucky University 1903
Estes, James A.	Owenton	October 3, 1893	Cincinnati College of Med. and Surg. 1885
Forsee, I. L.	Owenton	June 10, 1904	Chicago Medical College 1904
Foster, J. C. B.	Monterey	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College 1877
Foster, W. E.	Owenton	October 3, 1893	Medical College of Ohio 1878
Gray, Edward	Harrisburg	October 3, 1893	Medical College of Ohio 1880
Jones, William K.	Lusby	January 30, 1901	Hospital College of Medicine 1897
Lancaster, Buford R.	New Columbus	January 20, 1894	Cincinnati College of Med. and Surg. 1876
Long, Samuel C.	Monterey	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville 1891
Lusby, A. C.	Ball's Landing	August 30, 1898	Hospital College of Medicine 1898
Lusby, D. E.	Hallam	October 3, 1893	Twenty-nine years practice
Purdy, George	New Liberty	July 30, 1904	Med. Dept. Kentucky University 1904
Roberts, Luke C.	Jonesville	June 15, 1901	Louisville Medical College 1901
Salin, W. B.	Ep	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College 1888

Suter, Webb	Owenton	July 29, 1905	Hospital College of Medicine	1905
Taylor, John William	Bethany	July 9, 1903	Hospital College of Medicine	1903
Threlkeld, A. E	Wheatley	January 30, 1901	Chicago Hom. Medical College	1886
Tinsley, W. P	Wheatley	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1866
Veal, S. A	Squiresville	October 3, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine	1877

OWSLEY COUNTY. County Referee, Dr. A. M. Glass.

Anderson, C. M	Booneville	April 9, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1894
Glass, A. M	Booneville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1885
Mahaffey, J. A	Sturgeon	October 3, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine	1893
Sanders, S. G	Booneville	October 3, 1893	Atlanta Medical College	1855

PENDLETON COUNTY. County Referee, Dr. J. H. Barbour.

Barbour, J. H	Falmouth	October 3, 1893	Medical College of Ohio	1852
Barrett, James H	Mt. Auburn	October 3, 1893	Cincinnati College of Med. and Surg.	1876
Bethel, Robt. L	Knoxville	November 4, 1895	New Orleans School of Medicine	1860
Bonar, J. E	Butler	October 16, 1897	Cincinnati College of Med. and Surg.	1897
Caldwell, James A	Peach Grove	May 15, 1901	Medical College of Ohio	1901
Chipman, N. B	Falmouth	October 3, 1893	Cincinnati College of Med. and Surg.	1876
Clark, H. C	Falmouth	October 3, 1893	Medical College of Ohio	1874
Clifford, A. H	Knoxville	October 3, 1893	Cincinnati College of Med. and Surg.	1889
Daugherty, J. F	Schuler	December 4, 1894	Kentucky School of Medicine	1894
Denny, George W	Falmouth	October 3, 1893	Cincinnati College of Med. and Surg.	1876
Elliott, Richard	Gardnersville	November 4, 1895	Medical College of Ohio	1885
Henry, George F	Falmouth	September 13, 1898	Cincinnati College of Med. and Surg.	1889
Hopkins, S. M	Gardnersville	March 6, 1894	Medical College of Ohio	1885
Kendall, C. H	Morgan	March 30, 1898	Miami Medical College	1895
McMiller, G. W	Goforth	November 4, 1895	Kentucky School of Medicine	1895
Meek, J. M	Falmouth	October 3, 1893	Cincinnati College of Med. and Surg.	1875
Nichols, T. C	Morgan	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1873

PENLDETON COUNTY—Continued.

Name	P. O. Address	Date of Certificate	Basis of Certificate Diploma—Examination—Practice	
Poe, LaF. J.	Butler	October 3, 1893	Eclectic Medical Institute	1876
Rigg, C.	Mains	October 3, 1893	Eclectic Medical College	1860
Simpson, N. N.	McKinneysburg	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1893
Webb, Joseph L.	Knoxville	October 3, 1893	Cincinnati College of Med. and Surg.	1879
Wilson, J. E.	Falmouth	October 3, 1893	Medical College of Ohio	1888
Wilson, John E.	Butler	September 25, 1897	Cincinnati College of Med. and Surg.	1897
Yelton, W. H.	Butler	October 3, 1893	Cincinnati College of Med. and Surg.	1869

PERRY COUNTY. County Referee, Dr. Elihu Kelly.

Kelly, Elihu	Hazard	August 5, 1897	Hospital College of Medicine	1896
Roark, F. C.	Sassafras	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1891
Sumner, J. C.	Hazard	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1893

PIKE COUNTY. County Referee, Dr. H. H. Stallard.

Bond, Charles F.	Virgie	September 3, 1901	Tennessee Medical College	1901
Campbell, W. A.	Pikeville	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1888
Diskins, J. Tilden	Fish Trap	July 29, 1905	Med. Dept. Kentucky University	1905
Gibson, A. Palmer	Ore Knob	September 1, 1905	Med. Dept. Kentucky University	1905
Gibson, Ballard R.	Regina	October 13, 1905	Med. Dept. Kentucky University	1905
Gray, I. E.	Pikeville	October 3, 1893	Miami Medical College	1873
Jackson, R. L.	Gulnare	October 3, 1893	Thirty-two years practice	
Loar, P. A.	Pikeville	July 25, 1903	Kentucky School of Medicine	1903
Pinson, Marion	Pikeville	September 25, 1897	Georgia Eclectic Medical College	1897
Stallard, Hazleton H.	Pikeville	October 3, 1893	Columbus Medical College	1890
Taylor, Geo. W.	Nolon, W. Va.	August 10, 1898	Hospital College of Medicine	1898
Thompson, Z. A.	Pikeville	November 15, 1905	University of Baltimore	1905
Vicars, J. W.	Pikeville	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1893
Walters, W. J.	Pikeville	July 13, 1900	Tennessee Medical College	1899 and 1900

POWELL COUNTY. County Referee, Dr. C. D. Mansfield.

Faulkner, Morton	Bowen	July 16, 1904	Kentucky School of Medicine	1904
Irwine, Robt. A	Clay City	July 13, 1896	Hospital College of Medicine	1896
Johnson, Ishmael W	Stanton	July 30, 1901	Hospital College of Medicine	1901
Knox, Calvin C	Natural Bridge	July 23, 1900	Kentucky School of Medicine	1900
Lemming, J. E	Stanton	July 10, 1895	Medical College of Ohio	1884
Littlepage, Buckner	Clay City	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1893
Mansfield, Cassius Dudley	Stanton	November 30, 1895	Lou. Med. Col. and Ky. School of Med.	1889
Swango, A. M	Stanton	October 9, 1894	Exam. and — years practice	
Williams, C. H	Clay City	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1893
Williams, J. W	Clay City	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1887

PULASKI COUNTY. County Referee, Dr. G. M. Reddish.

Acton, James A	Burnside	June 4, 1895	Med Dept. University of Louisville	1893
Acton, T. J	Eubanks	June 10, 1895	Eclectic Medical nstitute	1891
Allen, Benj. G	Somerset	January 10, 1899	Beaumont Hospital Medical College	1888
Baute, Joseph A	Somerset	July 13, 1896	Herring Medical College, Illinois	1896
Bishop, Henry Hawkins	Burnside	September 1, 1905	Med. Dept. Kentucky University	1905
Bolin, J. A	Somerset	December 11, 1899	Barnes Medical College	1898
Bryant, Madison G	Newell	July 10, 1895	Thirty-one years practice	
Cain, Achilles W	Somerset	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1890
Cain, Cornelius E	Somerset	July 15, 1901	Barnes Medical College	1901
Dye, Henry Clay	Cain's Store	June 10, 1904	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1904
Chumbley, Charles A	McGuffey	September 30, 1902	Kentucky School of Medicine	1902
Earley, Joseph B. (Col.)	Somerset	November 15, 1905	Illinois Medical College	1904
Gamblin, Theophilus H	Burnside	June 10, 1895	Louisville Medical College	1890
Griffin, Thomas R	Somerset	May 14, 1900	Medical College of Ohio	1900
Hart, John Lafayette	Valley Oak	July 29, 1905	Hospital Medical College	1905
Hatfield, J. H	Barren Fork	May 6, 1898	Hospital College of Medicine	1897
Isaacs, George W	Woodstock	October 3. 1893	Eclectic Medical College	1891
Jasper, Galen E	Waterloo	July 23, 1902	Kentucky School of Medicine	1902

	P. O. Address	Date of Certificate	Basis of Certificate Diploma—Examination—Practice	
..	Trimble	February 20, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1887
...	Somerset	June 10, 1904	Medical College of Ohio	1884
...	Shafter	July 29, 1905	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1905
...on.	Eubank	July 29, 1905	Hospital College of Medicine	1905
.....	Somerset	July 29, 1905	Hospital College of Medicine	1905
Norfleet, Wyatt	Farnbush	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1875
Owens, J. M.	Somerset	March 14, 1898	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1886
Parker, J. W. F.	Somerset	April 9, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1850
Parker, Sam Fletcher	Somerset	July 29, 1905	Hospital College of Medicine	1905
Plimell, George W.	Science Hill	December 23, 1893	Eclectic Medical Institute	1877
Price, William M.	Dabney		Eclectic Medical Institute	1895
Reddish, George M.	Somerset	November 13, 1895	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1895
Scott, Samuel N.	Somerset	July 13, 1896	Kentucky School of Medicine	1896
Scott, W. F.	Somerset	June 4, 1895	Med. Dept. Transylvania University	1850
Shelton, Benj. J.	Somerset	February 21, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1882
Smith, William B.	Vinnie	September 9, 1902	Kentucky School of Medicine	1902
Stigall, John H.	Burnside	April 10, 1895	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1889
Stigall, Nicholas D.	Burnside	January 20, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1891
Swearingen, William R.	Science Hill	September 1, 1905	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1905
Taylor, F. A.	Somerset	April 1, 1900	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1888
Waddle, Charles L.	Somerset	July 9, 1903	Hospital College of Medicine	1903
Warren, Isaac S.	Somerset	June 4, 1895	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1871

ROBERTSON COUNTY. County Referee, Dr. J. B. Wood.

Chandler, Walter S.	Mt. Olivet	October 3, 1893	Medical College of Ohio	1890
Insko, Mark	Bratton	October 3, 1893	Twenty-five years of practice	

Linnville, P. D.	Mt. Olivet	January 10, 1900	Medical College of Ohio	1883
Neal, George E.	Mt. Olivet	January 30, 1901	Cincinnati College of Med. and Surg.	1900
Thompson, Thomas E.	Kentontown	July 24, 1894	Cincinnati College of Med. and Surg.	1894
Wood, J. B.	Mt. Olivet	October 3, 1893	Medical College of Ohio	1883

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY. County Referee, Dr. A. G. Lovell.

Benton, Percy	Brodhead	January 20, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1882
Childress, W. J.	Livingston	November 19, 1900	Hospital College of Medicine	1900
Clarke, James M.	Brodhead	October 3, 1893	College of P. and S. of Missouri	1890
Cooper, John S.	Livingston	January 26, 1894	Med. Dept. Georgetown College D. C.	1868
Davis, S. C.	Mt. Vernon	June 26, 1897	Exam. and — years practice	
Gravely, W. E.	Brodhead	April 30, 1898	Louisville Medical College	1896
Hendren, J. Henry	Joheretta	April 28, 1902	Hospital College of Medicine	1902
Lawrence, George B.	Mt. Vernon	April 15, 1899	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1891
Lewis, R. H.	Wildie	May 26, 1898	Tennessee Medical College	1895
Loswell, William D.	Orlando	August 13, 1904	Hospital College of Medicine	1904
Lovell, A. G.	Mt. Vernon	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1883
Owens, Walker	Pongo	July 19, 1904	Hospital College of Medicine	1904
Pennington, Monroe	Mt. Vernon	May 26, 1898	Louisville Medical College	1898
Price, Thomas J.	Level Green	June 15, 1896	Eclectic Medical Institute	1896
Proctor, D. E.	Quail	February 15, 1901	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1892

ROWAN COUNTY. County Referee, Dr. J. Wilson.

Blair, A. L.	Morehead	July 9, 1899	Med. Dept. Univ. of Tenn., and Exam.	1899
Carter, F. M.	Farmers	October 3, 1893	Thirty years practice	
Davis, A. J.	Munson	July 9, 1899	Barnes Medical College	1899
Gilmore, Henry Steele	Morehead	August 10, 1905	Med. Dept. Kentucky University	1905
McCleese, Allen W.	Farmers	August 28, 1894	Kentucky School of Medicine	1894
Porter, S. J.	Hilda	March 16, 1900		
Williams, L. V. P.	Morehead	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1889
Wilson, J.	Morehead	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1889

UNTY — **County Referee, Dr. J. S. Rowe.**

Name	P. O. Address	Date of Certificate	Basis of Certificate Diploma—Examination—Practice	
[illegible]	[illegible]	March 13, 1897	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1897
[illegible]	[illegible]	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1878
[illegible]	[illegible]	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1890
[illegible]	[illegible]	September 19, 1901	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1894
[illegible]	[illegible]	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1876
Hammond, [illegible]	Irvine's Store	April 10, 1895	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1895
Hammond, [illegible]	Russell Springs	April 19, 1902	Barnes Medical College	1902
Hopper, [illegible]	Jamestown	October 3, 1893	Thirty-three years practice	
Hume, [illegible]	Russell Springs	January 30, 1901	Med. Dept. University of Nashville	1878
Logan, Venado Green	Jamestown	June 26, 1905	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1905
Geatherz, A. V.	Russell Springs	June 26, 1897	Exam. and nineteen years practice	
Rose, James B.	Jamestown	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1893
Schell, Joel B.	Jabez	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1893
Wolford, W. D.	Jamestown	October 3, 1893	Thirty-three years practice	

SCOTT COUNTY. — **County Referee, Dr. John A. Lewis.**

Name	P. O. Address	Date of Certificate	Basis of Certificate Diploma—Examination—Practice	
Allphin, W. H.	Biddle	July 14, 1904	Hospital College of Medicine	1904
Bakendrier, A. L.	Georgetown	December 25, 1899	Pulte Medical College	1899
Baird, J. W.	Sadieville	March 4, 1897	Cincinnati College of Med. and Surg.	1889
Barlow, E. C.	Georgetown	September 3, 1901	Pulte Medical College	1901
Brown, O. B.	Georgetown	June 21, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1874
Bryan, F. F.	Georgetown	January 17, 1896	Bellevue Hospital Medical College	1880
Cannon, F. M.	Oxford	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1857
Carrick, Robert L.	Georgetown	February 14, 1894	Pulte Medical College	1888
Coffman, W. H.	Georgetown	October 3, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine	1876
Collins, E. C.	Oxford	March 25, 1902	Ohio Medical College	1883
Coons, A. H.	Newton	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1886

Crutchfield, P. H.	Stamping Ground	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1893
Daugherty, T. H.	Sadieville	March 17, 1897	Cincinnati College of Med. and Surg.	1866
Davis, J. W.	Skinnersburg	September 24, 1895	Cincinnati College of Med. and Surg.	1880
Foreman, W. P.	Hinton	June 13, 1899	Louisville Medical College	1897
Hendricks, C. T.	Oxford	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1866
Henry, Jesse M.	Sadieville	November 16, 1893	Medical College of Ohio	1886
Keppel, F. D.	Georgetown	April 30, 1898	S. W. Hom. Medical College	1897
Knox, D. B.	Georgetown	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1893
Lancaster, C. T.	Josephine	March 23, 1897	Cincinnati College of Med. and Surg.	1889
Laland, Marshall D. (Col.)	Georgetown	November 9, 1893	Med. Dept. Western Res. University	1893
Lewis, John A.	Georgetown	October 3, 1893	Medical College of Virginia	1868
Moore, William G.	Georgetown	April 5, 1897	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1884
Pack, John E.	Georgetown	November 11, 1893	Bellevue Hospital Medical College	1873
Payne, R. S.	Skinnersburg	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1871
Rawlins, S. T.	Long Lick	October 3, 1893	Cincinnati College of Medicine	1875
Renaker, J. R.	Oxford	May 13, 1897	Louisville Medical College	1897
Risque, W. T.	Payne's Depot	June 10, 1897	Kentucky School of Medicine	1856
Sanford, M. D.	Davis	March 24, 1894	Kentucky School of Medicine	1893
Scott, W. D.	Georgetown	September 1, 1897	Medical College of Ohio	1896
Sparks, R. H.	Stamping Ground	March 4, 1897	Medical College of Ohio	1871
Stuart, Albert	Stamping Ground	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1893
Thomasson, J. C.	Georgetown	December 23, 1893	Pulte Medical College	1889
Tinsley, Henry Clay (Col.)	Georgetown	March 3, 1903	Meharry Medical College	1900

SHELBY COUNTY. **County Referee, Dr. R. D. Pratt.**

Adams, J. F.	Bagdad	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1884
Alexander, S. S.	Christiansburg	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1856
Austin, Curtis	Bagdad	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1883
Beard, Frank M.	Shelbyville	January 1, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1893
Beard, Samuel L.	Shelbyville	January 1, 1901	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1900

COUNTY—Continued.

Name	P. O. Address	Date of Certificate	Basis of Certificate Diploma—Examination—Practice	
Beard, William F.	Shelbyville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	18[illegible]
Beckham, B. M.	Shelbyville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Missouri	1850
Bland, T. E.	Shelbyville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1891
Botts, W. H.	Bagdad	October 3, 1893	Forty-two years practice	
Brannaman, E. L.	Clarks	April 27, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1894
Bruce, Edwin Zimpson	Waddy	July 29, 1905	Hospital College of Medicine	1905
Buckner, W. T.	Shelbyville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1893
Collins, Lister	Mt. Eden	September 30, 1902	Hospital College of Medicine	1902
Crosby, J. A.	Shelbyville	October 3, 1893	Jefferson Medical College	1863
Eggen, J. L.	Southville	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1871
Hawkins, Everett	Flinchville	July 9, 1894	Kentucky School of Medicine	1897
Horen, G. Z.	Graffenburg	February 15, 1894	Thirty years practice	
Hower, T. J.	Cropper	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1885
Hughes, W. P.	Christiansburg	August 20, 1903	Hospital College of Medicine	1903
Jesse, J. F.	Waddy	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1888
Kennedy, L. L.	Veechdale	April 1, 1897	Louisville Medical College	1897
Lawrence, G.	Shelbyville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1893
McMurry, T. J.	Simpsonville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1889
Morris, William E.	Shelbyville	April 27, 1894	Bellevue Hospital Medical College	1890
Nash, Noble F.	Shelbyville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1853
Norris, R. L.	Shelbyville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. Howard University	1889
Perrin, J.	Simpsonville	June 21, 1894	Louisville Medical College	1883
Pratt, R. D.	Shelbyville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1882
Ray, W. R.	Shelbyville	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1885
Smith, E. B.	Shelbyville	July 15, 1895	Chicago Hom. Medical College	1895
Stout, Alex. M.	Flinchville	November 15, 1905	Med. Dept. University Georgetown	1880
Underwood, William L.	Cropper	March 30, 1894	Rush Medical College	1869
Yager, Chancellor	Shelbyville	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1893
Yenowine, George H.	Woody	July 14, 1904	Kentucky Medical College	1904

SIMPSON COUNTY. **County Referee, Dr. J. C. Douglas.**

Alderson, George E.	Mitchellville, Tenn.	December 28, 1893	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University	1897
Briggs, John M.	Woodburn	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Nashville	1859
Burrus, Benj. (Col.)	Franklin	June 21, 1898	Meharry Medical College	1897
Brown, Clarence Morgan	Price's Hill	June 10, 1905	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1898
Claypool, John R.	Stowers, R. F. D.	March 10, 1900	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University	1889
Douglas, James C.	Franklin	March 16, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Nashville	1873
Duncan, James R. (Col.)	Franklin	June 10, 1904	Meharry Medical College	1904
Gaines, G. W.	Franklin	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1865
Gray, J. G.	Franklin	July 9, 1899	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1899
Guthrie, W. A.	Franklin	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1889
Hays, J. W.	Hickory Flat	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1889
Head, E. B.	Franklin	July 29, 1895	Med. Dept. University of Nashville	1870
Herrington, J. H.	Gold City	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1869
Jones, Guy Russell	Franklin	June 10, 1905	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1905
Key, A. M.	Rapids	June 10, 1897	Med. Dept. University of Nashville	1876
London, Willis	Franklin	December 16, 1893	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University	1888
Morgan, E. C.	Price's Mill	June 10, 1905	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1905
Moss, Morton M.	Franklin	April 16, 1894	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University	1894
Neeley, C. W.	Stowers	March 16, 1900	Med. Dept. University City of N. Y.	1865
Pepper, Young	Franklin	July 13, 1904	Hospital College of Medicine	1904
Weissenger, W. C.	Mitchellsville, Tenn.	October 3, 1893	Hom. Medical College of St. Louis	1879
Williams, W. H.	Franklin	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University	1884

SPENCER COUNTY. **County Referee, Dr. W. E. Shepherd.**

Conrad, Overton L.	Wilsonville	August 8, 1900	Hospital College of Medicine	1899
Crenshaw, O. M.	Taylorsville	June 10, 1904	Louisville Medical College	1904
McClasky, Benjamin	Wakefield	June, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1880
Mathis, H. C.	Taylorsville	February 26, 1894	St. Louis Medical College	1860
McMahan, E. T.	Taylorsville	October 3, 1898	Hospital College of Medicine	1898

.NCER COUNTY Continued.

Name	P. O. Address	Date of Certificate	Basis of Certificate Diploma—Examination—Practice	
O'Grall, A. C.	Taylorsville	April 5, 1904	Louisville Medical College	1904
Reed, Stephen L.	Wilsonville	May 30, 1896	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1891
Rogers, Wiley	Taylorsville	December 10, 1898	Cincinnati College of Med. and Surg.	1865
Seeley, W. D.	Taylorsville	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1874
Shepherd, W. E.	Taylorsville	January 20, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1875
Shouse, Thomas S.	Mt. Eden	October 3, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine	1892
Snider, J. W.	Mt. Eden	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1880
Tichenor, J. T.	Waterford	April 16, 1894	Louisville Medical College	1893
Whittington, E. A.	Little Mount	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1889
Williams, Edward	Taylorsville	March 16, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1871

TAYLOR COUNTY.

County Referee, Dr. J. L. Atkinson.

Atkinson, J. L.	Campbellsville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1887
Bice, Samuel R.	Campbellsville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1861
Black, B. T.	Campbellsville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1885
Buchanan, J. B.	Campbellsville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1876
Chandler, W. T.	Campbellsville	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1874
Hazlewood, R. W.	Pitman	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1860
Helstan, C. V.	Merrimac	December 21, 1896	Louisville Medical College	1896
Kelsay, Otho M.	Elkhorn	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1889
Means, Ray M.	Bengal	April 1, 1904	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1904
Murphy, Charles Edgar	Maxton	November 11, 1905	Med. Dept. Kentucky University	1904
Pruett, G. W.	Mannsville	December 1, 1896	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1896
Sanders, H. G.	Campbellsville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1893
Shively, Alex.	Burdick	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1875
Sympson, Benjamin C.	Mardis	January 1, 1894	Thirty-three years practice	
White, James S.	Finley	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1887

TODD COUNTY. **County Referee, Dr. L. P. Trabue.**

Bartlett, J. W.	Kirkmansville	October 3, 1893	Thirty-six years practice	
Bartlett, Walter E.	Kirkmansville	April 6, 1896	Med. Dept. University of Nashville	1896
Bruce, Thomas Edward	Elkton	October 3, 1893		
Burns, E. D. (Col.)	Guthrie	December 23, 1893	Meharry Medical College	1886
Dickinson, J. S.	Trenton	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1849
Escue, Baker E.	Sharon Grove	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1892
Farmer, John L.	Allensville	April 19, 1902	Univ. of Tennessee and Vanderbilt U.	1894
Ferguson, R. V.	Hadensville	December 14, 1893	Jefferson Medical College	1885
Forgy, William H.	Fairview	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1886
Frey, E. M.	Guthrie	November 28, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1901
Frey, R. W.	Trenton	October 3, 1893	Medical College Vanderbilt University	1887
Gower, Charles M.	Trenton	February 16, 1900	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1894
Grace, G. H.	Kirkmansville	November 30, 1901	Med. Dept. University of Nashville	1901
Harrell, George A.	Trenton	October 3, 1893	Long Island Hospital Medical College	1864
Jefferson, W. B.	Elkton	June 10, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Virginia	1863
Lester, Charles W.	Guthrie	March 24, 1894	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University	1881
Lowry, S. M.	Elkton	October 15, 1900	Jefferson Medical College	1861
McKinney, Alva T.	Elkton	February 3, 1894	Physio Medical Institute	
Mitchell, S. L.	Allensville	July 14, 1897	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1897
Patterson, J. W. T. (Col.)	Pembroke	August 23, 1897	Meharry Medical College	1892
Petrie, W. S.	Fairview	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University City of N. Y.	1879
Rice, J. H.	Allegro	July 30, 1904	Hospital College of Medicine	1904
Robinson, J. M.	Guthrie	January 1, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1882
Roll, R. L.	Kirkmansville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1893
Russell, Jesse	Allensville	March 13, 1901	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1871
Russell, Karl	Allensville	January 20, 1898	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University	1897
Trabue, L. P.	Elkton	October 3, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine	1886
Tyler, B. D.	Hadensville	March 30, 1894	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University	1894
Weathers, Earle W.	Elkton	May 10, 1905	Louisville Medical College	1905
Woosley, C. B.	Fairview	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1882

COUNTY. County Referee, Dr. J. W. Crenshaw.

Name	P. O. Address	Date of Certificate	Basis of Certificate Diploma—Examination—Practice	
[illegible]	Linton	July 29, 1905	Kentucky School of Medicine	1905
[illegible]	Cadiz	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University	1886
[illegible]	Cadiz	April 9, 1894	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University	1894
[illegible]	Wallonia	September 5, 1896	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University	1892
[illegible] W. [illegible]	Cadiz	October 3, 1893	Jefferson Medical College	1870
[illegible] Albert S. [illegible]	Golden Pond	November 15, 1905	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University	1904
[illegible] F. [illegible]	Cerulean Springs	October 3, 1893	Eclectic Medical Institute	1886
[illegible]on, S. R. (Col.)	Cadiz	March 30, 1903	Meharry Medical College	1903
[illegible] James H. [illegible]	Linton	March 14, 1898	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1892
[illegible]n, William Clinton	Wallonia	June 26, 1905	S. W. Hom. College	1905
[illegible], H. L. J.	Roaring Springs	June 21, 1894	Ex. and twenty-three years practice	
[illegible]erson, W. H.	Wallonia	June 4, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1894
[illegible]ackey, James H.	Canton	October 3, 1893	Cincinnati College of Med. and Surg.	1874
McWaters, William J.	Emery	July 15, 1901	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University	1901
Magraw, N. C.	Roaring Springs	April 19, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1894
Stanrod, S. E.	Rock Castle	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University	1886
Taylor, John C.	Canton	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University	1889
White, J. G.	Cerulean Springs	May 10, 1894	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University	1894

TRIMBLE COUNTY. County Referee, Dr. F. W. Hancock.

Calbert, J. H.	Milton	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1881
Contri, L. G.	Trimble	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Haley	1862
[illegible] S. L.	Bedford	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1884
[illegible] W.	Bedford	July 9, 1898	Bellevue Hospital Medical College	1898
Fisher, F. W.	Milton	March 16, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1894
Hancock, Charles P.				
Harwood, [illegible]	Bedford	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1893
McMahan, J. W.	Milton	April 29, 1903	Cen. College Phy. and Surg.	1903
Rand, B. O.	Corncreek	October 3, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine	1888
Wright, W. A.				

UNION COUNTY. **County Referee, Dr. T. J. Shoemaker.**

Adcock, Lee C.	Morganfield	July 9, 1903	Jefferson Medical College	1903
Allen, Henry B.	Morganfield	July 9, 1903	Hospital College of Medicine	1903
Alvey, N. R.	Dekoven	February 3, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1879
Amerson, S. S.	Sullivan	April 13, 1896	Med. Dept. University of Nashville	1896
Barkley, D. M.	Sturgis	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1861
Bishop, John P.	Henshaw	May 15, 1901	Medical College of Ohio	1901
Chapman, G. Huston	Uniontown	June 21, 1894	Jefferson Medical College	1873
Conway, J. W.	Spring Grove	July 23, 1898	Kentucky School of Medicine	1898
Cottingham, C. P.	Uniontown	April 4, 1904	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1904
Cox, M. P.	Boxville	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1877
Dupin, J. H.	Uniontown	October 3, 1893	Forty years practice	
Foster, A. C.	Morganfield	October 16, 1897	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1896
Foster, Richard L.	Morganfield	July 3, 1900	Hospital College of Medicine	1900
Gilchrist, L. M.	Caseyville	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept University of Louisville	1881
Graves, Casey B.	Sturgis	July 29, 1905	Hospital College of Medicine	1905
Gray, Thomas P.	Waverley	June 13, 1901	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1901
Hardesty, W. H.	Waverley	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1892
Harris, C. I.	Boxville	July 13, 1904	Hospital College of Medicine	1904
Henry, S. L.	Morganfield	October 3, 1893	Louisville College of Medicine	1878
Humphrey, Benjamin F.	Sturgis	May 1, 1901	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1901
Lee, F. W.	Boxville	September 10, 1900	Hospital College of Medicine	1900
Lindle, W. G.	Sturgis	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1888
Long, E. M.	Dekoven	July 23, 1898	Richmond Medical College	1852
Lynn, J. Frank	Bordley	July 29, 1905	Hospital College of Medicine	1905
Martin, R. L.	Bordley	May 10, 1898	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1898
Murray, J. F.	Uniontown	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1867
Newman, T. E.	Waverley	October 3, 1893	Thirty-seven years practice	
Nunn, William H.	Henshaw	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept University of Tennessee	1881
Parks, R. W.	Dekoven	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1889
Quirey, Teatz B.	Sullivan	September 15, 1904	Hospital College of Medicine	1904

UNION COUNTY—Continued.

Name	P. O. Address	Date of Certificate	Basis of Certificate Diploma- Examination -Practice	
Robson, M. G. (Col.)	Morganfield	August 6, 1901	Meharry Medical College	190
Rhea, Roland H. C.	Morganfield	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University	1881
Richards, W. A.	Morganfield	October 3, 1893	Bellevue Hospital Medical College	1879
Shoemaker, Thomas J.	Morganfield	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1865
Sloan, D. M.	Groves Center	May 19, 1898	Louisville Medical College	1898
Stewart, Herbert Burns	Boxville	July 13, 1904	Med. Dept. Kentucky University	1904
Sturgis, Jos. E.	waverly	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1871
Watkins, J. A.	Hitesville	July 9, 1903	Med. Dept. Kentucky University	1903
Watson, J. W.	Bordley	August 13, 1894	Kentucky School of Medicine	1894
Whitledge, H. E.	Uniontown	May 25, 1897	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1897
Winston, Isaac D.	Sturgis	July 15, 1900	Med. Dept. University of Nashville	1900
Wynns, John G.	Sturgis	July 9, 1903	Hospital College of Medicine	1903

WARREN COUNTY. **County Referee, Dr. A. T. McCormack.**

Adair, J. M.	Claypool	October 3, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine	1892
Beazley, H. C.	Bowling Green	January 18, 1902	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University	1901
Bailey, William M.	Bowling Green	January 24, 1901	Med. Dept. University of Nashville	1871
Blackburn, John H.	Bowling Green	July 9, 1899	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University	1899
Briggs, William A.	Bowling Green	December 5, 1902	St. Louis College of Phys. and Surg.	1902
Callis, William Allen	Richpond	July 8, 1903	Med. Dept. Kentucky University	1903
Campbell, Daniel A.	Bowling Green	March 1, 1905	Med. Dept. Kentucky University	1904
Carson, J. O.	Bowling Green	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1878
Cartwright, Fred D.	Bowling Green	December 30, 1901	Univ. and Bellevue Hos. Med. College	1901
Cartwright, Haley P.	Bowling Green	April 20, 1894	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University and Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1881-2
Cherry, E. A.	Bowling Green	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1890

Cooke, John F.	Smith's Grove	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1888
Coombs, Samuel W.	Bowling Green	November 21, 1893	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University	1885
Dickerson, William H.	Plano	January 1, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Nashville	1860
Dowell, Cinderella Susan	Bowling Green	May 29, 1902	S. W. Hom. College	1902
Drake, Alfred T.	Girkin	January 22, 1894	Louisville Medical College	1872
Ewing, George T.	Smith's Grove	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1871
Fitch, N. R	Bowling Green	January 31, 1895	Chicago Hom. Medical College	1887
Francis, Walter R.	Bowling Green	October 3, 1893	Cincinnati College of Med. and Surg.	1881
Francis, William A.	Green Hill	November 8, 1893	Cincinnati College of Med. and Surg.	1876
Freeman, Galen H.	Plano	October 5, 1898	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1900
Gibson, Sadie Francis	Bowling Green	November 15, 1905	Hahnemann Medical College	1903
Hackney, J. W.	Oakland	November 25, 1893	Thirty-three years practice	
Hall, E. N.	Woodburn	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1881
Harding, Leon Knight	Bowling Green	March 7, 1904	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1900
Huddle, G. E.	Bowling Green	March 10, 1902	Med. Dept. University of Baltimore	1892
Johnson, Sidney B.	Bowling Green	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Nashville	1857
Jones, William S.	Oakland	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1866
Keen, E. J.	Woodburn	August 20, 1901	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1900
Kelley, James D.	Woodburn	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1874
Lewis, James W.	Oakland	April 18, 1903	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University	1903
McCormack, Arthur T.	Bowling Green	June 15, 1896	College of P. and S. of N. Y. (Colum)	1896
McCormack, J. N.	Bowling Green	October 3, 1893	Miami Medical College Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1870 1873
MacCracken, W. H.	Bowling Green	March 4, 1904	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1903
Meador, E. M.	Drake	July 6, 1894	Eclectic Medical College	1887
Moss, Virgil U.	Rockfield	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1872
Neale, J. L.	Drake	January 1, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Nashville	1873
Porter, Otho D. (Col.)	Bowling Green	June 4, 1894	Meharry Medical College	1894
Reardon, Fred D.	Bowling Green	February 2, 1902	Bellevue Hospital Medical College	1901
Rennick, J. D.	Smith's Grove	May 15, 1895	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University	1880
Rodgers, James F.	Bowling Green	October 1, 1895	Rush Medical College	1886
Ruble, W. R.	Smith's Grove	October 3, 1893	Eclectic Medical Institute	1887

ARREN COUNTY—Continued.

Name	P. O. Address	Date of Certificate	Basis of Certificate Diploma—Examination—Practice
Rutherford, Benj. S.	Bowling Green	December 26, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee... 1885
Simmons, Walter C.	Smith's Grove	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University..... 1890
Souther, J. H.	Three Forks	November 15, 1898	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University..... 1878
Stone, Daniel B.	Hydro	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee... 1888
Stone, Thomas W.	Bowling Green	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University..... 1893
Strother, Jesse Oldham	Richardville	July 29, 1905	Med. Dept. Kentucky University..... 1905
Strother, W. C.	Richardville	October 16, 1897	Louisville Medical College..... 1870
Thomas, J. B.	Smith's Grove	October 3, 1898	Med. Dept. University of Louisville... 1870
Thomas, Robert Arthur	Bowling Green	October 28, 1904	Louisville Medical College..... 1904
Thompson, J. R.	Rockfield	February 3, 1893	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University..... 1880
Townsend, Gils E.	Bowling Green	November 15, 1905	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University..... 1880
Tygret, Volney E.	Bowling Green	December 6, 1893	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt University..... 1882
White, George W.	Polkville	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine..... 1870
White, Leander S.	Oakland	July 29, 1905	Med. Dept. Kentucky University..... 1905
Whited, H. F.	Bowling Green	June 30, 1902	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee... 1901
Willis, John W. (Col.)	Bowling Green	March 3, 1903	Meharry Medical College..... 1903
Wooten, Julius	Smith's Grove	January 22, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville... 1868
Wright, Astley Cooper	Bowling Green	April 9, 1894	Jefferson Medical College..... 1858

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

County Referee, Dr. J. B. Robards.

Adams, R. F.	Kirkland	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville... 1875
Barnette, W. T.	Sparrow	May 1, 1901	Kentucky School of Medicine..... 1900
Crosby, D. A.	Texas	August 14, 1897	Marion Sims College..... 1897
Crume, William Ernest	Springfield	September 21, 1905	Med. Dept. Kentucky University..... 1905
Debo, John	Texas	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville... 1868
Hamilton, Samuel Frank	Frederickstown	July 29, 1905	Louisville Medical College..... 1905
Hatchett, A. Y.	Tatham Springs	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine..... 1891

Hopper, Joseph H	Mackville	October 5, 1898	Hospital College of Medicine	1898
Hyatt, M. W	Springfield	October 21, 1895	Kentucky School of Medicine	1894
Hyatt, W. W	Willisburg	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1887
Lampton, J. H	Springfield	March 1, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1875
McIntyre, E. L	Fredericktown	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1889
Mudd, J. B	Springfield	October 3, 1893	St. Louis Medical College	1855
Mudd, J. C	Springfield	July 14, 1896	Kentucky School of Medicine	1896
Robards, J. B	Springfield	November 23, 1897	Hospital College of Medicine	1897
Robards, R. B	Texas	August 20, 1902	Hospital College of Medicine	1902
Shaunty, J. N	Fredericktown	March 7, 1904	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1903
Shehan, J. W	Maud	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1887
Smock, S. J	Springfield	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1893
Sutherland, John	Willisburg	April 15, 1895	Thirty-nine years practice	
Thompson, W. Reid	Mackville	July 29, 1905	Med. Dept. Kentucky University	1905

WAYNE COUNTY. — County Referee, Dr. A. S. Cook.

Boyatt, Francis M	Parmleyville	October 13, 1905	Hospital College of Medicine	1905
Cook, A. S	Monticello	March 13, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1867
Cook, W. H	Monticello	December 23, 1893	Hospital College of Medicine	1875
Eads, J. B	Eadsville	April 23, 1898	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1897
Grady, J. H	Monticello	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1868
Huffaker, Columbus	Shaerer Valley	July 29, 1905	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1905
Jones, Josiah A	Mill Springs	March 16, 1894	Bellevue Hospital Medical College	1867
Jones, Thomas L	Mill Springs	October 3, 1901	Hospital College of Medicine	1901
Kelley, Milton J	Mill Springs	March 16, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1892
Powers, M. F	Powersburg	April 15, 1895	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1895
Rankin, C. B	Monticello	July 23, 1898	Hospital College of Medicine	1878
Rice, Eben R	Monticello	March 13, 1894	Miami Medical College	1876
Shelley, R. A. J	Gap Creek	June 10, 1903	Med. Dept. University of Tennessee	1903
Woodrow, William E	Monticello	October 5, 1898	Hospital College of Medicine	1898
Young, James F	Monticello	March 13, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1890

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Graduate School of Medicine	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Graduate School of Medicine	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Graduate School of Medicine	[illegible]

Profitt, Ira G.	Vortex	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1892
Stamper, James H.	Campton	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1889
Swango, S. S.	Maytown	October 3, 1893	Louisville Medical College	1889
Swango, William	Maytown	October 18, 1894	Thirty years practice	
Wise, W. P.	Lee City	July 7, 1900	Exam. and eighteen years practice	

WOODFORD COUNTY. **County Referee, Dr. W. C. McCauley.**

Arnold, J. H.	Versailles	November 1, 1894	Jefferson Medical College	1892
Blackburn, S. A.	Versailles	October 14, 1899	College of P. and S. of N. Y.	1899
Crenshaw, J. W.	Versailles	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Virginia	1875
Dorsey, J. T.	Millville	September 1, 1905	Med. Dept. Kentucky University	1905
Hackley, John M.	Mortonville	September 19, 1895	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1891
Hart, Robert S.	Pisgah	October 3, 1893	College of P. and S. of Baltimore	1869
Hicks, R. W.	Midway	July 13, 1896	Hospital College of Medicine	1896
Holloway, U. G.	Troy	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1879
Holt, Joseph P.	Versailles	June 10, 1904	Louisville Medical College	1904
Kasselman, H. C.	Midway	October 3 1893	Med. Dept. University of Michigan	1883
Lowry, John C.	Troy	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1854
McCauley, W. C.	Versailles	April 19, 1894	Kentucky School of Medicine Hospital College of Medicine	1893 1894
Markwell, Charles	Versailles	March 16, 1894	Hospital College of Medicine	1893
Mebane, John W. (Col.)	Versailles	February 14, 1894	Meharry Medical College	1894
Morgan, Alonzo C.	Troy	May 26, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	
Neet, John D.	Versailles	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University City of N. Y.	1876
Parker, W. C.	Versailles	February 8, 1895	Medical College of Ohio	1886
Parish, B. F.	Midway	April 6, 1896	Bellevue Hospital Medical College	1890
Patton, William L. (Col.)	Midway	June 18, 1895	Louisville Nat. Medical College	1895
Phelps, R. M.	Versailles	November 23, 1897	Chicago Hom. Medical College	1897
Risque, W. E.	Midway	September 19, 1901	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1893
Sleet, W. E.	Midway	October 3, 1893	Medical College of Ohio	1889
Smith, Richard S. (Col.)	Versailles	April 19, 1902	Louisville Nat. Medical College	1902

,D COUNTY—Continued.

Name	P. O. Address	Date of Certificate	Basis of Certificate Diploma—Examination—Practice	
Stedman, Samuel M.....	Versailles	October 3, 1893.....	Med. Dept. University of Louisville...	1891
Sublett, S. O.....	Mortonsville	October 3, 1893.....	Pulte Medical College.....	1893
Withrow, W. H.....	Spring Station.....	October 3, 1893.....	College of P. and S. of Iowa.....	1883
Worthington, S. M.....	Versailles	October 3, 1893.....	Hahnemann Med. College and Hosp...	1883

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